

The numismatist.

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THE NUMISMATIST

**JANUARY
1919**



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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

JANUARY, 1919.

No. 1

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

On November 28 the officials of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith presented to President Wilson the gold medal awarded him by the society as the man who rendered the most distinguished service to humanity during the past year.

Medals or badges for every mother in England who had a son in the war are being urged in London. Added bars to the medal for additional sons in the service is also recommended.

The "life" of paper money of small denominations is quite short if the condition in which some of the new Federal Reserve Bank notes are now found is any indication. These notes have been in circulation only four months, and already many of them show sufficient wear to be retired.

The Navy Department has announced the award of the Medal of Honor to Francis Edward Ormsbee, Jr., chief machinist's mate (aviation), U. S. N., attached to the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla., for extraordinary heroism. The Medal of Honor has also been awarded to Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, 308th Infantry; Captain George G. McMurtry and Private Thomas C. Neibaur for valor in action. The two former were at the head of the "Lost Battalion" of the 308th Infantry.

The French Government has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of German bank notes, coins, or any other monetary medium.

It is reported from London that the value of the German mark has fallen below 42 to the British pound. Before the war the mark was worth approximately 1 shilling, or 20 marks to the pound. At Copenhagen on December 1, 42.28 marks could be obtained for one pound sterling; at Christiania, 42.08 marks for a pound; at Stockholm, 41.5, and at Berne, 41.083. At Stockholm the rate of exchange on the Austrian kroner has fallen to 77.20 to the pound sterling.

Vilhjalmur Stefanson, the Arctic explorer, has been selected by the Council of the American Geographic Society as the recipient of the Charles P. Daly Medal, which is awarded, by direction of the donor's will, "for valuable and distinguished services or labors." Part of the inscription on the medal reads: "He learned the ways of life of the Eskimo, and in a long and hazardous journey discovered new lands beyond the Arctic fringe of America."

For his work in earning not less than \$500,000 for the War Fund, John McCormack, the tenor, has received from some of his friends in New York City a gold medal, one side of which bears a shamrock and the inscription, "From the Fighting 69th."

The gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters has been voted to William Roscoe Thayer of Boston for achievement in history and biography.

Cornelius O'Leary, a familiar character in Milwaukee has been arrested by the Federal authorities, on a charge of counterfeiting. His product is said to be 10-cent pieces. He admitted the charge, and said that he had turned out about \$8 worth. With the exception that the pieces are light, the counterfeits are declared to be good ones.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

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(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

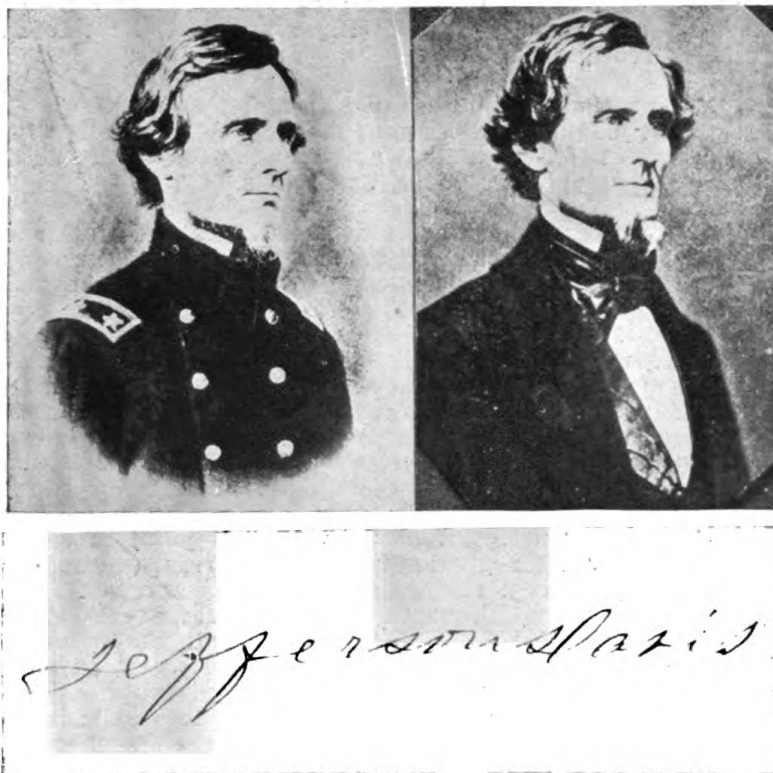


THE \$50 BILL OF FEBRUARY 17th, 1864.

(No. 83 in this Series.)

In the center, vignette of President Jefferson Davis. It is an interesting fact that Mr. Davis had the "d'stinction" of being among the first batch of cadets court-martialed for midnight revelries at Benny Havens. For full three-quarters of a century West Pointers have sung "Benny Havens, Oh," to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green," till now there are about fifty stanzas, some good, some lumbering, and very few good poetry. The *Literary Digest* of August 26, 1916, has a very good account of this famous old song, dedicated to ——— a bartender, loved by every cadet, and as famous as "John the Orangeman" at Harvard. Jefferson Davis resigned his commission in 1835, and shortly after married Miss Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States. He then became a cotton planter. Three months after their marriage, Mrs. Davis died. He was Presidential Elector in 1844 on the Polk and Dallas ticket, and a Congressman in 1845. On February 26th of that year he married Miss Varina Banks Howell. In 1853 he was Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States. Under his

administration the Washington Aqueduct and Cabin John Bridge were built. The famous single stone arch 220 feet long when built had affixed to it a tablet reading "Washington Aqueduct. Begun A. D. 1853. President, Franklin Pierce, Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. Building A. D. 1861, President of the U. S., Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War, Simon Cameron." It is well-known history that the name of Jefferson Davis was cut from the tablet in June, 1862, and afterward restored as the result of a movement originating in the North in the interest of history and truth. From 1857 to 1861 he was a U. S. Senator. He spoke in Faneuil Hall, Boston, October 12th, 1858, pleading for the protection of the independence of the States. His speech appears in full in "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," Vol. I, page 555. In the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts



Two portraits and an autograph of Jefferson Davis, whose likeness appears on the accompanying note, furnished by Mr. H. D. Allen, the author.

voted for Mr. Davis on fifty-two out of fifty-seven ballots that were taken. At the Convention of the seceding States at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 9th, 1861, he was elected Provisional President and inaugurated February 18th, 1861. When Virginia seceded, he urged the removal of the Capital to Richmond as the salient point of attack, and it was so removed on May 24th, 1861. In November, 1861, a general election was held in the Confederacy, and Mr. Davis was chosen President for six years, and was inaugurated February 22nd, 1862. His salary during part of his term of office was \$15,000 per year, and for the balance of the period \$25,000 per year. He fled from Richmond when the Confederacy was broken up, and was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10th, 1865, taken to Fortress Monroe, and confined as a State prisoner for two years, first in a gun casemate, heavily ironed, but later, on account of ill-health, which threatened his life he was allowed more liberty. May 8th, 1866, he was indicted for treason. May 14th, 1867, he was admitted to bail in the sum of \$100,000. His bail bond was signed by many prominent men, including Horace Greeley,

Augustus Schell, and Horace F. Clark, the last two also representing Cornelius Vanderbilt. In 1869 he became president of a life-insurance company at Memphis, Tenn. He was the author of "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," published in 1881. He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 6th, 1889. His daughter, Varina Anne Davis, also called "Winnie," was born in the Confederate "White House" at Richmond, became noted as an authoress, and was later known as "The Daughter of the Confederacy."

Noting the revulsion of feeling against the famous "Hymn of Hate" penned by the German, Ernst Lissauer, as a reward for which he received from the Emperor the high Order of the Red Eagle of the Second Class, he is reported to have written to an influential publication deprecating the insertion of the song in all books destined for the use of the youth of his country. Inasmuch as it was written on a passionate impulse, we may revert, since fires no longer underlie the treacherous ashes of the Civil War, to these lines by James Russell Lowell (Biglow Papers, X:), to illustrate the intolerant fury bred by war:

"I'd rather take my chance to stand,
At judgment where your meanest slave is,
Than at God's bar hold up a hand
Ez drippin' as yours, Jeff Davis."

How remote and impossible seem the scorn and hatred of this verse to us in these later days; but may we not find even more than its counterpart when we review the events which followed the great war begun by the Germans in 1914, not alone in its effect on humanity (treated in my No. 40, *THE NUMISMATIST* for February, 1918, Page 42), but on wreck-strewn Belgium and France, whose smoking ruins, left behind by insatiable barbarians, will be an eternal remembrance. One noted writer and thinker (in *Arts and Decoration*, New York) would have this wreckage preserved as treasure-symbols of an incredibly ferocious scourge, as lamps eternally aflame, proclaiming the undying splendor of Latin civilization and the spiritual impotence of dishonored Germany. From the day of the criminal invasion of Belgium by Germany, and the savage destruction of Termonde, Malines, Louvain, Ypres (absolutely useless from any military point of view, as the city has no strategic importance whatever), and Arras (occupied by the Germans four days only, then destroyed systematically and left a black and writhing skeleton)—from that day, the Germans (name execrable for all eternity, like the names of Nero, Judas, Attila and other blood-thirsty monsters of the past) have systematically applied their cannon and under-sea craft to the essential ruthlessness of warfare. Implacable has been their method, approved by their sinister Emperor and by the servile band whose self-styled designation as the "Ninety-three Intellectuals" is an insult to Intellectuality. Denouncing the modern idealistic conception of the knightly elements of war as mere theoretic sophism, they have with shameless cynicism removed the mask and revealed to us the grinning face of the naked brute beneath, the BEAST who wears the spiked helmet of the Teuton horde. In no more flagrant way could the brutishness of the German military machine be demonstrated than by a study of its methods of operation in the looting and destruction of the art heritage of its adversaries. Hatred of human for human may be understood, and, if in the scarlet light of the "Hymn of Hate," deplored, but a hatred that takes as its object the shimmering loveliness of art, is the hatred of a gorilla for all that humans hold divine. Heroically France and Belgium, twin sisters of Tragedy, endured the warfare waged by the Teutonic barbarians. It is only when they speak of their wrecked villages, of their ruined cathedrals, of their burned town-halls and museums, that they lose their stern composure and weep the tears of bitterness for loss irreparable. In this project, at least, Germany has been but too successful. She wished to stab the French and Belgians to the heart, and she accomplished utterly her purpose. The whole world will remember it, and Germany herself will never be allowed to forget it, nor the fact that the German crime of crimes will forever remain the Rheims cathedral, standing sublime and sinister, a gibbet on which the German Hunker has hung the soul of France.

This is a series "AZ" note, of the "3" series, No. 24632, dated February

17th, 1864, printed black on white. Receivable in payment of all dues, and fundable in stocks or bonds. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C. Back of bill printed in blue as shown.

For other portraits of Mr. Davis see bills Nos. 40, 59, 61, 75 and 77 in this collection, also two photographs, with autograph, secured for this article. There are thirty six varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

PRICES AT ELDER SALE, DECEMBER 6 and 7.

Following are a few of the prices realized at the sale of The Elder Coin & Curio Co., New York, on Friday and Saturday, December 6 and 7, 1918:

Iron Cross, 1914	\$16.50
25c. Fessenden paper money, bronze disk. Very fine	14.50
Lesslie Twopence. Very good	5.10
Peru. Silver Order of Inca	23.00
Civil War. Lincoln Veteran Medal. Bronze	15.75
Legion of Honor, France, Silver gilt	12.00
1776. Bamberg ducat. Unc.	7.60
Fredk. the Great, Fred'k d'Or	11.50
Nuremburg 4 ducats, Fine	16.50
Alsace half thaler. 1484, loop removed	7.00
Alsace double thaler, Ferdinand, Archduke	9.25
Another double thaler. Very fine	11.25
Lorraine half gulden (silver), 1671. Fine	9.00
Milhausen thaler. Fine	50.00
Metz Thaler, first type	23.00
Landau Siege, 1 Fl. 4 Krs. Fine	6.00
Lorraine, Luther jubilee half thaler. V. F.	9.50
1675. Baden-Durlach crown. Fine	16.75
1848. Bavaria. Historical 2 thalers. Dull proof	10.00
Brunswick-Grubenhagen, Philip II, crown	7.75
Brunswick-Wolfenbittel. Henry Younger. Fine	8.50
Brunswick. Memorial thaler. Fine	7.00
Brunswick. Ship thaler. Ex. Fine	17.00
Brunswick-Lunenburg 1½ thaler. Fine	8.75
Brunswick. Jno. Fredk. thaler. Rev. Tree	9.00
(1540) East Frisia. Edw. II-Christ. Crown. Fine	11.00
1914. Anhalt. Fredk. II, 5 M. Unc.	3.50
1902. Fredk. of Baden, 5 mks. Proof	3.10
1888. Bavaria, Otto, 5 mks. Unc.	3.25
1914. Bavaria. Ludwig 5 mks. proof	3.75
1881. Hessen, Ludwig IV, 5 marks. Unc.	3.50
1891. Bavaria Ludwig IV, 5 mks. Proof	4.10
1904. Schaumburg-Lippe. George, 5 mks. Unc.	4.25
1903. Waldeck. Fredk., 5 mks. Unc.	5.25
Gobrecht Dollar, Commonest type. Proof	27.50
Engel & Lehr, Book on Coins of Alsace, pages loose	14.00
DeSauley. Money of Alsace	11.50
Berstett, Money of Alsace, small volume	10.00
1853 quarter dollar without rays or arrows, Unc.	15.00
\$5 Clark Gruber & Co. Head. Eagle. Fine	24.00
1864 \$1 gold. Unc.	17.00
1865 \$1 gold. Unc.	26.50
1875 Gold dollar. Proof	77.50
1877 Gold dollar. Proof	9.00
1801 \$10 gold. V. Fine	19.00
1796 10 gold. Unc.	33.50
Bryan Dollar, Tiffany & Co., 776-½ grains. Fine	8.25
1777. Continental note, "Baltimore issue." Unc.	2.75
Wappenbuch, a book on European coats of arms. 4 vols. Per volume	5.75
1814 Half eagle. Unc.	23.00
1823 Half eagle. Unc.	32.50
Cape Cod Canal Medal in bronze	7.00



THE \$100 BILL OF FEBRUARY 17th, 1864.

(No. 84 in this Series.)

In the center, portrait of Lucy Holcombe Pickens; lower left corner, figures representing the Infantry and Artillery branches of the army; lower right corner, portrait of George Wythe Randolph.

The central vignette on this bill has, on the authority of historians and catalogs, including the famous works of Dr. William Lee, Raphael Thian, Haseltine, Dr. George W. Massamore, The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and others, been accepted from the earliest date as the head of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. In the July, 1918, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, in describing the \$100 bill of December 2, 1862, with the same portrait, I asserted that they are all wrong and that it is the head of Mrs. Pickens, wife of the Governor of South Carolina. The attention of the reader is directed to that issue for proofs of my assertion, a more extended biographical sketch of Mrs. Pickens, and several reproductions of rare photographs of her.

The \$100 bills of Dec. 2, 1862, April 6, 1863, and February 17, 1864, must be listed hereafter as Mrs. Governor Pickens, and not Mrs. Jefferson Davis. This narrative, like all my historical notes, is the result of persistent work for months, coupled with the writing of scores of letters, and inquiries at the source, from people now living.

Lucy Petway Holcombe was born June 11, 1832, at La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee, whither her father, Beverly Holcombe, Esq., had recently removed from Virginia. She was married April 24, 1858, at Marshall, Texas, to Francis Wilkinson Pickens, lately a Representative in Congress, and just appointed our Minister to Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Pickens arrived in good time at St. Petersburg (now Petrograd), where the latter at once attracted attention by her beauty and grace. Her easy manner and democratic freedom from conventionality won the friendship of the Tsar and Tsarina, who insisted that the American Minister and his wife, in an-

ticipation of the birth of their child, should be lodged in the Imperial Palace. There a daughter was born to them on March 14, 1859, and it is said that a salute was fired and the Imperial band played in honor of the event. The christening was performed by the Metropolitan in the Imperial Chapel, and at an impressive moment, after the family names Frances Eugenia had been conferred upon the infant, the Empress added the names Olga and Neva, those of the two grandduchesses who acted as godmothers. But this interesting baby very soon acquired the Russian pet name of Douschka, meaning "little soul" or "darling," and was known through life by no other, becoming the subject of much romantic writing connected with the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Douschka Pickens married Dr. George Cuvier Dugas, of Augusta, Ga., and died in 1893, survived by two daughters, Lucy Frances and Adrienne Dorothea. But to return to the happy scene of her christening. It is said that the Empress impulsively



The above photograph is a wonderful "find" historically. It was taken at St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Russia, when the art of photography was in its infancy, and shows Mrs. Pickens with her young daughter (Douschka) in her arms.

threw her arms around the proud young mother and kissed her, and the Emperor, the amiable and high-minded Alexander II, bestowed his blessings and gifts of diamonds. The personal friendship thus formed, naturally strengthened the good relations between the two countries, which have always continued.

Mr. Pickens was recalled by the people of South Carolina to become the War Governor of his State. By the character of her public men and as leader in the secession movement, South Carolina held great prestige among the Southern States, and during the months of their transient successes the Governor's wife in the Executive Mansion at Columbia and at the great plantation houses of the family at Edgewood, adorned with statuary and paintings from Europe, including a full-length portrait of the Tsar, pre-

sented by himself, enjoyed a brilliant reign as "Lady Lucy" and the "Queen of the Confederacy." Her rooms on social occasions were thronged by distinguished people, the highly-cultivated men and women of the South, statesmen, soldiers, diplomats, and other members of the learned professions, and she won the admiration of all alike. Of perfect figure and graceful carriage, with regular features, abundant hair of the shade called Titian, and a complexion to harmonize, her entrance into an expectant drawing-room caused a sensation. Her bearing was queenly and her entertainments regal. By her fine intellectuality, conversational charm, and magnetic voice, she was credited with the gifts of a diplomat, leading where she least seemed to lead, and gaining the admiration of great men, as beautiful women moving in the paths of honor do.

Well versed in history and standard literature, a talented musician, informed on the burning question of the day, with the poise given by travel and experience in the great world, she was not only a delightful companion, but an able counselor of statesmen. Her life withal was an example of the domestic virtues and simple piety. She was a devoted student of the Bible, and it is said that to hear her read the Psalms was a poetic treat. The kindness shown to her many servants was unfailing, and was reciprocated by them with life-long devotion.



GEORGE WYTHE RANDOLPH.

ated by them with life-long devotion. The pallbearers selected for her husband and daughter, and finally herself, were their faithful former slaves. From the time of the Governor's death, a few years after the close of the war, Mrs. Pickens lived on their plantation in Edgefield County, S. C., rarely leaving home except for annual visits to Washington to attend the meetings of the Mount Vernon Association, in which she served as Regent for the State of South Carolina. She was the originator and president of the Monument Association of Edgefield County, which performed the honorable task of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead.

The public esteem inspired by Mrs. Pickens was shown by the naming in her honor of one of the first regiments enrolled in South Carolina, which was known throughout the war as "The Holcombe Legion," as related in No. 48 of this Series (April, 1918, issue THE NUMISMATIST).

This sketch shows how natural and fitting it was that the portrait of Mrs. Pickens should be selected to adorn the money of the Confederacy. Her husband, a distinguished and influential man, was Governor of the first State to secede, and she herself was at the time undoubtedly the most

widely known and popular woman of the South, and the embodiment to the chivalry of that romantic section, of the beauty, charm and virtues of the Southern woman, and she has the unique distinction of being the only woman so honored, since my discovery has eliminated Mrs. Jefferson Davis entirely. Mr. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, a highly-cultivated gentleman, resident of South Carolina, member of the State Convention which met at Columbia, December 17, 1860, and drafted the statement of reasons which it was believed justified the secession, was a great admirer of Mrs. Pickens, and is doubtless the man who directed the placing of her portrait on the bills.

In the lower right corner of this bill is a bust of George Wythe Randolph. Mr. Randolph came from fine stock. He was born at Monticello, Va., March 10, 1818, attended school at Cambridge, Mass., and studied two years at the University of Virginia. His father was the Governor of Virginia, 1819-22. His mother was Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, a daughter of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. She was a very accomplished woman, of highly cultivated mind, speaking several languages, besides being a fine musician. She was the mother of eleven children, and was once toasted at a banquet as "the noblest woman in Virginia." Mr. Randolph raised a company of artillery at the time of the John Brown Raid, known as the "Virginia Howitzer Battalion," and was afterward made a Brigadier-General. From March 17, 1862, to Nov. 17, 1862, he was Secretary of War for the Confederacy, succeeding Judah P. Benjamin. In November, 1862, he resigned on account of illness, and was later the envoy of the Confederacy to France (1863). He returned to Virginia after the war, and died at Edge Hill, Va., April 4, 1867. For other portraits of Mr. Randolph see bills Nos. 60, 76, and 85 in this collection, also a photograph published with this article. Lower left corner, figures representing the Infantry and Artillery branches of the army service. This bill is dated February 17th, 1864 and is a Series II, note, No. 25500, and was payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, S. C., and the back of note is engraved and printed in blue as shown. There are sixteen varieties of this bill. Total issue unknown.

U. S. GOLF ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

A tribute is paid to General Foch in the issue in this country by the United States Golf Association of a medal bearing his bust, which is illustrated below from a photograph furnished by Mr. Moritz Wormser of New York City, who writes as follows concerning it:



"I am sending you the photograph of a medal just issued, designed by Mr. Mowbray Clarke, in connection with the recent War Fund campaign. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., gave one copy of this medal to every golf club belonging to the United States Golf Association, to be given to the winner of a tournament held November 16, the proceeds of which in each instance were to be turned over to the War Work Campaign Fund. The medal shows a portrait of General Foch on the obverse, a suitable inscription and allegorical representation on the reverse."



THE \$100 (Short and Narrow) BILL OF FEB. 17, 1864.

(No. 85 in this Series.)

This bill carries in the center the bust of Mrs. Gov. Pickens (Lucy Petway Holcombe) of South Carolina. Lower right corner, bust of George Wythe Randolph. Both these portraits are on the previous note, my No. 84 in this Series. This bill is $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch shorter and $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch narrower than the regulation size of other \$100 Confederate bills of this period. The reason for this has always been clouded in mystery, and it may be that the facts will never be known. Mr. Bradbeer, in his great work on Confederate money, lists the short bill after the similar bills of regulation size (my No. 85). I feel sure that he is right, and that this bill (if a regular issue) came out after the regular sized bill. A closer examination of its face almost convinces one that it is produced from a re-engraved plate, and everything looks good till we consider the extremely irregular numbering. The figures 70153 are printed haphazard, and are of a different size and a different style of figure than those on the larger bill. This opens the question as to whether it is printed from a genuine plate, but without authority, which would make it bogus. We are further mystified when we come to examine the back of the note. While the engraving on the back of the regular note, my No. 84, is clear and perfect, and precludes discussion as to its genuineness, the engraving on the back of the small note could hardly be called engraving, as it looks more like a chemicograph or reproduction process of some kind. It is dull, smeared, all run together, and totally without the sharp and clearly defined lines of an engraved plate, and is very much smaller than the engraved front. This suggests that genuine notes may have been obtained, numbered irregularly, the backs "processed" still more irregularly, after which they may have been signed irregularly and issued in quantities to an unsuspecting public. This bill was issued almost at the close of the war, being one of the very last issues, put out about the time the authorities were expecting from England what are known as chemicograph backs, which will be treated of in another article.

Question! Was this bill intended to be issued with a chemicograph back? Question! Was there a quick makeshift back provided (such as we illustrate) on account of the non-receipt of plates of the so-called chemicograph backs? Then again who has ever had or seen a \$100 chemicograph back? All chemicographs that appear of record seem to be \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00, and I believe that one of these values at least, has never been illustrated. As it is believed that nothing has heretofore been written in regard to this short and narrow bill, I give all the facts at my command, hoping that some collector may go further with the subject, using my work as a starting point.

[Efforts to obtain a satisfactory photograph of the back of this note for reproduction here have resulted in failure. The design is, of course, similar to the preceding note.—Editor.]

This is a note without series, single letter D, No. 70153, dated Feb. 17th, 1864, engraved by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C., and is considered much more rare than the regulation size bill of the same denomination and date.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MARY ANN.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

How often the question:

What, if anything, is known by the numismatic fraternity relative to the Mary Ann Farm scrip issued by one Jacob Benner?

Invariably the answer has been:

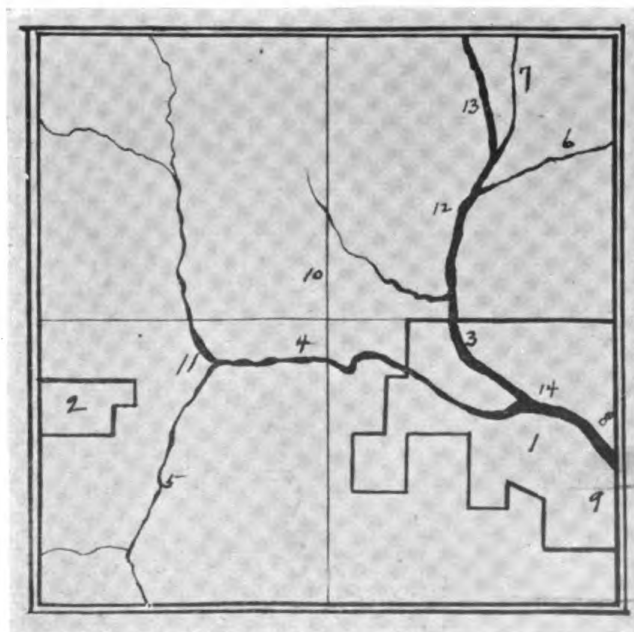
Nothing, excepting that the author Scott, in his Paper Money Catalogue, lists this fractional currency under the caption "Miscellaneous Paper Money of Ohio."

The task of writing an account of so limited a portion of the earth as a single farm does not in itself seem a very difficult one. Only those who have attempted it can appreciate the amount of labor such an undertaking involves. The effort to present the history of Mary Ann has involved a greater labor than was at first anticipated. Only recently was the writer so fortunate as to locate a bit of information that led to the clearing up of the heretofore mysterious Mary Ann.

N. N. Hill, the historian, in one of his manuscripts, makes the following brief mention of one Jacob Benner:

Jacob Benner occupied and raised a field of corn on the Daniel Wilkins farm during the summer of 1811.

To better understand, and mayhap to appreciate more fully, the conditions and circumstances which occasioned the Jacob Benner scrip issue, one must necessarily dwell at some length on the ancient history of Ohio as suggested by the date in the previous statement. After some time spent by the writer in research work at the State Capital, the once Daniel Wilkins farm was satisfactorily located in the Township of Mary Ann, County of Licking, State of Ohio.



MARY ANN TOWNSHIP, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1—Mary Ann Farm, 1828.96 acres in 1860. | 8—Mary Ann Furnace site. |
| 2—Daniel Wilkins Farm, 220 acres. | 9—Mound Builders village site. |
| 3—Rocky Fork Creek. | 10—Burial Mound site. |
| 4—Lost Run. | 11—Wilkins Run village. |
| 5—Wilkins Run. | 12—Hickman village. |
| 6—Prairie Run. | 13—Rocky Fork village. |
| 7—Long Run. | 14—Near the counterfeiters' den. |

The visitor to Mary Ann township is to this day reminded not a little of the first lines in Longfellow's "Evangeline":

This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks.

In its primitive condition Mary Ann township presented a wild and rugged appearance, and was the home of every species of wild animal known to the woods of Ohio. Its deep ravines, vast thickets and rocky fastnesses furnished shelter for primitive man and secure hiding places for wild animals. The scenery along the Rocky Fork is, during certain seasons of the year, very beautiful, the hills approaching young mountains in their ruggedness and altitude.

You should have seen that long hill-range
With gaps of brightness riven,—
How through each pass and hollow streamed
The purpling lights of heaven.

—Among the Hills.

The southeast quarter of Mary Ann township contains considerable quantities of iron ore. Coal crops out in places along the streams. Building stone of fine quality may also be had for the quarrying. Mary Ann is upon the extreme ledge of the great Ohio iron-ore and coal fields. Flint Ridge, as its name suggests, is a natural ridge wherein flint required by the aborigines was found. This great ridge, in which numerous pits are to be seen, extends from a point a few miles south of the Mary Ann tract almost to Zanesville.

The interesting part of a country's development is, of course, the formative period, and Mary Ann's no exception to this rule. The erection of Mary Ann furnace was an era in the history of Licking County deserving of more than a passing notice, as it contributed largely to the development and settlement of this portion of the State. Iron ore of a superior quality having been discovered, David Moore, a respected pioneer and father of a large family, with an energy worthy of the times in which he lived, determined upon the erection of a smelting furnace, and as an initiatory step erected a sawmill in 1815. Soon after, Moore began the erection of a furnace, and almost simultaneously with this enterprise he erected a grist mill.

He has his own free, bookless lore,
The lessons nature taught him,
The wisdom which the woods and hills
And toiling men have brought him.

—Among the Hills.

Apropos of the occasion the following parody is here recited:

Somewhat apart from his neighbors, and nearer the banks of Rocky
Fork,
David Moore, the wealthiest farmer of the community,
Dwelt on his goodly acres; and with him, directing his household,
Noble Mary Ann lived, his spouse, and the pride of the neighborhood.
* * * * *

There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance.

These extensive improvements by Moore progressed rapidly and were completed early in 1817. When completed the proprietor assembled the neighbors from the sparsely settled region to celebrate the occasion with appropriate dedicatory services—that of hurling a flask of whisky against the huge stone stack of the furnace. The furnace must have a name, and they wisely concluded to bestow that honor upon that noble matron, Mary Ann, wife of David Moore. And here again Whittier is the favorite.

Our homes are cheerier for her sake,
Our door yards brighter blooming
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for her coming.
* * * * *
Her presence lends its warmth and health,
To all who come before it.
If woman lost us Eden, such
As she alone restore it.

The township being organized later in the year 1817, received its name from the furnace. The smelter furnished the pioneers with much ironware of which they stood sadly in need. Many today living will remember the

old Mary Ann seven-plate stove that stood upon a square box of brick and mortar in the first schoolhouses and the old log cabins in Licking and adjoining counties. Many also will remember the Franklin—a large round wood heating stove.



The Mary Ann Furnace site.

The traveler up the picturesque Rocky Fork valley will find, soon after passing the southern line of Mary Ann township, a large pile of discarded rocks. This pile of stone—all that is left today of the one-time famous blast furnace—stands as a monument of the early days of Mary Ann. Mrs. Moore was also remembered by the Ohio Towing Company, in that one of their canal boats was christened "Mary Ann."





But to revert to that bit of information which so luckily solved the mystery of Mary Ann:

Jacob Benner occupied and raised a field of corn on the Daniel Wilkins farm during the summer of 1811.

Such family names as Benner, Moore and Wilkins are very common at the present day among the Mary Ann township folk. During a recent visit to Licking County the writer was delightfully entertained in some of the old homes. Many tales relative to Mary Ann Farm and its peoples were interestingly related. Various farming implements and household articles made in the good old days of Mary Ann were proudly exhibited.

Near the goodly acres of David Moore was located the farm of Daniel Wilkins, in whose cornfield in print, might it be said, the writer was first introduced to one Jacob Benner who was later destined to become the manager of the Mrs. Mary Ann Moore tract. Because of the scarcity of small change, Benner during his management of Mary Ann Farm was forced to issue his own private promises-to-pay. The issue consisted of the one-half and the one bit pieces, the twenty-five and the fifty cent pieces, and the dollar. All, excepting the dollar, are herein illustrated.

In the history of Ohio appears the following, which goes to show that the rugged hills of Mary Ann have been put to certain uses prior to the advent of the first settlers:

After the organization of Muskingum County, and before the erection of any public buildings, two men were arrested for counterfeiting silver dollars. It was impracticable to send them to jail at Marietta, a distance of sixty miles through the woods, until the sitting of the next court, to which they were bound over. Under these circumstances, without any law except that which necessity creates, they were given in charge of a Mr. McIntire and Daniel Converse, to safely keep till court. This they voluntarily agreed to do, or suffer the penalty themselves. A cabin was selected, the prisoners handcuffed together, and McIntire thus addressed them:

"Now boys (pointing to the blankets), there is your bed; with your guilt or innocence we have nothing to do; you shall have plenty to eat and drink, but if you attempt to escape, d—m you, I will kill you."

The firm, resolute manner of the address deterred them from making any attempt. Under the watchful surveillance of these men, who alternately sat by the cabin door, axe in hand, they were safely kept until court, when they were tried and convicted. One confessed his crime and told where the tools were secreted on the Rocky Fork, where they were found and brought into court. The one who confessed received a sentence of twenty-nine lashes, the other thirty-nine, well laid on by the sheriff, the culprits immediately afterwards departing for parts unknown.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1918 MEETING OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS., DECEMBER 11, 1918.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M., President Carl Wurtzbach in the Chair.

The President: The first matter of business will be the reading of the records of the last annual meeting.

Mr. Stone: I move that the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting be omitted and placed on file.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting be omitted and placed on file.

Gentlemen—Before we proceed further I want to say that I feel that we have great reason to congratulate ourselves on the splendid interest of the members during the trying year, and I think that no one would have said that at the end of the year our membership would be larger than at the beginning of the year, but such is the fact. Through the conscientious work of our General Secretary particularly, the organization tonight has 16 or 17 more members than we had at the annual convention at Rochester a year ago in August, and this should stimulate every one of us to the utmost loyalty to our organization, and we should be proud of it. The country is filled with men who would make desirable members. The General Secretary tells me that he asked the Manager of The Numismatist for a list of subscribers who were not members of the Association, and you will be surprised to know that they numbered over 300. He picked out 140 likely names, to whom he wrote, and some 16 or 17 became members of the organization. Nearly every letter was replied to, and all showed their appreciation at being asked to join our organization. I hope the members will go away from this meeting with a greater enthusiasm than ever before, for it is worth our while. Our hobby is a noble science, and if time is devoted to it, and it is stimulated, it will absorb all the knowledge and energy and education that we have to spare, and I find that it is our students who are keenest in their appreciation. We have had a quiet year; perhaps not so many sales as other years, but I am convinced that from now on our interest is going to be very much keener than before, and I am sure we have a great year before us. Death has not invaded our ranks to any great extent. I think that the only death we had during the year that has closed was that of Mr. Robert Bird. In closing, I want to express my personal appreciation and gratitude to all the officers of the Association, and to all the members, because I feel that any member, had he been called upon, would have rendered his services, just as those who were called upon. So, I want to thank every member for the loyal support, and it has given me great pleasure to further the interest of this organization. I am sure the loyal enthusiasm will be gratefully given to whoever may be my successor. We will now listen to the report of the General Secretary.

Annual Report of the General Secretary.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As General Secretary I herewith submit my report as of the year ending July 31, 1918.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT.

Honorary—

Rochester Convention reported 13, remaining 13

Active—

Rochester Convention reported	512
New Members, since added	60
Members added under amendment	11
Reinstated	6

589

Loss by resignation 11

By non-payment of dues	62
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August 1, 1918, total active members, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1918..... 527

Branches.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1918.

Boston Numismatic Society, dues paid to Dec 31, 1918.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1918.

Since our last Convention, the Association has lost by death the following member:

Robert Bird, Canton, Mass.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

August 1, 1917, Balance	\$130.80	
August	5.75	
September	5.00	
October	11.75	
November	2.50	
December	25.00	
January, 1918	71.00	
February	57.50	
March	86.50	
April	44.50	
May	8.00	
June	6.50	
July	13.75	
Total remittance		\$468.55
Cash on hand, \$5.00.		

Expenditures.

1917.			
Aug. 29, John M. Oliver, Services	# 81	\$100.00	
Aug. 29, Miss Elsie Stein, Stenographer	82	18.00	
Sept. 29, Aaron Nusbaum for trimming	83	13.34	
Sept. 29, Bastian Bros., Badges	84	42.00	
Oct. 11, Thatcher Art Printery	85	6.25	
Nov. 5, John M. Oliver, Stamps	86	10.00	
Dec. 31, Thatcher Art Printery	87	12.75	
Dec. 31, J. Ripstra, Badges and Bars	88	28.00	
1918.			
Jan. 31, John M. Oliver, Stamps	89	20.00	
Mar. 12, Thatcher Art Printery	90	13.00	
Mar. 12, Printographing letters	91	2.90	
Mar. 12, John M. Oliver, Stamps	92	20.00	\$286.24
July 31, Balance per books of General Secretary			\$182.31

Remittance made the Business Manager account of The Numismatist:

By check, August 31, 1917	\$ 3.00
By check, September 30, 1917	2.25
By check, October 31, 1917	8.25
By check, November 30, 1917	6.00
By check, December 31, 1917	49.50
By check, January 31, 1918	178.50
By check, February 28, 1918	114.00
By check, March 31, 1918	207.00
By check, April 30, 1918	103.50
By check, May 31, 1918	21.00
By check, June 30, 1918	10.50
By check, July 31, 1918	3.75
Total	\$707.25

Respectfully submitted,

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 1, 1918.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the General Secretary, which report has been properly audited by auditors appointed according to the by-laws. What is to be said?

Mr. Stone: I move the report be received and placed on file.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that the report of the General Secretary be received and placed on file. We will now listen to the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Wolcott.

Report of the Treasurer.

Receipts.

Aug. 1, 1917, Balance on hand	\$ 130.80
Oct. 1, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	10.75
Dec. 3, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	14.25
Dec. 31, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	25.00
Feb. 6, 1918, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	71.00
Mar. 18, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	57.50
Apr. 3, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	86.50
June 6, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	52.50
July 1, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	6.50
July 31, John M. Oliver, General Secretary	13.75
Total	\$468.55

Disbursements.

Sept. 13, 1917 Elsie H. Stein	order # 82	18.00
Oct. 3, Aaron Nusbaum & Sons	order 83	13.34
Oct. 3, Bastian Bros. Co., ...	order 84	42.00
Oct. 18, Thatcher Art Printery	order 85	6.25
Nov. 12, John M. Oliver	order 86	10.00
Jan. 8, 1918, Thatcher Art Printery	order 87	12.75
Jan. 8, J. Henrie Ripstra	order 88	28.00
Feb. 6, John M. Oliver	order 89	20.00
Mar. 21, Thatcher Art Printery	order 90	13.00
Mar. 21, John M. Oliver	order 91	2.90
Mar. 21, John M. Oliver	order 92	20.00
May 27, Judson Brenner (endorsed payable by J. M. Oliver).	order 81	100.00
Total		286.24

Balance in Treasury July 31, 1918 \$182.31

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT R. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

Auditors' Report.

This is to certify that we have examined the accounts of John M. Oliver, Secretary, and Herbert R. Wolcott, Treasurer, and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Balance on hand, July 31, 1918	\$ 182.31
On deposit Commercial Trust Co.	\$162.06
Cash in hands of Treasurer	20.25
	182.31

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. FRAZER,
WM. C. STONE.

The President: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Treasurer of the Association. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Gray: I move the report be accepted as read and placed on file.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Treasurer be accepted as read and placed on file.

President Wurtzbach: At this time I will appoint Messrs. Welcome, Gray and Stone a Committee on Resolutions, to prepare and bring in a set of resolutions at any time. They may present them at the banquet table later, if they so desire. We will now listen to the report of the Manager of The Numismatist.

Mr. Oliver: Mr. Duffield sent his report and asked me to read it.

Report of the Editor and Business Manager of The Numismatist.

In presenting my annual report for the year ended July 31, 1918, I take it for granted that you are all familiar with the conditions surrounding the publication of all periodicals in these days. The high price of everything that enters into the publication of a magazine has been severely felt by The Numismatist, and it is quite probable that the maximum has not been reached.

When we consider that our receipts have come from sources established on a pre-war basis, and that our expenses have been steadily increasing for the past two or three years, the situation is one that calls for a consideration of plans by which our income can be increased to keep pace with expenses and allow for a little larger magazine than our present receipts warrant.

The financial statement below will show that the cash balance on hand is a little less than a year ago. The past year is the first year in the history of the magazine since it has been owned by the Association that it has not been assisted with an appropriation by the Association; but, notwithstanding this, the number of pages in the 12 issues has been about the same as last year.

The editor desires to express his thanks to those members who have assisted him in various ways in making the magazine what it has been, and trusts that its contents have been interesting to its readers.

Receipts.

Balance on hand at last report	\$571.91
From advertising	887.06
From subscriptions	1291.55
From sale of back volumes and numbers, sample and extra copies..	142.86
Contributions for advertising in Confederate Veteran	18.00
Cash received to pay for affidavits on subscriptions	.50
Cash received to pay for reprints of article	5.00
Total receipts	\$2916.88

Expenses.

For electrotpe cuts	\$ 200.57	
For printing The Numismatist	1160.59	
For mailing envelopes for The Numismatist	28.25	
For postage on The Numismatist, domestic and foreign	55.25	
For office postage	62.56	
For office expressage	4.23	
For addressing and mailing The Numismatist	45.00	
For advertising in The Confederate Veteran	18.00	
For salary of editor and business manager	720.00	
For office printing and stationery	14.56	
For photographic supplies	14.87	
For copyright fee	12.36	
For affidavits	1.25	
For reprints of article	3.75	
For refund of excess paid for reprints	1.25	
For refund paid for back volume (out of print)	1.50	
For back numbers purchased to complete volume	.75	
Check given to bank on account of delayed payment on foreign exchange	45.00	\$2389.74
Leaving a balance on hand of	\$	527.14

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD,
Business Manager.

The President: Gentlemen—This report should bear the endorsement of having been taken up and gone over by the Board of Governors and should have the signature of the Chairman of that Board. I will ask Mr. King if this has been done.

Mr. King: I have had no communication from Mr. Duffield.

Mr. Oliver: I understand each month Mr. Duffield reports to the Board of Governors. I am sure it was sent in this year.

The President: I am sure Mr. Duffield has attended to this. What shall we do with this report?

Mr. Stone: I make a motion the report be accepted and placed on file.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Manager of The Numismatist be accepted and placed on file. While we have this matter up for consideration, I think it is well to take up any business in connection with The Numismatist. I think we all feel that we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that we had at least a splendid journal the last year. I notice that we have about the same balance on hand as last year, but I want to call to your attention the fact that it certainly becomes imperative that we see to it that our subscriptions are forwarded before their expiration. We all ought to pay our subscriptions, and pay them promptly, and in advance, so that the General Secretary may be relieved of unnecessary expense and work in sending out two or three or more notices. I am not reflecting on any members present, but kindly spread it among the members that you meet to send in their subscriptions to relieve the Secretary of unnecessary expense, which is a large item. If we could save this expense we might appropriate at least \$50 for the benefit of the journal. We formerly used to appropriate \$100 from the treasury for the needs and use of The Numismatist, but this has been discontinued. May we have a few minutes of free and informal discussion?

Mr. Wormser: I do not understand the idea of the appropriation. Would not The Numismatist draw on the Association in case it needed money?

The President: It has drawn on the treasury of The Numismatist, which is separate from the organization; but in order to give the paper a good start, formerly, we used to appropriate \$100 a year from the funds of the Association to the work of producing the journal, and we have a remarkable journal for the small amount of money that is used for its production—\$2300. Most of you know the wonderful article of Mr. Allen's that excited world-wide interest. This was made possible by the contribution of a few members of the organization. We thought it best not to ask the Association to appropriate towards this, but Mr. Duffield was so anxious to get this article for our journal that he wrote to a few, and they promptly responded, and we secured the article. I think that we can and ought to take a small sum from our general treasury to be used for the needs of The Numismatist. I do not think it would impair the treasury of the Association.

Mr. Wolcott: Might I ask why the contribution of \$100 has been discontinued, and when?

The President: Not until last year, and because of the state of the treasury we thought we could not take from the treasury that sum.

Mr. Stone: If I remember right, our treasury report says that we have \$50 more than last year, and I move to appropriate that amount.

Mr. Oliver: I believe that there are bills that will take care of that \$50.00.

Mr. Wormser: This appropriation should be for next year, so the \$50 would come out of next year's dues, and not out of this year's dues.

President Wurtzbach: The increased expenses apply not only to The Numismatist, but also to the Association. Mr. Oliver thinks that with the present bills and charges, the treasury would not stand any appropriation.

Mr. Frazier: Would it be in order to move that an appropriation of \$50 on April 1st be left to the Board of Governors, with power.

The President: Mr. Frazier has moved that an appropriation of \$50, April 1st, to apply to the needs of The Numismatist, be left in the hands of the Board of Governors for their consideration and contribution. Are there any remarks?

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that an appropriation of \$50 on April 1st, to apply to the needs of The Numismatist, be left in the hands of the Board of Governors for their consideration and contribution.

We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Proxies. This is an annual meeting for the election of officers. The committee consists of Messrs. John M. Oliver, John W. Prevost and Preston C. Pond. We will have a few minutes recess, as Mr. King has a few proxies to take up with the Secretary.

The President: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Proxies, Mr. Oliver, chairman.

Report of Committee on Proxy Representation.

Mr. President and Members of the A. N. A.:

Your Committee on Proxy Representation begs leave to make the following report. There were filed with your committee 99 proxies, held as follows:

H. Chapman	13	W. C. Moore	1
I. L. Steinman	8	J. M. Oliver	50
B. Max Mehl	2	F. B. King	20
F. G. Duffield	2	Geo. M. Morris	1
F. E. Merritt	1	Harry A. Gray	1

There were 29 proxies favoring San Francisco for the 1919 Convention.

JOHN. M. OLIVER,
JOHN W. PREVOST,
PRESTON C. POND.
Committee.

The President: What is your pleasure regarding the report of the Committee on Proxies?

Mr. Stone: I move that the report of the Committee on Proxies be accepted as read.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Committee on Proxies be accepted as read. It is a unanimous vote.

The next in order will be the announcement of nominations for officers.

Mr. Oliver: In the absence of the chairman of this committee, I would like to announce the following nominations: (The list of nominees is embodied in the Report of Committee on Election of Officers.)

Mr. Prevost: I move the nominations be closed.

The President: It is moved and seconded that the nominations for officers for the ensuing year be closed.

Mr. Wormser: Mr. President, I think it is only fair to the work of Mr. Oliver that my name as Secretary be withdrawn. I am sure Mr. Oliver has conducted the affairs of the organization very well, and if it meets with Mr. Oliver's approval, I think he can do it so much better than I.

The President: I would suggest, Mr. Wormser, in case of your election, and you feel that you cannot serve us, it would be your privilege if you so desired to make your motion that the election of Mr. Oliver be made unanimous.

Mr. Wormser: Mr. President, I would prefer to have my name withdrawn.

The President: You have heard the request of Mr. Wormser, that his name as candidate for Secretary be withdrawn.

A member: I move that Mr. Wormser's request be granted.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that the request of Mr. Wormser, that his name as candidate for Secretary be withdrawn. Granted.

Mr. King: I expected up to a few days ago that Dr. French would be with me to attend the meeting, but he told me that if he was named for President to withdraw his name, and so I bring his message.

The President: You have heard the request of Dr. French. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Frazier: I move it be accepted.

The President: The motion is made and seconded that the request of Dr. French, that his name as candidate for President, be withdrawn. Granted.

I want to take a minute to say at this time that had we been in normal times it would have been my great desire to have withdrawn my name as candidate for President this year; but, under the circumstances, I just take the position that I always mean to take in connection with any matter in which I am interested, and I personally place myself in a position where it is thought I can be of the greatest service and do the greatest amount of good. I want to be just as efficient as the President as I would were I any other officer.

Of the members of the Election Committee, Mr. John M. Oliver is the only

one present. I appoint him to act as chairman, to take charge of the election of officers. The duties will be to collect the votes and proxies, and to report as soon as possible. I presume it will take five to ten minutes, and while that is going on, you may be at ease.

(Recess.)

The President: Come to order, gentlemen. We will now listen to the report of the Committee to conduct the election of officers.

Mr. Oliver. The Committee on Election of Officers reports as follows:

Report of Committee on Election of Officers.

Mr. President: In the absence of the chairman of Election Committee, I would like to announce the regular candidates and the result of the election.

For President.

Carl Wurtzbach	96
Dr. George P. French	Withdrawn

First Vice-President.

Dr. George P. French	74
R. W. McLachlan	12
Scattering	3

Second Vice-President.

R. W. McLachlan	74
Dr. George P. French	10
Scattering	3

General Secretary.

John M. Oliver	98
Moritz Wormser	Withdrawn

Treasurer.

H. R. Wolcott	91
Waldo C. Moore	2

Chairman of Board of Governors.

Waldo C. Moore	88
Moritz Wormser	4
T. E. Leon	1

Board of Governors.

Fred B. King	87
T. E. Leon	85
Moritz Wormser	82
Elmer S. Sears	73
R. L. Reed	12
Scattering	8

The President: You have elected the members whose names have been read for the respective offices for the ensuing year. I am quite sure that they will all be interested in the work and will serve the Association efficiently and well. I can only add my sincere thanks for your confidence that I may serve you with the very best of my ability, and the success will depend upon the support which you give me, and therefore, I look for a very satisfactory year. I thank you.

There are two or three matters that have come before us that are not in the regular program. I received a letter from Mr. Judson Brenner, protesting against this meeting being held, and basing the same on the assumption that only those who were present would be entitled to a bar; and it would seem best that the matter should be decided by us, as to whether any

bars should be given out to the members present tonight, or to those who went to Philadelphia, or had planned to go, and if so just who should be entitled to a bar. May we have a free discussion on this matter? I understand from the Secretary that the bars have been secured, and if it is a vote that they will be available at 25 cents each, I believe that those members who had their minds made up and their grips packed to attend the Philadelphia convention are entitled to a bar. I would like to hear the opinion of others.

Mr. Gray: It seems to me that the men who attended this meeting should have a bar. I would like one.

Mr. Chapman: I do not quite approve of having something that is not true. As no convention was held, no bar should be given. We may get to have a convention in Philadelphia next year, and as it was not held this year, we are doing something that was not the truth, I think.

Mr. Wormser: I should think, if any bars are given out this year, that those who showed up at Philadelphia and those present tonight should be entitled to a bar, but it does not seem fair to give any out unless both classes receive a bar.

Mr. King: I agree with Mr. Chapman. It seems that this meeting takes more the form of an annual meeting. It is not the convention, as far as the Association is concerned, and it seems to me better if no bars were given.

Mr. Frazier: I do not think bars should be given out at this meeting. If the men that did go to Philadelphia should not receive a bar, and all members here should receive one, it would not be quite right. Some of the men here did not intend to go to Philadelphia, so I do not think they are entitled to a bar.

Mr. King: The facts of the case are, there was no convention in Philadelphia, and no bars should be given out.

Mr. Oliver: I am wondering where we are going to get our money back from—\$28. If these bars can be used for another year, we could get our money back then.

Mr. Frazier: If we had met in Philadelphia, would it not have cost more than \$28?

Mr. Gray: It appears to me that it is a poor coin association that cannot counterstamp the date.

Mr. Wormser: I think the idea is not a bad one to have a counterstamp made, and turn them over for next year. It would be a nice souvenir.

Mr. King: I move that no bars for the convention of 1918 need be awarded.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that no bars for the convention of 1918 be awarded. It is a vote. Another matter in connection here is whether or not the registry of attendance should be used.

Mr. Wormser: Would it not be possible that we call this an adjourned meeting of the Association, and those men who actually got to Philadelphia should have the record as having attended the meeting. I should think that would have been fair.

Mr. Chapman: I believe that as there was no convention, and no bars are to be awarded, we should leave the register blank.

President Wurtzbach: In view of what we have voted regarding the issuing of the bars, it would cover also the register, and unless someone wishes to have the matter brought up in the form of a legal vote, I would state that the register will remain unused.

The next matter in the hands of the Board of Governors, is the matter of where we shall hold the next convention, or the convention of 1919, and invitations for that meeting are now in order.

Mr. Chapman: The committee of the Association to arrange the convention at Philadelphia were disappointed that the convention had to be postponed. The committee would again notify the Association that it would like to have the convention meet in Philadelphia next year, not earlier than the 20th of September. We shall be glad to aid in every way to the success of the convention. You all know the historic attractions of Philadelphia, and we shall be very glad to welcome the Association in Philadelphia in 1919.

Mr. President: Are there any other invitations to be made.

Mr. Wormser: I wish to go on record as stating that I received an invitation extended from the Pacific Coast Society. In that connection I would like to say that I took the matter up with Mr. Moore by correspondence,

and his idea was that most of the members being located in the East, would find it a hardship to have the convention so far away, but we certainly express our appreciation of the invitation. Of course the matter is up to the meeting here.

The President: Are there any other invitations. I hold in my hands a letter from Mr. Henry Chapman. I also have letters and telegrams worded about the same as that received by Mr. Wormser. I have invitations from the officers and members from Chicago, written in the usual form and enclosing a booklet describing the attractions of Chicago, and stating the desirability of meeting in a city like Chicago for an organization like ours. We also have an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, signed by the Mayor of Cincinnati. We have, therefore, the invitations from Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and Cincinnati. Is there any motion expressing your preference for the meeting place for the convention of 1919?

Mr. Prevost: I move the next convention be held in Philadelphia.

Mr. President: The motion has been made that the next convention be held in Philadelphia. Are there any remarks?

Mr. Frazier: I suggest that the date be set earlier than September 20th, as most of the vacations are over then, and a great many of us cannot get two vacations. However, I should think the matter could be left to the Board of Governors.

Mr. Chapman: Philadelphia is not favorable to an earlier date, as it is so hot there in the first part of September, and I should think that the members would enjoy their visit after the 15th of September more than they would if they come at an earlier date. This year we were going to have a larger attendance on the 4th of October than any convention before. I have heard no complaints at all about this date.

Mr. President: You all know that the place of meeting and date are entirely in the hands of the Board of Governors, but our preferences should be given consideration.

Mr. Morse: I should suggest that it be announced in *The Numismatist* as early as possible.

Mr. President: I understand Mr. Prevost's motion was to state that our preference was to accept the invitation of Mr. Chapman at a date after September 20th.

Mr. Prevost: I did not mention any date, as I thought the matter of the date was in the hands of the Board of Governors.

Mr. President: The motion has been made and seconded that we accept the invitation to hold the convention of 1919 in Philadelphia. It is a vote. The matter of the date had best be left in the hands of the Board of Governors and the convention committee.

President Wurtzbach: That finishes the regular order of business, with the exception of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and unless there is some further business, I will ask for a report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Welcome: As Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, I beg to submit the following report.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the management of the Hotel Kimball for the use of the Rose Room, and the very efficient service rendered to the American Numismatic Association Convention.

"Resolved, That a vote of deep appreciation be extended to our General Secretary, John M. Oliver, for his very efficient management of his office in the trying times brought about by the war and the Spanish "flu" epidemic.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to our fellow-member Fred B. King of Rochester, N. Y., for the donation he has made to the Association for payment for repairs and expressage on the exhibition cases owned by the Association.

"Resolved, That a vote of deep sympathy be extended to Mr. Frank G. Duffield, editor of *The Numismatist*, in this time of sorrow in the death of his daughter and her husband, and to our President in the death of his wife.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the Convention Department of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce for their sincere words of

welcome in anticipation of the American Numismatic Association Convention to be held December 11th.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended the Springfield Coin Club for the hospitality and good-fellowship shown to the American Numismatic Association on its annual meeting held December 11th.

"Resolved, That a vote of appreciation be extended the committee having in charge the entertainment of the American Numismatic Association Convention that was to be held in Philadelphia, October 5th to 9th.

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the numismatic clubs of Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and San Francisco that have so kindly extended invitations for the next convention of the A. N. A."

Mr. President: You have heard the report of the Committee on Resolutions. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Shean: I move they be accepted and placed on file as read.

President Wurtzbach: The motion has been made and seconded that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be accepted and placed on file as read. It is a vote.

Mr. Shean: I move that we adjourn to the banquet table.

The President: The motion has been made and seconded that we adjourn to the banquet table. It is a vote.

The social session following the banquet consisted of speeches. John W. Prevost, first President of the Springfield Coin Club, acting as toastmaster, with very fitting introductions, called on the following members, who responded in a most interesting manner: Messrs. Wurtzbach, Frazer, King, Pond, Chapman, Wormser, Shean and Stone.

Register of Those in Attendance.

Register of members attending the A. N. A. meeting, Springfield, Mass., December 11th, 1918.

Carl Wurtzbach, President.	W. C. Emery.
John M. Oliver, General Secretary.	E. D. Curtis.
Herbert R. Wolcott, Treasurer.	A. W. Converse.
Moritz Wormser, Board of Governors.	G. M. Morris.
Fred B. King, Board of Governors.	John W. Prevost.
C. A. Frazier.	S. Hudson Chapman.
W. C. Stone.	A. W. Morris.
Luman S. Drowne.	Carl E. W. Welcome.
N. Penn Bugbee.	Preston C. Pond.
Harry A. Gray.	F. M. de St. Guay.

Members of the Springfield Coin Club attending:

Chas. T. Shean.	Clifford A. Pease.
Harry G. Kitson.	Chas. W. Winslow.
B. A. Oppenheimer.	

Convention Notes.

Moritz Wormser said that, with all due respect to Philadelphia, he was glad the Convention was postponed, he had such a good time in Springfield.

Fred King missed his connection in Albany, but made up for lost time when he arrived at the meeting.

Henderson, McLachlan and Marcuson had not arrived up to midnight.

The exhibit of the Convention was held in room 407, S. Hudson Chapman making the display. Some very rare and interesting pieces were shown.

District Secretary Gray of Roxbury, Mass., reported progress regarding the convention for Boston. He said the month of holding it had been decided on but they were undecided on the year.

The "ban" on Palm Beach suits was for 1918 convention only.

The 1918 Philadelphia bar is "uncirculated." Why not have an "over-date," a rare variety, an incentive to go to "Philly" next year?

A. W. Morris ran a jitney between the convention hall and Chicopee. For schedule, see Stone and Pond.

Manager Shean of the Kimball decided to join the A. N. A.

Messrs. Chapman and Wormser were shown through the Municipal Group by City Treasurer Frazer. Frazer only has rooms there.

OBITUARY.

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN.

In the death of Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, in December, there passed away another of the old school of collectors of which there are but few remaining with us. Dr. Green was born March 16, 1830. He was elected Mayor of Boston in 1882, and at the time of his death was the city's oldest ex-Mayor. In his earlier life he was deeply interested in numismatics, and for a number of years was president of the old Boston Numismatic Society. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he had been librarian since 1868.

In a letter to *THE NUMISMATIST*, Mr. John Robinson of Salem, Mass., writes as follows regarding Dr. Green, whom he knew as a member of the old Boston Society:

"Dr. Green was a genial and charming man. His interest was general in everything pertaining to the study of history—old documents, rare books, coins, medals, Indian antiquities, ancient newspapers. His relations with the Boston Numismatic Society were rather those of the savant than the collector as we expect to find him today. His visits to Salem, where I occasionally met him at the Essex Institute, were made to Dr. Henry Wheatland, the head of that institution, and Mr. Henry Mason Brooks, the collector of exclusively fine American coins and a gentleman of antiquarian tastes generally. Of course, Dr. Green knew Matthew Stickney, and I think assisted him in various ways when he was compiling the Stickney genealogy. I recall Dr. Green always with a pleasant smile and an enthusiastic manner when talking about the matters which were his avocations rather than his work in those days. This was in the 1870's."

THE PRINCE GUSTAF OF VASA MEDAL.

The rare Prince Gustaf of Vasa Medal is illustrated below through the courtesy of Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City.

The obverse has the bust of Prince Gustaf to right and the inscription "Gustaf Prins of Wasa" surrounding. The reverse has the following inscription partly enclosed by a wreath, a crown above: "Till Carola Drottning af Sachsen den 5 Aug., 1883, af M. Lagerberg och A. Lindberg."



Regarding the medal Mr. deLagerberg writes: "The medal was presented by the late medal engraver Adolf Lindberg and my brother, Commodore M. Lagerberg, to Queen Carola of Saxony on the death of her father, the prince. He was the son of the late Gustaf IV of Sweden, and she (his daughter) was the last descendant of the old royal Vasa family. Only a few specimens were struck, and the die is destroyed. Very rare."

The medal is struck in copper.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The president of the American Museum of Natural History, Henry Fairfield Osborn, has been awarded the Darwin Medal by the Royal Society of London in recognition of his valuable research work in vertebrate morphology and paleontology.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The report of Director of the Mint Ray T. Baker for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, was made public in December, and, as usual, it contains not only a report of the operations of the Mint for the period mentioned, but also a vast amount of statistical information on all departments of the mint service, as well as a summary of the coinages of foreign countries for the calendar year 1917. The following extracts from the report will be of interest to collectors:

The fiscal year 1918 was for the Mint Service the most active in its history, the three coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver working 16 to 24 hours per day for the greater part of the year to keep up with the demand for coin of denominations below the dollar.

The unprecedented demand for fractional coin is doubtless due to war activities—general acceleration of business transactions requiring more frequent settlements; larger earning of the people, resulting in more expenditures; demands of camp activities, etc. Internal revenue taxes on amusement entrance fees and on numerous other services, as well as increased street-car fares and additions to other prices, required many one-cent pieces.

Notwithstanding our 24-hour-a-day, working-to-capacity basis, for weeks our orders for coin exceeded the supply; but by the close of the year all orders had been filled and a considerable stock of each denomination of the fractional coins had been accumulated. The 1918 domestic coinage has never previously been equaled, totaling 714,000,000 pieces, compared with 406,500,000 in 1917, and 155,000,000 in 1916. In addition, there were executed in 1918 for foreign Governments 52,000,000 pieces of coins and blanks.

An unusual feature of the year was the conversion of over 68,000,000 silver dollars into bullion, this being responsible for much overtime in the melting-rooms during April, May and June at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints and New York Assay Office. This work was materially facilitated by the use of the electric furnace installed the previous year at the Philadelphia Mint. The conversion of silver dollars to bullion was in accordance with the act of April 23, 1918. The bullion was used to assist foreign Governments at war with the enemies of the United States.

The United States coinage for the fiscal year 1918 amounted to \$43,596,895.91, of which \$35,004,450 was silver, \$4,136,163.90 was nickel, and \$4,456,282.01 was bronze. There was no gold coined during the fiscal year.

There were also coined at the Philadelphia Mint 8,980,000 nickel pieces for Ecuador; 1,000,000 nickel pieces for Salvador, and 800,000 gold planchets in addition to 9,500,000 nickel coins for Peru. The mint at San Francisco coined for the Philippine Islands 16,968,341 silver, 3,000,000 nickel and 12,500,000 bronze pieces. Total number of foreign pieces executed, 52,748,341.

The coinage executed at the Philadelphia Mint during the fiscal year 1918 was the largest in the history of any mint in the United States; in fact, the largest known output for an equal period of any mint in the world. It includes nearly 465,000,000 pieces of domestic coin and over 20,000,000 pieces of foreign coin and coinage blanks, totalling 485,000,000 pieces.

At the Denver Mint the number of pieces coined—128,500,000—practically trebled that of any previous year; while at the San Francisco Mint the number of pieces executed—153,000,000—was over twice that of the preceding year, which, in turn, was more than twice the number struck in any prior year of the mint's history.

There were purchased during the fiscal year 1918, for delivery to the mint at Philadelphia, the following nickel and bronze blanks prepared for stamping: Nickel five-cent blanks, 775,454.17 Troy ounces at a cost of \$29,562.28; bronze one-cent blanks, 2,412,652.08 Troy ounces at a cost of \$75,585.50.

The engraving department of the Philadelphia Mint manufactured 11,029 dies during the fiscal year 1918, an increase of 2929 as compared with 8100 manufactured last year. The large increase was due to the heavy coinage at each of the mints, for which all dies are here manufactured. This department also manufactured dies for foreign coinage, for medals of a national character, postage-stamp dies and seals for Government bonds.

TWO MEDALS BY ADAM PIETZ.

Below are illustrated two medals by Adam Pietz, the well-known engraver and die-sinker of Philadelphia. The first is the Philadelphia Sketch Club Outing Sketch Medal. The other is the Elise Willing Balch Memorial Medal, the reverse of which is not shown, and consists merely of an incuse inscription, "The Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia. Awarded to," with space for inscribing the name of the recipient. Regarding these medals Mr. Pietz writes as follows:



"The Philadelphia Sketch Club Outing Sketch Medal is presented by me yearly, one in silver and one in bronze, to the winners of the sketch competition at the annual outing of this club. The figure represents a wood nymph, and the name is inscribed on the palette. This medal will be awarded as long as I live. The awards are yearly, and two have been made.



"The Elise Willing Balch Memorial Medal is given yearly for meritorious work by Chapter II, Philadelphia, Colonial Dames of America. The original medal was struck in gold and was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The next issue (there have been two) was increased in size, as Mr. Balch, the brother and donor, decided the larger one would bring out the portrait more clearly. It was made in gold also."

COINAGE DURING NOVEMBER, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half Dollars, 3,360,000; Quarter Dollars, 5,120,000; Dimes, 550,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,847,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 25,654,000.

For the Philippine Islands: Silver, 1,400,000; nickel, 580,000; bronze, 1,680,000.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL SOCIETIES.

We cannot help but feel that Mr. Charles N. Hinckley of Chicago, whose letter appears elsewhere in this issue, has sounded a note that will find an echo in every local numismatic society in the United States. It is a note that is clear and up to concert pitch. Briefly, it is that each local society shall insert an advertisement in THE NUMISMATIST telling of its time and place of meeting, and inviting visitors to attend, and then seeing to it that this magazine is placed in every important library in the cities in which the local societies are situated.

THE NUMISMATIST looks upon public library subscriptions as one of the best means of making our study known, and it is very much gratified in having many prominent libraries throughout the United States as subscribers. We frequently receive subscriptions from individuals which we can attribute to no other source than these libraries.

No argument is needed to show that local societies are a benefit to numismatics, and incidentally to the American Numismatic Association. The records of our local societies will show that through them new members become acquainted with and members of the national Association without losing any of their interest in the local organizations.

We hope that every one of them will act promptly upon Mr. Hinckley's suggestions.

THE ANNUAL A. N. A. MEETING.

The report of the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association, held in Springfield, Mass., December 11, printed elsewhere in this issue, was not expected to be largely attended, yet there was a good representative attendance, considering that it was confined to a single evening session, without any of the social features (save one) that usually accompany A. N. A. conventions, and which are largely depended upon to attract members from distant points. It was purely a business session. The Association recommended to the Board of Governors that Philadelphia be selected as the city for holding the 1919 convention, of which it was robbed last year by the influenza epidemic. Without prejudice to any of the other cities that sent invitations and would have been glad to entertain the Association, the action of the meeting, we are sure, will meet with general approval.

A NEW FEATURE OF THE MINT REPORT.

A feature of the annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, which was issued last month, was the reprinting, in that part of the report devoted to the coinages of foreign countries, of a number of articles on foreign coinages and currencies that have appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST* during the past two or three years, in each instance giving credit to this magazine. No less than 25 such articles were reprinted. For most of its data and information in compiling this section of the Director's report the Mint Bureau depends chiefly upon the United States Consuls or other representatives in foreign countries.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE NUMISMATIST acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Forty-Seventh Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint for 1916, through the courtesy of Deputy Master James Bonar of the Ottawa Mint. The report includes the operations of the Royal Mint, London, and of the mints of the Colonies of Great Britain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Auction Bidding on Credit.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

From England comes a new and interesting story of the psychology of the present sky-high prices for coins paid at London auction sales—prices which seem to have been in vogue ever since the commencement of this present war. At a big sale held there in October last several sent hundreds of bids across the water, and fully expected to get a considerable number of lots. They all tell the same story, i. e., that they either got nothing or only one or two lots apiece. One collector was informed, by way of explanation, that due to the present shrinkage in the value of the English pound sterling, due to war

conditions, old pre-war auction prices were left far in the rear and were no longer worth considering. This led one bidder to make inquiry, when the following explanation was forthcoming: He was informed as to the reason for the remarkably high records at auction that the prices realized were largely fictitious, because dealers and cataloguers allowed long extensions of time in which to pay for the coins bought at these sales, as much as six months being allowed in some instances. This, of course, means that the owner of the coins have to wait six months or longer before being paid for their coins sold.

If this is not "doing business on a shoestring," what is? We are not comparing the plan to John Law's Mississippi Bubble, but we know that Law's bubble burst, and with some loud report. Are our English cousins banking on the prospects of future treasures from Mesopotamia or black Africa, or what? Such a system of false price-raising will not have any pleasant effect on American bidders, who will likely refuse to send more bids to European coin sales for the reason that collectors over here consider their prompt cash, even if their bids are slightly lower, a good deal more valuable than European war paper, to be cashed in six months or more hence for what it will then be worth. We hear rumors also of an effective system of knock-out used at London sales, whereby the private collector stands but little chance of successful bidding at an auction sale.

Some collectors here have received almost coercive letters from London dealers demanding that they send their bids to them. They pay the penalty also, if they do not accede, in having the lots they bid on taken away from them, even at exorbitant prices. Let the guilty ones remodel their bidding systems, and let them show actual auction records, and not false ones, and there will be more bidding from this side in the future. We over here can withhold our bids for years—forever, if necessary—if we do not get fair and open treatment and the sales are not conducted in a bona-fide manner.

COLLECTOR.

November 24, 1918.

Mr. Hinckley Says a Lot in a Few Words.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I desire to address, through your valued magazine, each and all numismatic societies and all members of the A. N. A. Our local and national organizations are constantly in need of additional members. The means to that end is continued and consistent publicity. One splendid medium is to have THE NUMISMATIST on the magazine file of every public library in the United States. Where local societies are established a member should be appointed to solicit important libraries for a subscription. In towns where there is no local club, any A. N. A. member should constitute himself a committee to see that the public library subscribes for the magazine. THE NUMISMATIST is worthy and handsome—it is full of up-to-date medallie and coin news. It sells itself easily. Librarians will tell you that there is a substantial demand from the public for news of this nature.

Our Chicago Society believes it good business to advertise, and you can read our ad. on another page of this number. We would like to see every other local organization follow suit. If each will order space, the cost is \$7.50 per annum, we shall have almost an entire page devoted to our announcements. Hundreds are waiting to find such associations as ours. Read our ad. It says "cordially welcome," don't it? And when they come, we'll do our best to give them a real good time.

Brother A. N. A. members, will you please bring up this matter at your next local meeting and get action? In Chicago one expects tangible and favorable results from our advertisement. So may you from yours.

Chicago, Ill., December 15, 1918.

C. N. HINCKLEY.

Ivar Thronsen Has Not Resigned.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In the August number of THE NUMISMATIST appeared a notice about Mint Engraver Ivar Thronsen, Kongsberg, Norway, having resigned his position at said mint. Mr. Thronsen writes me under date of October 16 (after receiving a copy of said issue) as follows:

"Please accept my thanks for the August copy of THE NUMISMATIST, from which I notice with sorrowful pleasure—with sorrow about my resignation as mint engraver. It is all right that I tried to resign this spring. I was sick all last winter, and doubted my ability to remain in said capacity. During the summer, however, I regained quite considerably my strength, and as the Government urged me to remain and as no successor in this line was to be found, I finally decided to remain in my position."

Will you kindly mention this in the next issue?

Very truly yours,

J. DELAGERBERG.

New York City, December 13, 1918.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting. October 23rd, 1918. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R. A., F. S. A., President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. Hawkins was elected a member of the Society.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members and duly seconded: Walter Lennox Craig, B. C. E. (Melb.), Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.; W. Batty Mapplebeck, R. Prasada, A. C. I.; Philip Thorburn, and William Greenell Wallace.

Major Carlyon-Britton announced that Mr. J. Sanford Saltus had forwarded to him a sum of \$500 to be presented to the Society, and handed a cheque to the President, who, in acknowledging the gift, paid a high tribute to the generosity of the donor. A vote of hearty thanks to Mr. Sanford Saltus was carried by acclamation.

The President read the list of those proposed as officers and members of the Council for the coming year and gave notice that the ballot would take place at the ensuing meeting.

Messrs. Beresford Smith and Edward Shepherd were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the year now coming to a close.

The following presentations were announced and a vote of thanks to the donors was passed:

"Sterling Decimal Coinage," by W. L. Craig, presented by the author.

THE NUMISMATIST, June, July, August and September, 1918.

Schulman's Catalogue, No. LXXI.

Exhibitions were as follows:

In illustration of the paper read:

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: A half noble of the second issue of Edward III, and a quarter noble of the same issue.

By Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson: A Reading penny and three pennies of the episcopal mint of Durham, 1344-51.

By Mr. Shirley-Fox and Mr. Fox: A quarter noble of the second issue of Edward III, a series of pennies of the London mint, a penny of Canterbury, several of Durham, episcopal and "sede vacante," and a penny of the archiepiscopal mint of York, all of the period 1344-51.

Other exhibits:

By Mr. William Dale: A penny of Æthelred II, with the type of the dextera Dei; also a much clipped and worn penny of Edward I, found at Southampton.

By Mr. E. H. Wheeler: A penny of the Berwick mint, of one of the Edwards, with, on the reverse, a bear's head in one quarter, and reading VIL|LA B|ERW|ICI.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A penny of Henry II, of the "Tealby" issue, with a portrait of the King differing much from the usual types; the mint name on the coin is not legible, but the fabric suggests Carlisle or Newcastle.

By Mr. H. Garside: A copper-nickel two-anna piece of British India, dated 1918, of a new issue, on a square flan with rounded corners.

Eighty-eight casts of the great seals of England, which have been acquired by the Society.

Continuing "The Numismatic History of the Reigns of Edward I, II and III," by himself and his brother, Mr. Shirley-Fox, Mr. Earle Fox dealt with the coinage issued between January, 1344, and June, 1351, a period of

transition during which experiments were made, none too successfully, for the establishment of a gold coinage. The florin, the first heavy noble and the second noble were described in detail and some account was given of the indentures under which they were struck and of the reasons why they proved unsatisfactory. Turning to the silver, it was shown that the pennies issued during the period in question consisted of (a) the so-called "Florin" type; (b) a type with peculiar narrow lettering, on which the royal title, for the first time since 1279, is given in full as REX. It was shown that the florin type could be divided into half-a-dozen classes, five of which were peculiar to the royal mints, while the sixth was also issued by the Abbott of Reading and the Archbishop of York, as well as by the King's Receiver at Durham during the vacancy of the see which followed the death of Bishop de Bury. Several episcopal issues of Durham were described, but the chronological arrangement of these is very difficult and, although the position of certain varieties is beyond question, the definite arrangement of the whole series must await the discovery of further information. One point which may eventually lead to its elucidation is the substitution of VILLA for CIVITAS, as the title of the city, on two sub-types, apparently issued in the early years of Bishop Hatfield, but so far all efforts to obtain an explanation of this change have been unsuccessful.

BRANCH NO. 1, A. N. A., CHICAGO.

The November meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday evening, November 8, at 8 o'clock. The following were present: Messrs. Kelly, Dunham, Leon, Hinckley, Boyer, Lawless, De Cou, Wilson and Davis.

Mr. Davis read a paper on "The Circulating Medium of the Civil War Period," which brought out considerable discussion.

The exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Boyer: \$50 note dated March 10, 1863, signed by Chittenden and Spinner; and Vol. II of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

By Mr. Leon: Patterns of 1 and 2 drachma silver pieces of Greece bearing the laureated head of Constantine, struck in gold, unique in this metal; \$1 and \$5 notes issued by the Town of Cedar Falls, Iowa, in April, 1858, and a five-pound pattern in gold of George IV, with a blank reverse.

By Mr. Wilson: Large Presidential medal of Van Buren.

By Mr. Dunham: Jewish Shekel of Simon Maccabeus.

Mr. Dunham presented each member present with two tokens, reminiscent of the old Chicago Numismatic Society, and a token of the Illinois Tunnel Co.

The meeting was then adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

BRANCH NO. 1, A. N. A., CHICAGO.

The December meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Friday, December 13, at eight o'clock. The following were present: Messrs. Kelly, Becker, Lawless, Hinckley, Dunham, Boyer, Dr. Luttenberger, Leon, Ripstra, Josephson and Davis. Miss Naerup and Mrs. Ripstra were also present.

The meeting was called to order by President Kelly. Mr. Dunham read a newspaper article concerning the missing gold hoard of the eccentric millionaire, Edward Morrison, who was well known to many of those present, and from whom he had obtained many of the gold coins now being sought. Mr. Dunham also read a short paper, wherein he outlined the policy which he believed the Society should follow. He expressed the opinion that encased stamps and broken bank notes were not proper numismatic material, and this, as well as other points, brought out considerable discussion. Mr. Dunham also read a short paper on the lives and works of two famous popes, Gregory XIII, and Clement IX, which he illustrated by coins struck by each. In this connection he showed a number of photographs of points of interest in Rome which he took while abroad several years ago. Mr. Dunham also exhibited a Nashville medal, struck by the Chicago Numismatic Society, and the Abstract of Title of the famous 1804 dollar of his collection.

Other exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Leon: Three very fine examples of gold cob money of Phillip IV, of 2, 4 and 8 escudos.

By Mr. Josephson: Half cent of 1795, with the reverse double struck with the die shifted.

By Mr. Lawless: Ten extremely fine and uncirculated cents of various dates from 1808 to 1847.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Strip of four five-cent fractional currency notes of the second issue, and two 1918 silver rupees of the new issue.

By Mr. Davis: Wood's halfpennies of 1722, '23, and '24, and a farthing of 1723; two varieties of 1783 Nova Constellatio cents, and a freak dime struck on a bronze planchet.

By Mr. Boyer: Proofs in gold of four-ducat piece of Francis Joseph, dated 1872; three types of guineas of George III, dated 1774, 1787 and 1820, and two Bryan dollars, issued by Spaulding & Co., one with the blank reverse and one with the wheel reverse.

Mr. Hinckley announced that he had persuaded the Crerar and Newberry Libraries to subscribe for THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. Hinckley was authorized to place an advertisement in THE NUMISMATIST, giving the time and place of the meetings of the Society.

Arrangements were also made so that copies of all papers read at meetings will be given to those members present at the meetings. Several members agreed to prepare papers for the next few meetings.

The following officers were elected for the year 1919; President, C. N. Hinckley; Vice-president, A. S. Boyer; Secretary, R. E. Davis.

Following the election of officers, an impromptu auction was held. All items brought good prices, and the sale was a decided success.

The meeting was then adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, PITTSBURGH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held on Tuesday evening, December 3rd, at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Meeting came to order at 8 o'clock with Vice-President Boyle in the Chair. The members were very sorry to hear of the serious illness of President Dr. Wilharm. Members present: Messrs. Boyle, Kraft, Marlier, Gibbs and Gies.

Exhibitions by members followed:

Mr. Gibbs: 27 foreign gold coins and 40 foreign copper and nickel coins.

Mr. Gies: 1795 half dollar, three leaves under eagle wing; 1831 and 1847 quarter dollars; 1817 cent with break over the head; 1795 half cent without pole.

Mr. Boyle: U. S. Cents, 1793, 11-J, wreath; 1793, 9-H; 1795, D-66, plain edge; 1803, two varieties; 1802, two varieties; 1841, proof.

Mr. Kraft: U. S. Cents of 1807, 1829, 1830, 1837, 1855.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, November 19th, 1918. 158th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Koeb, Gillette, Horner, L. G. Amberg, King, Maunovry, Bauer, Burling, Loizeau, Borradale, Clarke, Plumb and Dr. French. Mr. John F. McGraw was present as a visitor.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Letters were read from Mr. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., and Mr. Arthur S. Bostwick.

A number of price-lists from Mr. Wayte Raymond of New York City were reported received.

Mr. Bauer reported he had received a letter from Mr. Fred E. Merritt, stating that he expects to be here for the election, and also expects to stay in Rochester for two or three months.

Moved by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. L. G. Amberg, that Mr. Bostwick be elected an honorary member of the Association. Carried.

The secretary called on Vice-President Dr. Handler the other day, and was pleased to report that the Doctor was very much improved.

Mr. Bauer, chairman of the Memorial Medal Committee, showed several more designs of the proposed Memorial Medal.

Moved by Mr. Loizeau, seconded by Mr. King, that every member endeavor to bring a description or design of the Memorial Medal. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bauer, seconded by Mr. L. G. Amberg, that we have an auction sale Friday evening, December 20th, 1918.

The Secretary was instructed to add on the next postals he sends out to the members suggesting that they bring a description or design for the Memorial Medal at the next meeting, also that there will be nominations for officers, and that there will be an exhibit of a coin collection which is to be sold at auction on Friday evening, December 20th, 1918.

Mr. King, one of the Governors of the A. N. A., spoke regarding the officers of the A. N. A., who are to hold a meeting at Springfield, Mass., on December 11th, 1918.

Moved by Mr. Gillette, seconded by Mr. Bauer, that it be declared the sense of the R. N. A. that it favors the re-election of the present A. N. A. officers for another year. Carried.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 3rd, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The forty-first regular and third annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, November 26th, at the office of the Secretary, Room 329, 235 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. In the absence of the President the meeting was called to order by Mr. Beardslee. Members present: Messrs. Haigh, Haagensen, Hill, Mohr, Thomas, Beardslee, Gill, Twitchell, Reimers, Zerbe and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications were read from Messrs. Raymond, Rice and Duncan.

Copies of Mr. Raymond's stated price-lists were distributed among the members.

The Secretary advised the members that he had a copy of Elder's sale of December 9th for their inspection.

The Secretary read the report of the Nominating Committee. Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Hill, it was unanimously carried that the following members be elected to office for the ensuing year:

President, Fred T. Huddart.

Vice-President, O. G. Beardslee.

Secretary-Treasurer, I. Leland Steinman.

Consulting Expert, A. Reimers.

Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Hill, it was unanimously carried that we concur in the recommendation of the Nominating Committee that there be an amendment to the charter to include an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer and a Board of Governors to consist of five members (four members and a chairman), this Board to be elective, not appointive.

Upon motion of Mr. Gill, seconded by Mr. Thomas, the following members were placed in nomination for officers as per charter amendment.

Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Jos. Haigh.

Chairman Board of Governors, John A. Gill.

Board of Governors, A. C. Nygren, Basil Brandon, A. S. Twitchell and H. L. Hill.

They were unanimously elected.

Upon motion of Mr. Zerbe, seconded by Mr. Beardslee, it was unanimously carried that the recommendation of the Nominating Committee that Article 5 of the Constitution and By-Laws be amended to read: "A quorum shall consist of at least seven members."

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Zerbe, it was unanimously carried that the recommendation of the Nominating Committee that Rule 3 of Rules of Order be amended to read: "Each member is expected to bring one or more specimens at each meeting, said specimens to be offered to members at a minimum price to be named by their owners; that 60 per cent of any advance over said price shall accrue to the treasury of the Society, and that an auctioneer be appointed for the sale, at each meeting.

Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Haigh, it was unanimously carried that all members who have joined the colors be exempt from all dues, assessments, etc., while in the service of the Government.

Mr. Beardslee presented the name of Mr. H. L. Pillsbury of Long Beach, Cal., for active membership in the Society. Mr. Pillsbury was unanimously elected.

Further business was dispensed with in order to hold an auction and see the display of the members' exhibits.

Mr. Haigh showed a large collection of crown-size coins of France, England and Holland, also double and triple crowns of Germany.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited a collection of the paper-money of the United States, consisting of all issues, small and curious numbers, and errors.

Mr. Zerbe was appointed as auctioneer for the evening, and a number of sales took place.

The meeting then adjourned until Dec. 17th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPICER-SIMSON MEDAL EXHIBIT IN MILWAUKEE.

As a change from its usual exclusive display of paintings, the Milwaukee Art Institute this week is opening a most interesting exhibit of medals by Spicer-Simson, one of the best known sculptors of medals of Europe. These coins so beautifully wrought occupy the entrance gallery of the institute and also the front reception room.

From the use of the medal as a coin of civic exchange in ancient Greece, to the conferring of a medal as a mark of the highest honor to be bestowed upon a war hero, is a far cry, but the medal today is something noticeable and in some cases ranks above diamonds and rubies.

Also the most precious and permanent records in portraiture are through medallic art, and it is said no one in modern times has developed the art so fully as Spicer-Simson, whose work is on display here.

Mr. Spicer's work is profound in its mastery of the medium, and an understanding and appreciation of all that has gone before him in his chosen field. His work reflects the characteristics of Greek, Roman and Italian masters and yet is original.

The medal of William Howard Taft shows the artist's talent for reproducing a likeness and bringing it out in the metal bas-relief. There are many portrait models in his collection, some being famous personages, and there is also the memorial medal, the commemorative medal, the seal and others. —Milwaukee (Wis.) News.

THE EHRENSVARD JETON.

A very unusual type of medallet or jeton is shown below. It is unusual in that it bears no inscription and the reverse is incuse. The piece is struck in bronze. It is known as the Carl August Ehrensvard jeton, and is in the collection of Mr. J. deLagerberg, who writes as follows concerning it:

"I received it as a gift from a descendant, viz., Count August E. Ehrensvard, Liatorp, Helsingborg, Sweden, some years ago, and he told me that it was very rare and that the die had been destroyed. Carl August Ehrensvard was born in 1754 and died in 1800. He was General, Admiral, Commodore, etc. As an art critic and art philosopher he was the equal of Winckelman.



"Bror. Emil Hildebrand, in his description of 'Medals of Private Swedish Men and Women,' page 246, No. 1, describes the piece as follows: 'Obv., without inscription. The head right side. On the edge a string of pearls. Without reverse. Diam., 6¾ lin. (4 storl.). Designed by C. Enhörning. Very rare.'"



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Lee, Mass.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted January 1, 1919.

- 2012 Dr. Fred Smith, Chester, Conn.
 2013 John H. Snow, 1406 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 2014 Sigmund S. von Lieven, 1956 Bathgate Ave., New York, N. Y.
 2015 Richard M. Bateman, M. D., 361 Danforth Ave., Toronto, Ont.
 2016 A. E. Rankin, 217 King St., West Hamilton, Ont.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 20, 1918. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the February issue.

APPLICANT

Frank Wooster (American Coins)

288 Ludlow Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio

Dr. A. J. Hunter (General),

Teulon, Manitoba, Canada

PROPOSED BY

C. H. Rembold

B. Max Mehl

Andrew B. Baird

F. G. Duffield

Change of Address.

J. deLagerberg, Passaic, N. J., to 55 West 95th St., New York City.

W. A. D. Lees, from Red Deer, Alberta, to Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.

JOHN M. OLIVER.

Springfield, Mass, December 20, 1918.

General Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

Our Annual Meeting at Springfield was most successful and enthusiastic. The outlook for our science never was brighter. "Double our membership" was the slogan expressed by several workers. This can be done if each member will do his or her part. What encouragement we have to do our utmost! To begin with, we have a larger membership than a year ago, notwithstanding the strenuous times. Let us carry over into our interest in our Association the wonderful spirit of unity and service so splendidly given to the needs of our country.

You have again honored me by re-electing me to the presidency. Accept my gratitude. I pledge the best that I can do to further the interests of our organization, and once more ask the unstinted support of every member.

Wishing you all a most joyous Christmas and prosperous New Year, I am,

Cordially yours,

CARL WURTZBACH, President.

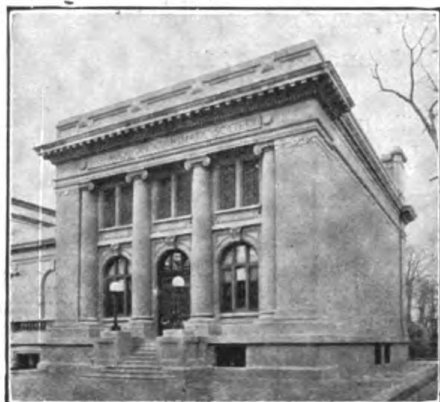
SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEDAL.

We take pleasure in reproducing the Anniversary Medal of the Swedish Numismatic Society, issued in 1913, in honor of Hans Hildebrand, who died in that year.



The medal was designed by the engraver Mr. Eric Lindberg, and is struck in silver, which was contributed by Mr. C. W. Burmester. (See THE NUMISMATIST, page 27, January, 1913, and page 532, December, 1917.)

J. DEL.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH

& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858.

Incorporated 1865.

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Coins and Medals Commemorating

Treaties of Peace.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

TO MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The coming months will see the production of many medals. Every city in the land will want to give some expression to its feeling toward the men who have been accomplishing such splendid things in France and who are now coming home. Many of these pieces, despite the good intentions with which they are devised, might be greatly bettered in design and accomplishment if their projectors could have experienced counsel.

Such matters are usually placed in the hands of a committee, and it would be the natural thing for such a committee to turn to the numismatists of their town. Many of these numismatists are, or should be, members of our Society. It is hardly necessary to remind our members that this organization stands ready to place at their disposal without charge, the results of our experience in striking and issuing medals, but it should be pointed out that this is just what the committee in charge of such a medal may not know. Our members can therefore do a genuine service to their community in bringing these facts to the attention of those responsible for the preparation of such designs. It would be well to inform them of the scope of our Museum and to make clear that we have no commercial interest back of our offer.

But the matter does not stop there. Each member should feel responsible for seeing that at least one copy of every such medal issued in his section of the country reaches the cabinets of this society. Usually this may be accomplished by explaining the purpose of our Museum, and stating that it is a depository for all such records. When such a request does not meet a ready response, then information concerning the issue should be sent to the Secretary in order that he may take up the question of acquiring the piece. The gifts will come as an acknowledgement of our aid if we have been able to help as suggested above.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

BICENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN.

The American Numismatic Society's first evening meeting of the season was held on Thursday, December 5, at 8.15 p. m.

Mr. Drowne occupied the chair, and the 68 members and visitors present made this one of the best attended meetings on record. The meeting was commemorative of the second centenary of the death of Charles XII, King of Sweden, and Mr. Albert R. Frey spoke of the career of Charles XII, illustrating his interesting paper by coins and medals.

About 100 specimens were shown, including the Coronation; Peace of Ryswick, Peace of Traventhal; Victory at Narva; Victory at Pultusk; Victory at Thorn; Successful Issue of the Northern War; Peace of Altranstadt; Security of Religious Freedom for Protestants in Silesia; Victory at Holofzin; Visit to Bender; Stenbock's Campaigns; Arrival at Stralsund; Landing in Udstadt, and numerous mortuary medals.

Among the coins were specimens of the ducat, riksdaler, carolin, two and four mark pieces, the De Gortz series, and the plate money.

Mr. Frey called attention to the divergence that existed among writers on the question of dates, and explained that this was due to the introduction of the reformed calendar into Sweden at the beginning of the eighteenth century. This alteration made a difference of eleven days, and, consequently, some authorities placed the king's death on November 30, 1718, while others gave it as December 11, 1718.

Another curious feature was that practically all the inscriptions on both the coins and medals were in Latin. Occasionally German and French inscriptions occur, but in no instance is the Swedish language used. The speaker contended that this was probably due to the fact that the medals were extensively made on the Continent of Europe.

Of the mortuary medals, the one by J. C. Hedlinger has been the subject of considerable controversy. This celebrated artist was called to Stockholm in the latter part of the year 1718, and had an opportunity to make a death mask of the king when the body arrived in Sweden. If he did so, he reproduced the monarch's baldness in a very accurate manner, and K. F.

Fredenheim, the superintendent in the protocol for exhuming and inspecting the body in 1799, states that Hedlinger made and owned a cast of the king's face, and that this was taken between January 27 and February 26, 1719.

Now, the sarcophagus has been opened four times. First in 1746, under an arrangement by Anders Johan von Hopken, who is perhaps the same individual that designed the medalet with the French inscription commemorative of the king's visit to Bender in 1709 (Hildebrand No. 149.) Second, on August 10, 1799, by order of King Gustav IV. This was done secretly to establish whether or not the portrait at Drottningholm Palace was an accurate likeness, its resemblance having been contested. Third, on August 31, 1859, in the presence of King Charles XV, the Duke of Ostergothland, and others. Fourth, on July 18, 1917, in the presence of the Duke of Vestergothland and several members of the Karolinska Medical Institute. This last exhumation established several important facts, to wit: That the king was not a man of small stature, but was six feet in height, and that the face measurements do not correspond with the death mask. From this it is concluded that all the stories of a cast of the features having been made are untrue, though in justice to Hedlinger it must be said that he may have modelled a likeness while standing in front of the dead king's body, and that later he made a studio model from this clay study, which has been cast and is erroneously called a death mask.

The speaker stated that this was not the first occasion on which an anniversary was held in memory of this monarch. In 1868 King Oscar II. delivered an address on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, in which he stated that however brilliant was the career of Charles XII, it was fatal to his country, but not fatal because he was a "madman" as he was frequently called, but because such a hero, king, soldier, and general, needed a kingdom more commensurate with his own greatness than Sweden.

Mr. Frey added that he considered Gustavus Adolphus the greatest military genius that Sweden had produced; he was inclined to give the second place to Charles XII, and the third to Leonard Torstenson. Comparisons between Charles XII and Alexander the Great were idle, although these have been made. There are certain points of resemblance, however, it must be admitted. Alexander died at the age of 32, and Charles at 36. Both, on account of their brief, impulsive and meteoric careers, have been styled madmen; both had a great genius for military affairs, and an alert and comprehensive intellect. Both exposed themselves like their commonest soldiers, sharing with their men the hardships of the march, and the danger of the battlefield. But here the comparison ceases. Alexander left behind him a great empire; Charles an impoverished country. Alexander indulged in the most shameful excuses and displayed great and vindictive cruelty; Charles XII was temperate in all things; he summed up in his personality all the great and good qualities of his ancestors, and he treated his beaten foes with the greatest consideration. He has been well called "the last of the Vikings," for the extraordinary nature of his adventures, no less than his dauntlessness and endurance, make him a kind of sage hero. As Hamlet says:

"He was a man, take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again."

Besides the extensive collections of the American Numismatic Society, the following contributed to make the exhibition as complete as possible:

Mr. Moritz Wormser: A gold ducat of 1717, and a mortuary medal.

Mr. William F. Beller: A Riksdaler of 1713, and a specimen of plate money.

Mr. J. deLagerberg: A number of coins and medals; a small bust of Charles XII, and an engraving of the statue erected at Stockholm and modelled by Bouchardon in 1747; a copy of an oil painting in the National Gallery at Stockholm representing soldiers carrying the king's dead body after the battle of Fredrikshall; General Sven Lagerberg's diary during the stay with the Tartar Khan Doulet Girei (1710-1711) at Bender. This refers to the pay-roll of the army as well as the quartermaster's purchases of provisions; a view of the king's head, from a photograph taken at the opening of the sarcophagus in 1917.

Mr. Magnus Clarholm, Swedish Consul-General of New York: Framed portrait of Charles XII.

Mr. V. Berger: Swedish almanacs of the years of the king's birth and death.

Mr. Peter Almquist: A Bible printed by order of Charles XII and finished in 1714.

Mr. D. O. Host: A number of contemporary copper coins.

Mrs. Lennborn: A book containing illustrations of the cradle of Charles XII, etc.

Mr. David Proskey: Four pieces of plate money, a set of De Gortz coins and about 30 fine medals and coins.

Mr. Gideon Calstrom: Set of De Gortz coins and two medals.

Mr. E. A. Blomgren: Ten miscellaneous copper coins.

Mr. Nelson T. Thorson: An original autograph document, signed by the king and dated 1699.

Mr. H. R. Drowne: Specimen of paper money, dated 1717.

An interesting telegram should be mentioned in th's place. It is from Mr. Sven de Lagerberg, the son of Magnus de Lagerberg, the celebrated Swedish numismatist. The son is now General Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the telegram is addressed to his uncle, Mr. J. deLagerberg, who is with us here tonight, and reads as follows:

"Please convey to the American Numismatic Society my sincerest compliments at the celebration of the memory of Charles XII., two hundred years after his death. I am reminded of the lines written by Doctor Samuel Johnson:

"His fall was destined to a barren strand,
A petty fortress, and a dubious hand.
He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

Thanks are also due to Mr. A. D. Savage for his translations of the Latin inscriptions, and to Mr. Charles Johansen for the publicity of the exhibition in the Swedish periodicals.

MY RAREST SWEDISH MEDAL.

Bror. Emil Hildebrand, in his work "Sweden and Swedish Royal Commemoration Coins and Medals," first part, page 440, describes the medal, viz.:



Obv., Carolus XI D. G. Rex Sveciae. The bust right side laurel-wreathed in elaborate armor with baldric draped over the left shoulder, the chest and the back. Rev., "Hic. Ferit. Ille. Tegit," a rampant lion grasping in his right paw a sword borne aloft; beneath the left a triangular shield with prominent spike in the center. Diam. 16 lin. (14e storl). Foreign work. RRR.

Government cabinet in Munich, Bavaria, in lead.

The medal was probably struck in the latter part of the reign of Charles XI, and refers to his desire to increase the prosperity of the country, strengthen its defences, and simultaneously to keep peace with foreign nations.

J. DEL.

OVER DRAFT AGE, HE VOLUNTEERED.

It will be news to many of his numerous friends in numismatic circles to learn that Dr. H. R. Storer of Newport, R. I., the "Grand Old Man" of the American Numismatic Association, now approaching his 90th year, volunteered for service in the recent war and was accepted. Our information comes from a copy of the Newport (R. I.) Daily News of November 30, which had the following:

Shortly before the close of the war when there was pressing need of army surgeons and a seeming difficulty in securing these recruits, Dr. H. R. Storer of this city, though far advanced in age and crippled besides, offered himself for the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. Though he stated that for the reasons mentioned he could be of very little use, he was accepted by both the State and Washington authorities and received the insignia of membership, with the assurance that should "an urgent need arise for his services away from home" he would duly be called.

Within three months from now, Dr. Storer, if surviving, will enter his ninetieth year.

The military history of his family is somewhat interesting:

On h's father's side:

The Indian Wars—Two great-great uncles, litutenants.

American Revolution—Grandfather, private.

War of 1812—Uncle, private.

Civil War—Brother, private; cousins, captain and litutenant; great uncle, admiral.

Spanish War—Daughter, nursing with medal from State of Rhode Island.

Present War—Son, private; grandsons, captain and lieutenant.

On his mother's side:

American Revolution—Great-grandfather, quartermaster.

Through early relatives he has been a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution.

ANOTHER CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLAR TURNS UP.

There is no need for collectors to become unduly excited over the reported discovery of another Confederate half dollar. This one is said to have made its appearance in New York City recently. If the newspaper report is true, it is probably only one of the restrikes, and its value is much nearer \$8 than the estimated \$800. Here is what the New York Sun had to say about it in its issue of December 3:

"M. L. Holstein, ticket agent at the Brooklyn Bridge station of the Third Avenue L, doesn't set up to be a numismatist, but in h's forty-odd years of selling tickets for the B. R. T. and other traction companies he has learned a few things about money aside from its purchasing power. He can spot a counterfeit with his eyes blindfolded, and it is seldom that any one has succeeded in shoving the queer over on him, even during rush hours.

"Moreover, Mr. Holstein has read a good deal about rare coins. The knowledge he acquired in this way stood him in good stead last night, when in counting over his day's receipts he came across a shining Confederate half dollar bearing the date 1861. Somewhere or other he had read that there were only four coins of this particular mintage and type in existence, so he slipped the coin in his pocket and replaced it with a modern half dollar from h's own cash supply.

"The fact that the coin was as bright as new and without a blemish convinced the ticket agent that it had either been stolen from a collection or that it had been passed through his window by some absent-minded collector who had just purchased it. Its value is problematical, but there is little doubt that the coin would bring at least \$800 at a sale. At any rate, the present holder is going to cling to it until some one comes along who can describe it accurately enough to prove that he is the owner.

No visitors have been admitted to the United States Mints since the declaration of war. Formerly thousands were received each year. They will no doubt be reopened after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

MEHL'S NUMISMATIC MONTHLY.

The December number of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly has for its leading articles "The Cross of Legion of Honor," another installment of Delmont L. Angell's "Numismatic Random Reels," "Substitutes for Legal Money Mark Last Days of German Empire," and a report of the exhibit of Army and Navy devices recently held by the American Numismatic Society in New York City. There is also the usual amount of editorial chat, reports of meetings of societies and clubs, and numerous short articles of timely interest.

With the December number the Numismatic Monthly closes its ninth volume, and will enter upon its tenth year of publication with every indication of many future anniversaries. The success of the Monthly is well deserved. With the small subscription price and the excessively high cost of printing in these days, we are compelled to wonder how the publisher makes it self-sustaining, even with a large subscription list. But that is no concern of ours, and we will let him do the worrying. The undeniable fact is that it is issued regularly and that each issue contains a good variety of interesting articles on numismatic subjects, making it an entertaining and instructive magazine, suitable for all grades of collectors.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY GETS COLLECTION OF COINS.

The Parker Dickson collection of coins has recently been presented to the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. The collection is said to comprise many Greek coins, some from Thrace, Mesopotamia, Macedonia and Syria, dating from 550 B. C.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for October 1, 1918.

State of Maryland, } ss.
City of Baltimore. }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

First Vice-President, Dr. Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.

Second Vice-President, R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer, Herbert R. Wolcott, Springfield, Mass.

Librarian, H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of Governors, Waldo C. Moore, Chairman, Lewisburg, Ohio; Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; Fred B. King, Rochester, N. Y.; Moritz Wormser, New York City; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of December, 1918.

(Seal)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1920.)

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Fort Worth,

Texas.

Two hundred and thirty bidders represented at my sale of December 18. Over two hundred Price Lists sold to date (December 21), only three days after sale.

COINS, MEDALS, CURIOS.

My January Sale will include about 2200 Lots, 3 sessions, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 30th, 31, and February 1st. Choice Half Cents, Cents, Rare Gold; Choice Foreign Crowns and Double Crowns; Fine Art Medals; Indian and Military Medals in Silver; Coin and other Books; Masonic Medals (balance of Poillon's); Rare Pattern Coins, Gems, Curios, Etc. A Varied Sale of Great Interest.

Official Lincoln Bronze Medal, diameter 50, 50c; Woodrow Wilson Medal, diameter 75, 60c; Washington Large Bronzed Medal, size 75mm., 60c; Travancore, 2 varieties, smallest coins in world, 25c; 3 Varieties new Ceylon issues, red, 25c; Gilbert Half Cent Book, splendid plates, \$3; Hays-Gilbert 1794 Cent book, very latest out, \$2; Gilbert-Elder 1796 Cent Book, \$1; 5 Good arrow-heads 40c; Fine Continental bill, 1778, \$60, 40c; 100 classified, named foreign copper and nickel coins, different, \$4.25; A \$5 Stone Antique Cameo, \$1; Elder Rare Coin Book, U. S. and Foreign Premiums, 28 plates, 165 pages; Greatest book published, lists far more than any other, 50c; Scott Gold and Silver Coins, 180 pages, thousands of illustrations, coins priced. Out of print. New 50c.

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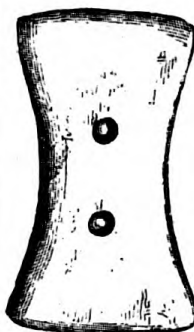
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TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

The dues and subscription of all members of the A. N. A. expired December 31, 1918. Those who have not yet renewed for 1919 are reminded that it is necessary to do so promptly in order to keep in good standing and receive The Numismatist regularly. Send both dues and subscription—\$2.00—to John M. Oliver, General Secretary, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

FEBRUARY, 1919.

No. 2

"GREENBACKS."

In the issue of THE NUMISMATIST containing the opening installment of Mr. H. D. Allen's series of papers on Confederate Paper Money (June, 1917) we printed some well-known verses that had been written on the back of a Confederate note. In our present issue, which contains the closing paper of this series of articles, we publish some verses from the Northern point of view, evidently written about the same time, which were found written on the back of one of the old United States greenbacks. These verses were sent to us by Mr. Henry Russell Drowne of New York City, who writes that they are given in a volume "Anecdotes, Poetry and Incidents of the War," by Frank Moore, with a brief statement that they were found written on the back of one of the greenbacks. The verses are as follows:

Greenbacks.

Green be thy back upon thee!
Thou pledge of happier days,
When bloody-handed treason
No more its head will raise;
But still from Maine to Texas
The Stars and Stripes shall wave
O'er the hearts and homes of freemen
Nor mock one fettered slave.

Pledge—of the people's credit
To carry on the war,
By furnishing the sinews
In a currency at par;
With cash enough left over
When they've cancelled every note
To buy half the thrones of Europe,
With the crowns tossed in to boot.

Pledge—to our buried fathers,
That sons of patriot sires,
On Freedom's sacred altars
Relight their glorious fires—
That fortune, life and honor
To our country's cause we give;
Fortune and life may perish,
Yet the Government shall live.

Pledge—to our unborn children
That, free from blot or stain,
The flag hauled down on Sumter
Shall yet float free again;
And, cleansed from foul dishonor,
And rebaptized in blood,
Wave o'er the land forever
To Freedom and to God!

GREAT BRITAIN MODIFIES BAN ON FOREIGN COINS.

Commerce Reports states that Consul-General Skinner cabled from London on January 15 that an order of Council of January 14 modifies the previous order prohibiting the importation of foreign coins, and authorizes for the present the importation of gold and silver coins.

THE PAPER MONEY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. WITH HISTORICAL DATA.

By H. D. ALLEN.

(Copyright, 1919, by the American Numismatic Association.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)



THE \$500 BILL OF FEB. 17th, 1864.

(No. 86 in this Series.)

Lower right corner, bust of Lieutenant-General Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson. Born in Clarksburg, Virginia, January 21st, 1824. In



*T. J. Jackson
Lt. General & Military
Adviser*

Photograph and Autograph of Thomas J. Jackson.

1842 he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He served in the Mexican War, and accompanied the cadets to Charleston, Virginia, when they were called out to preserve peace at the execution of John Brown, December 2d, 1859. He spent the summer of 1860 at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1861 he was appointed Commander of the First Virginia Brigade, afterwards known as the "Stonewall Brigade." At the battle of Manassas, July 19-21, 1861, General Lee, witnessing the bravery of Jackson at a time when defeat stared the Confederate Army in the face, cried out to his own wavering command, "Look at Jackson; there he stands like a stone wall!" and in the volley of fire "Stonewall Jackson" and the "Stonewall Brigade" received the name they were henceforth to bear. On May 1st, at the Battle of Chancellorsville, he was mortally wounded by his own men, who mistook him for the enemy. His last words were "Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees." He died May 10th, 1863. In the selection of names for a place in the Hall of Fame for great Americans, his name was one of the 20 in Class N—Soldiers and Sailors.

At the left of the bill is the third flag of the Confederacy. This is the flag adopted by the Confederate Congress of May 1st, 1863, as the "National Flag" of the Confederate States. Underneath is an equestrian statue of George Washington, evidently taken from the Washington Monument (by Crawford) in Capitol Square, Richmond, the corner-stone of which was laid February 22d, 1850. It is 60 feet in height, and was dedicated eight years later. Its cost was \$260,000. Around the statue in an oval is the motto, "Deo Vindice," a liberal translation of which would be, "God vindicates, avenges, protects or defends."

This is a series "B" note, No. 13310, dated February 17th, 1864, payable two years after ratification of a Treaty of Peace. Engraved by Keatinge and Ball, Columbia, South Carolina, and printed partly in red on white paper.

Back of bill without printing. There are four varieties of this bill.

PRICES AT LOW'S SALE, DECEMBER 20.

Following are the prices realized for some of the lots at the 196th Sale of Lyman H. Low at Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, December 20, 1918:

21	Half dollar, 1795. Fine	\$ 2.10
91	Lafayette dollar, 1900. Unc.	2.60
92	Proof set, 1867. 10 pieces	3.10
93	do., 1873 (arrowless)	5.85
99	Frankfort-a-M., 1843. Double thaler. V. fine	3.45
121	Half dollar, 1794. V. G.	4.00
133	do., 1815. V. G.	2.55
153	do., 1852. Ex. F.	2.30
287	Eagle, 1801. Fine	15.35
363	Medal. Holland, 1742, Maria Theresa, Pragmatic Sanction. V. fine	1.10
389	Half cent, 1793. V. G.	2.80
396	Cent, 1796, LIHERTY. V. fair	2.00
494	Colonial Paper Money. Delaware, 5 shillings, Jan. 1, 1776. Unc.	2.05
518	Moravia, Liberia. One dollar (paper). Unc.	1.00
527	First Bronze. Octavian. V. G.	2.30
528	do., Tiberius. V. G.	3.25
538	do., Pupienus. Good	2.40
548	do., Treb. Gallus. Greek Imperial issue for Antioch. V. F....	3.50
554	Wood's Farthing, 1724. V. F.	1.25
556	Washington Cent, 1783, "Unity States." Fine	1.05
563	H. T. T. 1838. Obv., "Am I Not a Man and a Brother." Rev., "Liberty, 1838." V. fine	125.00
584	Cent, 1793, Chain, "America." Good	5.25
599	do., 1804, broken dies. V. fair	3.75
640	do., 1841. Unc.	1.40
645	do., 1844. Unc.	1.55
664	do., 1856, flying eagle. Fine	6.25



THE \$10 BILL OF SEPT. 22d, 1862.

(No. 52A in this Series.)

In the center, Ceres, Goddess of the Harvests, seated beside a sheaf of wheat, holding a sickle in her right hand. It may seem strange to have the history of this bill come so long after the other bills of 1862, 1863 and 1864, but the fact is that a specimen suitable for a clear print and a good illustration could not before be obtained. This bill comes in the same category as my No. 53 (THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1918, page 158). It was printed by Keatings (should be Keatinge) and Ball, Columbus (should be Columbia), South Carolina, and is neither genuine, bogus, nor counterfeit, but is stated to be an "essay note" submitted to the Treasury Department of the Confederate States and refused, but the reason for such refusal is shrouded in mystery. The design is creditable, but it may have been that when the \$20.00 bill showing 13 stars (my No. 53) was thrown out, it was thought best to discard the \$10.00 bill also, as being part of a set of two notes, the issue of which was contemplated. The copy illustrated is the property of Mr. W. A. Clark, the well-known collector of Columbia, S. C., who kindly loaned it for our purpose. Mr. Clark also owns a copy of the companion \$20.00 bill, both in fine condition. Mr. Bradbeer, in his great work listing varieties of Confederate bills, gives this \$10.00 bill (and the \$20.00 companion bill as well) rarity 7. I believe I am quite within bounds in naming this bill as the rarest of all Confederate paper money, and I call a good specimen of either of these bills worth from \$15.00 to \$25.00. While the writer has two copies of the \$20.00 bill, he has not, in two years' time, been able to find one copy of the \$10.00 bill (to purchase), but that fact might not of itself be proof of its rarity. Mr. Bradbeer, who has handled, examined and classified thousands of Confederate bills, has never seen but one copy. The writer has only seen one copy, but is informed that at least five other copies are known in private collections. They cannot, however, be purchased. I therefore pronounce this bill as one of extreme rarity. Mr. Bradbeer lists the \$10.00 and \$20.00 as existing with serial numbers I to P, making eight varieties of each. Where are they all?

Of course, being an essay note, with engraved instead of written signatures, it was never officially issued as money by the Confederacy, nor do the records of the Confederacy mention it. It is a Series "N" bill, No. 5538, dated Sept. 2d, 1862, and printed on parchment paper. Lower right corner, bust of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter, Speaker of the House, member of Congress, candidate for President in 1860, later Secretary of State of the Confederacy, and State Treasurer of Virginia in 1877. He died July 18th, 1877. Back of note without printing.

MEDALS SOLD AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The number and value of medals sold at the Philadelphia Mint during the fiscal year 1918 were as follows: Gold medals, 84; value, \$3422.15; silver medals, 417; value, \$1113.67; bronze medals, 14,030; value, \$6747.91.

GERMAN COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

"The Commemorative Medal in the Service of Germany" is the title of a pamphlet by G. F. Hill, M. A., Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, issued some months ago. Seventeen of the medals are illustrated, several of which have been reproduced in *THE NUMISMATIST* during the past two or three years, and a number of which are satirical. The text of the pamphlet is devoted to a description of the medals, with comments by the author. While collectors on this side of the water are familiar with most of the medals, little is known of the designers, and we reprint from the pamphlet Mr. Hill's comments on the men who have produced them.

"A word should perhaps be said of the designers who are chiefly responsible for this extraordinary farrago. Of Professor Sturm we have already spoken. Artistically, perhaps, he attains the distinction of producing the worst composed and the most clumsily modelled of all the medals we have seen, as they are among the most ambitious.

"Karl Goetz is a more competent craftsman, as is shown by his modelling in the medals of the Crown Prince, or by his design for the reverse of the medal of Mackensen. He has two styles. One of them, exemplified in the pieces just mentioned, is intended to appeal to those who are familiar with the works of the Renaissance. His medal of Admiral von Tirpitz, whether consciously or not, is artistically a lineal descendant of Joachim Deschler's medal of Hieronymus Paumgartner, a Nuremberg church warden of the sixteenth century, which is itself one of the richest instances of unconscious humor in the whole world of art. Goetz's other style is exemplified in the Lusitania medal; it corresponds to the satirical print, and makes no attempt at composition, but simply crowds into the space available all the details that it is thought will amuse the populace.

"Eberbach's work is of the same character as these satirical pieces by Goetz, and appeals to nothing but the taste for the gruesome. But a repetition of the hackneyed skeleton motif, unless treated with the imagination of a Felicien Rops, must be without effect on a public that has in recent years supped full with horrors more real by far.

"A. Lowenthal's reverse for the medal of General von Kluck shows him to be skilful in academic composition, but his figures are overmodelled.

"Lastly, it must not be denied that occasionally, even if the intention is not well carried out, the German medallists have hit upon a meritorious idea. The death of Count von Spee and his two sons in the battle of the Falkland Islands impressed Germany as deeply as the death of Craddock at Coronel affected British feeling. Goetz's conception of the German eagle flying over a waste of waters to lay a laurel branch upon their ocean grave is one with which every citizen of a seagoing nation will sympathize. It is all the more unfortunate that so touching an idea has been carried out with so imperfect a rendering both of the bird and of the seascape, and with so little dignity in the decorative elements of the design."

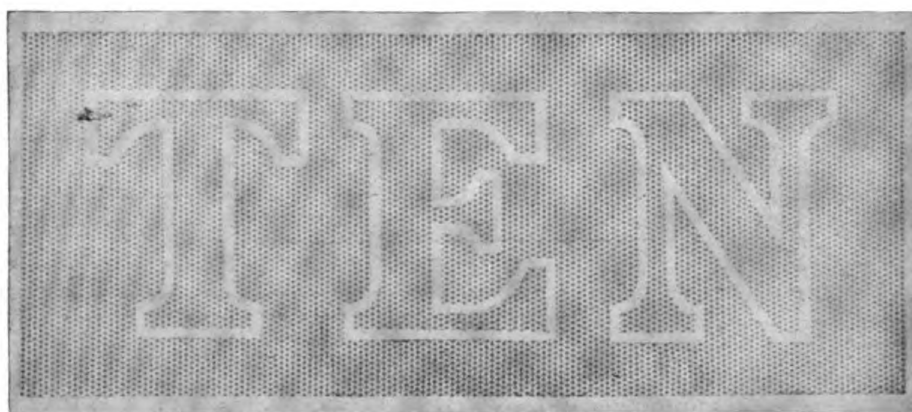
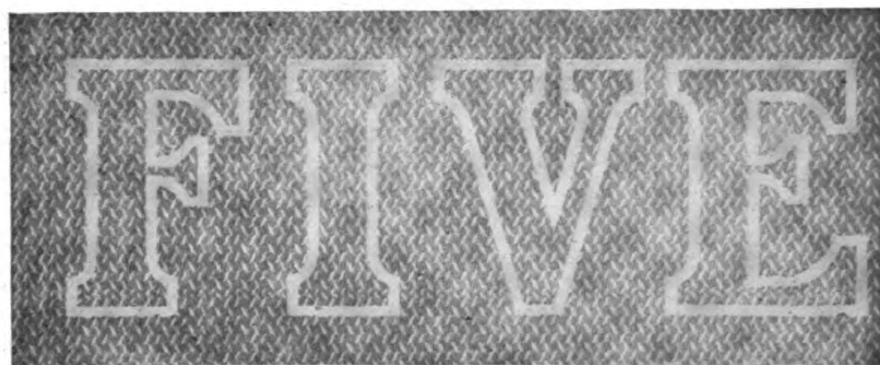
TWO-KRONE BILLS IN NORWAY.

The scarcity of subsidiary coins is still felt in Norway. Accordingly, the Norges Bank has issued two-krone banknotes. The principal colors on these notes are red and black. The reverse side is entirely red with the engraved crest of Norway in the rose of Olav. All considered, these notes are far superior in appearance to the one-krone bills.—(Free trans. by J. DEL.)

MEXICO HAS NEW PESO.

The Borderland Collector says that Mexico has a new silver peso, the first silver coin since that country went on a gold basis. President Carranza officiated at the striking of the new coins on November 18. No information is available as to the type of the peso, but it is probably similar to the old design, but contains less silver.





THE CHEMIGLYPHIC BACKS.

(No. 87 in this Series.)

Away back in 1864, during the closing months of the life of the Confederacy, arrangements were made with the firm of S. Straker and Son, of London, England, for some plates of entirely new designs, for the backs of a series of bills. The records fail to show whether the Confederacy was to use old, or provide new plates for the fronts of the bills. These new reverse plates were of \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$50.00 denominations, and were made by a process of engraving by chemical action, called Chemiglyphic. The process was invented in Copenhagen in 1843. The design is etched or engraved on a polished plate of zinc, the depressions filled with a melted metal, which is then reduced to the exact level of the zinc, so that the design appears as if inlaid. An acid is then applied to the surface, which dissolves the zinc, leaving the inlaid metal in relief. The plate so made is called a chemitype, though the name is a somewhat general term which includes a number of processes by which an impression is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing press. The plates seem to have been shipped to the Confederacy and failed to reach destination on account of having been seized by a U. S. blockade ship. The plates for all four values noted above were rescued by a Mr. Charles Chaplin (not he of the movies). There were probably other plates captured which were sold as old metal. If so, history has lost the record of them forever. A glance at the designs, from our present day standard of bank-note engraving, shows them to be exceedingly crude, and they reflect, chiefly, efforts to perpetuate the monogram C. S. A. (Confederate States of America), the Confederate flag, and the Great Seal of the Confederacy, which carries the Confederate motto and the equestrian statue of George Washington, evidently from the group statue at Richmond, and a worse than inferior bust of George Washington. Taken as a whole, the work is distinctly inferior to that on most of the Confederate bill issues, and it is just as well that the plates never reached their destination, as they have little

or no artistic merit. All the denominations of bills (back) printed from these chemotype plates seem to be found in both red and light yellow-green. A set of these backs should of course be in every collection of Confederate money. The following questions arise, to which the future may or may not give an answer.

First—Were new obverse plates (fronts) engraved, either by Straker and Sons, or by orders of the Confederate Treasury in this country? If so, who has ever seen them and who has specimens of notes printed from such plates?

Second—Was the short and narrow \$100.00 bill (my No. 85) intended to be used as a front for a \$100.00 chemotype back? If so, who has the plate or who has ever seen a short and narrow \$100.00 bill with a chemotype back, printed from such a plate?

I present, also, chemotype backs for a still different \$5.00 and \$10.00 bill. The plates for these, which also came from England, are said to have been rescued by Mr. Chaplin, but there is no claim made that these two were produced by S. Straker and Son, though they may have been. Further contributions to this subject from collectors or historians are invited.

Here ends the result of my study of Confederate money, which has provided me with genuine pleasure and relaxation from the cares of business for several years, and I venture to hope that I have added something to the sum total of human knowledge and the history of the past.

H. D. ALLEN.

SOME CRUDE BUT INTERESTING COINS.

By "PORTUGUESE JOE."

No. 3.—THE PESO OF COPIAPO, CHILI.

(This is the third of a series of four papers on the subject "Some Crude But Interesting Coins." The preceding papers were published in the November and December, 1918, issues.)

The blockade of the Chilean ports by Spain in 1865 had its origin in a diplomatic affair between Spain and Peru, in which Spain sought redress for the killing of two colonists who had recently arrived in Peru from Spain. The Spanish agent conducting negotiations had become enraged at his real or fancied ill-treatment, and in April, 1864, siezed one of the Chincha guano islands and demanded \$3,000,000 indemnification. Chile's sympathy with Peru in the latter's difficulty with Spain was so manifest that the Spanish Charge d'Affairs in Chile was recalled on July 25. On September 17 Admiral Pereja and his fleet sailed into Valparaiso Harbor and demanded reparation, immediate hostilities being the alternative. Four days were given in which to make certain stipulated reparations, which Chile refused to agree to, and her Congress prepared for war.

Admiral Pereja's fleet at Valparaiso consisted of seven vessels, and with these he announced his intention of blockading some 40 ports. Whether it was because of the small number of vessels or the remonstrances of the diplomatic corps, who protested against the blockade, he reduced the number from 40 to 6, and finally to 4—Caldera, Coquimbo, Valparaiso and Talcahuano, and even these were not entirely effective. Chile's navy at this time consisted of two vessels and a tug steamer mounting two guns. It succeeded in capturing two of Admiral Pereja's vessels and taking a number of prisoners, which so discouraged the admiral that he committed suicide. His successor immediately raised the blockade of the ports except Valparaiso and Caldera.

On March 31, 1866, the city of Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spanish fleet for three hours. The blockade at this port was raised a few weeks later, and the fleet sailed north to begin the blockade at Callao. The Chilean government then issued a decree ordering all Spanish residents to quit the country or become naturalized, most of them doing the latter.

Hostilities were abandoned shortly after this, but the war existed on paper until 1871, when an indefinite truce was signed by representatives of the belligerent countries at Washington, D. C., the President of the United States acting as mediator.



The Capiapo peso issued during the blockade is a circular planchet upon the obverse of which is stamped a shield containing a star, dividing the denomination "I P," above it "COPIAPO," and below it, "CHILE." The "A" in Capiapo is without the cross-bar, being an inverted "V." The reverse has merely the date, "1865" stamped in the center. All the lettering is incuse, as is also the circle around the border on both sides. The pieces have the reputation of being the product of a local blacksmith, and they look the part. They are generally supposed to exist only in silver, but I have one in nickel also. This is similar in every respect to the silver pieces except in the position of the word "Chile," which is centered under the shield instead of being to the right as in the illustration.

The city of Capiapo is some 30 miles from the coast, but Port Capiapo is on the coast, and is just south of Caldera, one of the blockaded ports.

OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF GREEK NUMISMATICS.

An important essay to which students of the coinage of Greece will be glad to have their attention drawn, appears in the current section of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, issued October 3rd, 1918. It is written by Aubrey Gwynn, a disciple of Dr. Percy Gardner, supplementing very admirably a theme broached in his recently published "History of Ancient Coinage." The title of the paper is "The Character of Greek Colonization," and this subject is treated with a breadth of knowledge which makes its value to numismatics very great.

There is careful reasoning throughout, but, in contrast with the theses and theories which prevail in so many histories, the opinions expressed are supported by references to original texts, wherever possible, and the careful way in which these authorities are weighed gives one an added respect for the author's conclusions. Much of the article has to do with colonization before the period of coinage. For this period, the author contends that undue prominence has been given the commercial element in tracing the influence of the mother city upon her colony, and not enough to the pressure of "population outgrowing the productive capacity of land at home." He does not deny, however, that by the beginning of the sixth century commercial affiliations were exerting a very considerable influence upon the weight-systems, forms and types of the coinages of the colony-cities. Reference is made throughout to conclusions reached by numismatists, and many of the author's contentions are based upon them. One cannot but feel that a more nearly perfect knowledge of Greek numismatics would have enabled him to strengthen his case at several points. The article is very suggestive, and this hasty review is submitted in the hope that it may attract the interest of American collectors to an article considered by the Council of the British Academy worthy of the first annual Cromer Prize "for the best essay on any subject connected with the language, history, art, literature or philosophy of Ancient Greece." The large part which numismatics plays in it is surely a demonstration of the value of the study of Greek coins.

S. P. NOE.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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EDITORIAL.

CLOSE OF MR. ALLEN'S SERIES OF PAPERS.

With this month's installment the series of articles by Mr. H. D. Allen on "The Paper Money of the Confederate States" comes to an end. It has extended beyond the time estimated for its completion, but to this there will be no objection by anyone.

In bringing it to a close we feel that it has fulfilled and even exceeded the promises made for it—exceeded them because it has contained features that were not contemplated and discoveries that had not been made when the series was begun. This is particularly true of the Mrs. Pickens portrait on the \$100 notes.

While Mr. Allen's work has been immeasurably good, there may be some criticism of it, or parts of it, because of the seemingly unnecessary repetition of certain biographies of the persons whose portraits appear on the notes. This has occurred mainly in the later issues. But, as Mr. Allen

says, this is not the fault of the historian, but of the designer or designers of the notes. Certain persons, on account of their positions or prominence in the Confederacy, were selected to have their portraits on several issues of the bills, and in order to make the historical description of each note complete in itself, it seemed preferable to devote a little additional space for these repetitions than to compel the reader to frequently refer to previous issues of the magazine for information.

When the question of publishing these papers was being discussed by Mr. Allen and the editor of *THE NUMISMATIST* the copy for a single note—not a particularly important one—was submitted, by which the merit and scope of the entire series might be judged. And it has been demonstrated that its value and breadth and depth was reflected in this single sample. From other sources, however, had come most convincing reports from those who had had an opportunity to examine the entire work, that the data was too valuable to be locked up in a single public library, as was the original intention, and that it should be secured, if possible for *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Not the least important and instructive feature of the series is that every note has been illustrated—a feature that has never before been attempted, to the best of our knowledge—and it has included the backs as well as the fronts of the notes. It has included also photographs of the Confederate celebrities whose portraits appear on the notes, as well as some of their autographs. There have been, as well, illustrations of a number of notes of banks having the same designs as those appearing on the Confederate series.

The completeness of the descriptive historical matter would be sufficient to stamp it as the most valuable contribution to the literature on the series of Confederate paper money, even if it had contained no exceptional features, nothing except what had long been accepted as true by collectors. A casual reading of any portion of it will show that the author was the master of his subject and that his investigations had been thorough. But it was the discoveries made by Mr. Allen—and there were several of them—discoveries that made necessary the changing of the designation by which certain bills had become known, that have given an added interest to the series because of the errors into which collectors had fallen.

It has been in more ways than one a remarkable series of papers. Its value has been recognized and appreciated, and it will grow as time passes. It has made the pathway of the collector easier to travel, and all collectors, whether or not they collect Confederate paper money, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Allen for his never-tiring efforts and their splendid results.

A REMARKABLE RECORD OF COINAGE.

The statement that during the calendar year 1918 there were coined by the United States Mint 538,160,846 pieces for use in this country will be read and passed over lightly by most persons. Even the collector, accustomed to digesting the coinage reports, will hardly grasp what such a tremendous issue of coins means. For the past two years at least the United States Mint has been called upon to supply not only an unprecedented demand for coins for the use of our own people, but it has, in addition, provided a number of other countries with at least a part of their coinage. For other Governments there were coined a total of 60,100,000 pieces—a total of 598,260,846 pieces. It will require but little figuring to produce

the surprising result that for every minute in each of the 24 hours in every day in the year (including Sundays) the coining presses turned out an average of a little over 1138 pieces.

Figures from mints of other countries for 1918 are not available for comparison. The coinage of the Royal Mint of London for 1916, however, is given as 265,599,287 pieces, which is considerably less than half the number coined in the United States in 1918, and even that number is 59,000,000 in excess of the coinage of the Royal Mint in the preceding year, and much larger than any previous year. The number of cents alone coined in the United States last year is considerably in excess of the total of all denominations coined at the Royal Mint in 1916.

It was a great year for United States coinage.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

On January 9 Congressman Schall of Minnesota introduced in the House of Representatives a bill providing for a new motto upon the silver dollars to be coined in the future. The bill is very brief, and is as follows:

"A BILL

"To provide for a motto upon silver dollars coined.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all silver dollars coined by the United States of America from and after July first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, shall bear the motto 'Liberty, equality, fraternity, in substitution for the motto 'E pluribus unum' now appearing thereon."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

The editor of THE NUMISMATIST wrote to Mr. Schall, stating that the members of the American Numismatic Association and other readers of THE NUMISMATIST would be interested in knowing his reasons for proposing the change in the motto. The following reply was received:

"House of Representatives U. S.

"Committee on Rules,

"Washington, D. C., January 22, 1919.

"In response to yours of Jan. 20th, as to my reasons for introducing resolution to change the motto on our silver dollar, I have this to say. The Latin motto on our coins cannot be translated by one-fourth of the population. Most of the plain people think it is Latin for 'In God We Trust.' The sense of unity in our country has become so complete that we no longer think of the 'From many, one.'

"Besides, as the ties of friendship between our country and France become deeper and more steadfast, whatever can strengthen them and express to the French people the oneness of our cause in this war, as well as the unity of the aims of democracy, would surely be a great gain to the two nations and to civilization.

"The present moment, when our President is in Europe, when the Peace Congress is about to begin its delicate and difficult task, is an opportune moment to render this fine and delicate tribute to the great French people.

"In my trip to the battlefields last summer I was everywhere struck by the similarity in fibre and verve and responsiveness, courage and idealism of the French and the American. We must not lose sight of the fact that France is our friend. They are just the people to appreciate this subtle memorial.

"Very truly yours,

"THOS. D. SCHALL."

Opinion will be divided as to whether the proposed change is good or bad. As no silver dollars have been coined since 1904, and as the resumption of their coinage is problematical, Mr. Schall's bill appears untimely at

least. Under the Act of April 23, 1918, whereby the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to melt or break up a quantity of not exceeding 350,000,000. standard silver dollars, to be sold as bullion, he was also authorized to purchase silver from time to time in the future as it comes on the market and to coin this silver into standard dollars. But there is no limit of time within which this must be done. The silver dollar was driven out of circulation by the much more convenient silver certificate, and it is doubtful if it will ever again circulate to any extent as long as we have its substitute in paper.

On the standard silver dollar the motto "E pluribus unum" occupies the most conspicuous place on the coin—much more so than on any of the other coins—and it is in letters as large as the words "United States of America" and "One Dollar" on the reverse. As a coin motto it does not seem to be sufficiently strong or expressive. It is variously translated as "One composed of many," "Many in one," and "From many, one." And this same principle or idea is embodied, and only partly concealed, in the name "United States of America," which, of course, is always present on our coins. Mr. Schall, it will be noted, also points out this fact.

The motto "E pluribus unum" has not always had a place on our coins, so no tradition will be broken or custom violated if it is omitted. It never appeared on our minor coinage until 1883, when the celebrated nickel "without cents" was offered the public. In that design the word "Cents" was purposely omitted and the place it should have occupied was given up to this motto. Later in that year it was given a less conspicuous place on the coin. The cent received the motto for the first time in 1909 with the coinage of the Lincoln type. It first appeared on our silver coins in 1798, and was continued, either in a scroll held in the beak of the eagle or over the eagle until the adoption of the seated Liberty type in 1837. From that time until the adoption of a new type in 1892 it did not appear on any of our silver coins except the trade dollar, from 1873 to 1883, and the standard silver dollar, which made its appearance in 1878. In 1892 it was added to the half and quarter dollars. It was added to the dime and continued on the half and quarter dollars of the design adopted in 1916. It first appeared on our gold coins in 1795, and disappeared in 1834. It was placed on the \$20 gold piece when it was first coined in 1849, and has been present since, as it has on the other denominations of gold since 1907.

If we are to have a change of motto for the silver dollars hereafter to be coined, a commendable substitute for "E pluribus unum" is the one found on our other silver coins—"Liberty" in the most prominent place. This motto was good enough in the first years of the Republic for the men who had purchased liberty at a fearful price and knew its value, and it occupied the place of honor on all our coins for a time. After a few years it was transferred to a less important position, and for many years it was placed on that part of the coin which received the first and greatest wear, entirely disappearing from view after being in circulation for some time, and since then it has always had a secondary position. It remained for the designers of the present silver coins to restore it to its former position and to give it the prominence it deserves. The word "Liberty" appears on the coronet of the head of Liberty on the present dollar, but it is presumed that a new type will be adopted for any future issue of that coin.

But whether we should change the motto on any of our coins out of friendship for a foreign country, no matter how deep that friendship may

be, or whether it be for France or any other country, is a question that should receive the most mature and deliberate consideration.

If there is one thing more than another that should be kept typical of a nation it is its coins. There are other methods of showing our friendship for another nation than by adopting its national motto, however much we may admire the principles or sentiments for which it stands.

Our other silver coins are now handsome and thoroughly American in every detail. Let us keep them so.

"NACH PARIS"—"NACH HAUSE."

The illustration below appeared in a recent issue of the Columbia Alumni News in connection with Paris correspondence from its representative in that city. There was no descriptive matter with the illustration, and our readers will be permitted to supply their own.



The plaque is probably by an unnamed French artist, caricaturing the well-known German medal "Nach Paris," of which the left half of the plaque is in imitation. The right half speaks for itself.

AN INTERESTING CALENDAR.

Collectors of transportation tokens will be interested in the calendar for 1919 distributed by the Continental Fire Insurance Co. of New York City, which has a view, in colors, of "The First Street Railway." Accompanying it is a short history of the railway, which was the New York and Harlem road, built on the Bowery from Prince street to the present site of Union Square, and opened for travel in 1832. The road was extended to Murray Hill in 1833, and to the Harlem River in 1839, according to the text accompanying the picture. Fares were paid in the old Spanish half reals then in circulation. The picture is perhaps a fanciful one. The car as shown contains three compartments (the token issued by the railway company shows but two), upon the sides of which are the names "New York," "Yorkville" and "Harlem." The view shows the car arriving at what is now Union Square.

THE NUMISMATIST for August, 1917, contained an article on "Some Early New York Transportation Tokens," illustrating 14 of them, including the one issued by the New York and Harlem road.

PORTUGAL WITHDRAWS COINS OF DOM PEDRO V.

In Portugal a decree dated the 11th of September, 1916, provides for the withdrawal as from 1st January, 1917, in continental Portugal, and from 1st April, 1917, in the Azores and Madeira, of all coins of 500 reis of Dom Pedro V.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at the New Grand Hotel, New York City, Friday, December 13th, 1918, President Dr. D. W. Valentine presiding. The following members and guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Belden, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Swanson, and Messrs. Beesley, Butler, Frey, Proskey, Riley, Wyman, Wormser, Valentine, King and Lipper.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The subject for the evening, "My Ten Years as Vice-President of the New York Numismatic Club," was then in order. Mr. Frey stated that ten years and two days ago there gathered at Keen's Old Chop House about 25 collectors to organize and found the New York Numismatic Club, where those interested could spend a pleasant evening discussing numismatics and exhibiting coins, etc. Mr. Frey spoke in praise of all our presidents, and stated that out of the 120 meetings he had been called to take the chair, by reason of the absence of the president, only about 20 to 25 times, thus indicating that our presidents, at any rate, were not remiss in their duties. Mr. Frey's address will be printed in full in the next Year Book. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Frey.

The Executive Committee reported that at our next meeting there would be exhibited the coins of Genoa and Finland.

The election of officers was then in order. Moved by Mr. Wyman, seconded by Mr. Wormser, that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of the entire ticket as proposed by the Nominating Committee. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported the unanimous election of the candidates for 1919.

Under the head of new business, Mr. Boyd moved that the Medallion Art Committee be empowered to have dies made for a Presidential Medal with the likeness of the President, Dr. D. W. Valentine, and the Club Seal on the reverse. Motion carried.

Dr. Valentine then presented to our retiring Vice-President a mahogany case inscribed "Presented to A. R. Frey by the members of the N. Y. N. Club as a token of esteem and appreciation. 1908-1918."

Dr. Valentine then vacated the chair and introduced the President for the coming year, Mr. A. R. Frey.

The President in his opening speech called attention to some deficiencies which in his opinion should be remedied. Concerning the subjects to be brought up for discussion in the future, the President stated that the coming year, 1919, represented the anniversary of numerous important historical events, and he suggested that exhibitions be made to conform to such anniversaries. The following are examples:

In 1519 Charles V, the grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella, became the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

Ferdinand Magellan left Seville, August 10th, 1519, and sighted the coast of South America near Pernambuco, Brazil, November 29th, 1519. In the same year Cortes was sent out to conquer Mexico, and the Reformation began in Switzerland, at Basle.

The Thirty Years War broke out on May 23rd, 1618, by an insurrection at Prague. On August 28th, 1619, Ferdinand became Emperor, and Gabriel Bethlen of Transylvania associated himself with the Bohemians against the Emperor. The Duke of Buquoy, the leader of the Imperial troops in Bohemia, defeated Ernest, Duke of Mansfield, at Nadelitz, in 1619.

In 1819 Florida was purchased from Spain and admitted as a territory; in December, 1819, Alabama was admitted as a State. Singapore in Malacca became a British colony in the same year. Queen Victoria was born May 24th, 1819, and would have been 100 years of age had she lived until next May.

Many of these historical events could be celebrated by exhibitions and lectures.

Regularly moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to our outgoing President, Dr. D. W. Valentine. Motion carried.

Mr. Moritz Wormser spoke of his trip to the A. N. A. Convention at Springfield, and of the good time he had there and at the Hartford Museum. Meeting adjourned at 10.45.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary and Treasurer.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at the New Grand Hotel, New York City, Friday, January 10th, 1919, President A. R. Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Boyd, Beesley, Butler, Frey, Kohler, deLagerberg, Miller, Proskey, Smith, Swanson and Wormser.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The subject for the evening, "The Coins of Genoa and Finland," was then in order. The exhibits were as follows: Mr. A. R. Frey displayed a specimen of the large gold 96 lira issued by the Genoese Republic in 1796, and a Genovina d'oro struck under Conrad II (1139-1152). Mr. Rud Kohler displayed gold 10 markkaa, 1882, Finland. Mr. D. Proskey exhibited the following: Dual City Subway, 1913, Citizens' Banquet Medal; Tunis, 3 proofs of silver, 1294 A. H.; Finland gold 10 marks, silver 25, 50 pennia, 1 and 2 marks 1865-1911, 31 pieces; copper 1, 5, 10 pennia, 1865-1912, 46 pieces; Genoa silver, all sizes from smallest to the broad double crowns, 52 silver and 6 copper coins. Mr. J. deLagerberg displayed the Swedish Riksbank 250th Anniversary Commemoration Medal, designed by Eric Lindberg, 1668-1918, and plaque of Pennsylvania University, designed by Albert Laeselle.

President Frey made the following appointments: Paper Money Committee for 1919, Dr. D. W. Valentine, Chairman; D. Proskey, F. C. C. Boyd and G. H. Blake; and as Curator, F. C. C. Boyd.

The Executive Committee reported that at the next meeting the Coins of Ragusa, Monaco, San Marino, Italy as a Kingdom since 1860, would be the subject for the evening. Regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Club accept with approval the report of the Executive Committee.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on Mr. M. W. Lipper, 20 New St., New York City. Mr. Lipper was elected a member unanimously.

The President greeted our member, Mr. Henry C. Miller, and stated that owing to the fact that Mr. Miller so seldom attended the meetings, it was up to him now to say a few words. Mr. Miller stated that he was very much pleased to see the Club doing so well and that he always enjoyed our meetings. He spoke of his collection of colonial coins, and informed us that he was working on his Connecticut cents, of which he has 307 varieties, and that in the near future same would be published. This started a general discussion on the subject of "Connecticut Cents."

The Secretary reported a donation from Mr. M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Smith reported the death of our ex-member, Mr. J. W. Scott, the veteran stamp dealer of New York.

Meeting adjourned at 10.25 P. M.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The society dined and held its Annual Meeting at the St. Botolph Club on the evening of January 11th. The following officers were elected: Mr. H. L. Wheeler, President; Mr. Fred Joy, Treasurer; Mr. Foster Stearns, Curator, and Dr. Malcolm Storer, Secretary.

The President spoke of the loss the Society had sustained in the deaths of Dr. S. A. Green and Mr. Robert Bird.

It was voted that a number of coins that had been in the possession of Dr. Green since he was curator in 1874 be presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Dr. Storer spoke of the readiness of the Massachusetts Historical Society to present to the members of the Boston Numismatic Society any volumes of the *American Journal of Numismatics* they might desire to complete their files. The Historical Society has quite a large number of volumes on hand, and would be glad to get them into the hands of any numismatists desiring

them, expecting, of course, some coins and medals in return. Correspondence on the subject may be addressed to Dr. Storer. Their volumes run from 1870 to 1889, inclusive.

Mr. Joy showed the Illinois Centennial Lincoln half dollar and a Kruger five-shilling piece.

Mr. Wheeler showed \$5, \$2, and \$1 silver certificates; a very fine Massachusetts cent of 1787; the Foch medal, and the medal of the burning of Rheims Cathedral.

Mr. Shepardson showed the Eastern Railroad check, and Low No. 5, silver-plated.

Mr. Shumway showed for Mr. Kimball, still at the hospital, a superb sou, Breton 690, and silver of Edward VI. Mr. Shumway showed the following Hard Times tokens in splendid condition, being the identical ones from which Mr. Adams made his plates: Low Nos. 17, 58, 62 in copper, 77, 83, 87, 96, 128, 139, 149. Also Mr. Crosby's set of 20 electrotypes varieties of the 1793 cent, and Bolen's Letter to Madison Medal in silver, the only one now available, the other four specimens being in museums.

Mr. Comstock showed 15 electrotypes of Renaissance medals; a fine New Jersey cent of 1788 with head to the right; a bronze medal of Rev. W. H. Furness, by W. & C. Barber, and Low 54 (Woman and Sister) on large and small planchets.

Dr. Storer showed an Indian Peace Medal of John Adams, by Leonard, in lead, probably a unique trial piece, and also the 125th Anniversary of Evacuation of Boston, silvered.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 71st meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, January 8th, with President Frazier in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Curtis, Emery, Frazier, Fuller, Morse, Oliver, Pond, Stone, Wolcott, Whipple and Morris. One visitor was also present.

The minutes of the November and December meetings were read and approved.

The name of Ernest N. Bagg was then proposed by Mr. Frazier, and upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the rules were suspended and Mr. Bagg was made a member without the usual one month lay-over.

Reports of the committees were then called for. Mr. Oliver, Chairman of the A. N. A. Convention Committee, reported that there were twenty-six at the convention, of which twenty-one were members of the A. N. A., and five more visitors. Twenty-five members of the S. C. C. were present.

The Treasurer's report for the year was then read and accepted. The report showed \$25 outstanding for dues unpaid for the years 1917 and 1918, and upon motion, duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to send a bill to all delinquents, and if no response is received, they are to be reported at the next meeting for action.

The report of the Secretary for the year was postponed pending the receipt of some data.

The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mr. Morse, expressed his regret that the entertainments had not been better, the reason being the conditions caused by the war, and he thanked those that had supported him.

Mr. Oliver, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported there had been only one new member admitted.

Mr. Curtis, the Librarian, then rendered his report, which showed a substantial increase to our library, the report being ordered filed.

Election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, which resulted in W. S. Fuller being elected President; W. C. Stone, Vice-President; A. W. Morris, re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Albertus J. Morse, Mayor of Northampton, presented the club with a medal commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Three-County Agricultural Society, and our fellow-member, J. E. Morse, presented the club with a catalog dated 1860, it being for a sale of Bangs-Merwin & Co.

The President then made his appointments for the year, which were as follows: Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Stone and Prevost; Member-

ship Committee, Messrs. Oliver and Pond; Publicity Committee, Messrs. Frazier and Morse; Auctioneer, Mr. Curtis; Librarian, Mr. Emery; Curator, Mr. Frazier.

After a spirited auction, the meeting was adjourned.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, December 3rd, 1918. 159th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by the President, H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Bauer, Horner, Simmons, Dr. Handler, Hicks, Burling, Haringx, Borradaile, Wolff, Loizeau, Bernstein, Gillette, Koeb, Maunovry, Woodbury, Savage, L. G. Amberg, Clarke, Crandell, Putnam, Dr. French, Plumb and Dr. Young.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A letter from B. Max Mehl, and one from Mr. A. S. Bostwick thanking the members for electing him an honorary member of the Association, were read.

Mr. Putnam, the curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum, spoke regarding the R. N. A. collection at the museum, and said that he would like to see our collection there increased.

Moved by Mr. Borradaile, seconded by Mr. L. G. Amberg, that our first meeting next year, January 7th, 1919, be held at the museum. Carried.

Mr. Bauer spoke about the collection at the museum, also regarding the memorial medal, and hopes to have the final sketches for the design of the medal at the next meeting.

Nominations were as follows:

For President: Dr. Handler, nominated by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. Gillette.

For Vice-President: Mr. Woodbury, nominated by Mr. L. G. Amberg, seconded by Mr. Putnam.

For Vice-President: W. H. Amberg, nominated by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by Dr. Young.

For Secretary: W. H. Amberg, nominated by Mr. Loizeau, seconded by L. G. Amberg.

For Treasurer: Mr. Borradaile, nominated by Dr. Handler, seconded by W. H. Amberg.

W. H. Amberg withdrew from the nomination of Vice-President in favor of Mr. J. C. Woodbury.

Meeting adjourned to December 17th, 1918.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, December 17th, 1918. 160th and annual meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by the President, H. H. Yawger. Members present: Messrs. Yawger, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Koeb, Clarke, Dr. Handler, Woolsey, Savage, Woodbury, Maunovry, Burling, Horner, Simmons, L. G. Amberg, Loizeau, King, Plumb and Dr. French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt exhibited a collection which is to be sold December 20th, 1918. The collection consisted of Greek, Roman, United States gold and silver coins, two collections of United States cents and half cents, and a number of United States colonial and pattern coins in splendid condition.

Mr. Merritt donated an Illinois Centennial Lincoln half dollar to the R. N. A. for its collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum. Moved by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by L. G. Amberg, that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Merritt for his donation. Carried.

Mr. King, one of the Board of Governors, attended the A. N. A. annual meeting, which was held at Springfield, Mass., on December 11th, 1918, and reported that the officers of the A. N. A. were re-elected for the coming year, and that the 1919 convention would be held at Philadelphia. He also spoke regarding the tenth annual meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, which he attended on the invitation of Mr. Moritz Wormser, and spent a most enjoyable time with them.

Moved by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. L. G. Amberg, that we have our annual dinner on the meeting night of January 21st, 1919. Carried. The President appointed the following committees: Dinner Committee, Mr.

King, chairman; Mr. Yawger, Mr. Loizeau. Entertainment Committee, Dr. French, chairman; Mr. Bauer, Mr. Borradaile.

Moved by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Woodbury, that Mr. King act as chairman during election. Carried.

W. H. Amberg withdrew from the nomination of Secretary for 1919.

Moved by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Dr. Handler, that Mr. King be nominated for Secretary. Carried.

The election of officers being next in order, it was moved by Mr. Loizeau, seconded by Mr. Merritt, and carried, that the Secretary cast one vote for:

Dr. Sigmund Handler, for President.

Mr. John C. Woodbury, for Vice-President.

Mr. Fred B. King, for Secretary.

Mr. Claude T. Borradaile, for Treasurer.

The above were duly installed as officers for the ensuing year.

After the meeting the members sat down to a buffet lunch, and a most enjoyable evening was spent in coin talk and numismatic stories.

Meeting adjourned to January 7th, 1919.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, PITTSBURGH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held on Tuesday evening, January 7th, in the Society's room in the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Meeting came to order at 8 P. M. with President Dr. Wilharm presiding. Members present: Dr. Wilharm, Messrs. Kraft, Gibbs, Marlier and Gies.

Exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Mr. Marlier: Three large Roman bronze; 5 silver Greek coins, including a tetradrachm of Syracuse, all in extremely fine condition, and caused much comment. Also, gold stater of Alexander the Great, aureus of Faustina, and a triple ducat of Austria, 1750; silver six shillings of Bank of Ireland, 1804; 1½ rubles, 1835.

Mr. Gibbs: Twenty-nine foreign silver crowns of various countries.

Mr. Kraft: Cents—1795, thick planchet, lettered edge; 1796, Liberty cap; 1796, fillet head; 1802, double fraction; 1812, cracked obverse die; 1831, 1851 over 1881.

Dr. Wilharm: Thirty-one foreign silver crowns and 8 half crowns; Hard Times Token, Low 151.

Mr. Gies: U. S. Cents, 1795, 1814, 1828, small date.

Meeting adjourned 9.30 P. M. Next meeting night, Tuesday, February 4th, Carnegie Institute of Technology, at 7.30 P. M. All interested parties are invited to attend.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The forty-second meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held December 17th at the office of the Secretary, Room 329, 235 Montgy. St., San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by its President, Fred T. Huddart. This was the first meeting he had been in the chair since May 28th, 1918, his absence having been caused by sickness. Members present: Messrs. Huddart, Haagensen, Haigh, Hill, Gill, Reimers, Mohr, Thomas, Twitchell, Zerbe and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read a copy of the letter he had written to the General Secretary of the A. N. A.

Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Zerbe, it was moved that a vote of sympathy be extended to Frank G. Duffield, Editor of THE NUMISMATIST, in the great sorrow which had befallen him in the death of his daughter and her husband, and also to Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, the President of the A. N. A., in the death of his wife.

Mr. Gill presented the name of W. F. Healy of Los Gatos for membership in the Society. Mr. Healy was unanimously elected.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. W. E. Duncan, a member of the Society, in which he submitted a plan for the good of our Society.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Steinman, Thomas and Zerbe as a committee to get in touch with Mr. Duncan and go over the plan with him.

Upon motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Jos. Haigh for his gift to the society of a coin tray to be used to display coins during the auction.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the members' exhibits, and to hold an auction sale.

Mr. Huddart showed a U. S. \$2½ piece, 1796, without stars, in extremely fine condition, also a U. S. \$10. piece, 1795, and \$5. piece, 1796, both nearly uncirculated.

Mr. Zerbe showed a miscellaneous collection of U. S. silver coins.

Mr. Zerbe was appointed auctioneer for the evening, and through his efforts the sales were numerous, and a great deal of enthusiasm was aroused.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, January 28th, 1919.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE, DECEMBER 18.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., on December 18, 1918:

\$20.00 Gold. 1857 O. Very fine	\$ 31.75
1907 Old type. Brilliant proof	27.50
1907 New St. Gaudens type. Uncirculated	26.00
\$5.00 Gold. 1798. Fine	10.75
1807 New type. Ex. fine	9.25
Complete Set Panama-Pacific Commemorative Coins	245.00
1848 \$2.50 Gold. California. Very fine	31.00
1850 The excessively rare "Cowboy" \$10.00 Gold. Brilliant, unc... ..	500.00
1851 \$50.00 Gold. Good	116.00
1852 \$10.00 Augustus Humbert. Fine	16.50
1853 Gold Half Dollar. Uncirculated	13.00
\$5.00 C. Bechtler AT RUTHERF. Practically Unc.	85.00
\$5.00 C. Bechtler AT RUTHERFORD. Rarest variety. Fine....	200.00
\$5.00 A. Bechtler. Very fine	112.50
\$5.00 C. Bechtler AT. RUTHERF. Practically Unc.	30.00
\$2.50 Carolina Gold. Proof	75.00
\$2.50 Carolina Gold. Very fine	71.00
1860 \$10.00 Clark, Gruber & Co. Very fine	45.25
1861 \$5.00. Extremely fine	21.25
1850 Mormon \$5.00 Gold. Practically uncirculated	48.00
1849 \$2.50 Mormon Gold. Fine	78.00
1849 \$20.00 Mormon. Extremely fine	352.00
1849 \$5.00 Oregon. Extremely fine	156.00
1830 Russia. 6 roubles, platinum. Brilliant proof	105.00
Foreign Gold. England, Henry V. Noble	12.25
Hamburg. Double Ducat. Ex. Fine	8.20
Antoninus Pius. Aureus. Very fine	20.50
Persia. Darius III. Daric. Fine	21.50
1652 Oak Tree Sixpence. Crosby 6. Rev. F. Very good	5.25
1787 Massachusetts Cent. Crosby 1-B. About fine	4.20
1787 Connecticut Cent. Crosby 24-G. Practically Unc.	3.15
1787 Crosby 33-L. Rarity 5. Extremely fine	3.15
1787 Crosby 33-Q. Extremely fine	3.85
1787 Crosby 37-I. Extremely fine	3.15
1788 Crosby 5-B. Rarity 6. Fine	2.25
1788 Crosby 16-N. Rarity 5. Extremely fine	4.20
(1681) Mark Newby Farthing. Fine	4.20
1796 Kentucky Cent. Silver. Proof	28.50
1796 Kentucky Cent. Copper. Purple proof	20.00
1786 Vermont Cent. Very fine	6.25
1792 Washington Half Dollar. Copper. Strictly fine	32.25
1776 Continental Dollar. Crosby, Plate VIII., Fig. 16. Pewter....	10.25
1787 Immunis Columbia Cent. Extremely fine	17.75

Large Cents. 1793. Crosby 9-H. Strictly fine	15.50
1817 15 stars. Uncirculated	6.75
1872 S. Mint. Dollar. Brilliant semi-proof	6.25
1861 Confederate Restrike Half Dollar. Very fine	8.50
Bryan Dollars. Rare Tiffany issue	4.05
Issued by Jaccard & Co., St. Louis	8.25
Issued during 1900 campaign	4.25
1837 \$5.00. Rare Old Bank note	12.25
Ancient Gold. Egypt. Arsinoe II. Octadrachm	105.00
1836 Gobrecht Dollar. Very fine	16.50
1856 Flying Eagle Cent. Very good	9.50
1875 \$3.00 Gold. Magnificent brilliant proof	1200.00

Total amount realized, over \$7000.00.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The great gold medal presented by the city of Paris to President Wilson, which was mentioned in these pages recently, was delivered to him by the representative of the Council at Hotel de Ville in that city on December 16.

The Italian Silver Medal for Valor has been awarded to John Cloud of St. Louis; Charles Waldischl of Paris, and Bayard Wharton of Philadelphia, volunteers in the American Ambulance Army Service. The award was made for the act of the three men in saving, at the risk of their lives, a British aviator, whose machine had fallen into a swift river.

Seymour Rathley of New York was recently presented with a gold medal under rather unusual circumstances in Italy. After the Italian victory at Vittorio and Veneto, Mr. Rathley was one of the first Americans to enter ruined Conegliano. He brought food and clothing to the inhabitants, who had suffered severely under Austrian rule. To express their gratitude the peasants each gave a small offering to purchase the medal for Mr. Rathley.
J. DEL.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during December, 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars, 1,831,600; Quarter Dollars, 5,489,000; Dimes, 9,750,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 6,645,500.

Bronze—One Cent, 36,854,300.

Coinage for the Philippine Islands' Government: Silver, 440,000 pieces.

REVISION OF SUBSIDIARY COINAGE IN SWEDEN.

The Scandinavian delegates have not considered advocating the striking of iron coins as substitutes for silver coins. They refer to the head of the three kingdoms mint the question of mutually disposing of the matter of the revision of the present series of subsidiary coinage so as to raise the fineness of silver in the 50-ore pieces to the same fineness as the one and two krona pieces, or 80 per cent., and the striking of coins in nickel in exchange for the 25 and 10-ore pieces in silver, after which the mint shall procure subsidiary coins of a uniform fineness.—(Free trans. by J. DEL.)

ACCESSIONS TO PHILADELPHIA MINT COLLECTION.

The accessions to the collection of coins and medals at the Philadelphia Mint during the fiscal year 1918, almost solely by purchase, were as follows: Gold coins, 20; silver coins, 90; nickel coins, 10; bronze coins, 55; silver medals, 5; bronze medals, 22. As to periods, they were divided as follows: Antique, 69; medieval, 10; modern, 81.

A CHRISTMAS MEDAL OF VICTORY.

Of all peoples who revel in the recent victory over the Germans, the French have the greatest cause for rejoicing in seeing their country free from the devastating hordes which so long had trampled part of their fair land under foot, and also in seeing their two lost provinces—Alsace and Lorraine—restored.

This victory was celebrated by the L'Union Nationale Francaise de Montreal by the issue of a medal, which was presented at a grand Christmas-tree gathering held on Sunday, the 29th of December, 1918, at the Monument National, to the children of the French reservists who had taken part in the war, to the extent of three or four hundred.

This is a mutual benefit society of French citizens living in Montreal under the patronage of the French Government, having its offices in the same building as the French Consul-General of Canada.

The following is a description of the medal:



Obverse—"L'Union Nationale Francaise de Montreal (The French National Union of Montreal)." A figure of Nike or Victory holding aloft in her left hand a sprig of laurel, and in her right hand a sword which pierces the wing of a German eagle, on which she is trampling.

Reverse—"Souvenir du Noel de la Victoire (Christmas Souvenir of Victory)." On a tablet, "1918." All within a round cartouche. On the lower part of the cartouche is the name of the medallists, Caron Freres, Montreal.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

SATIRE ON GERMAN PAPER MONEY.

In the March, 1918, issue of THE NUMISMATIST we printed a short account of the arrest of the designer of an issue of paper money, on the back of which, in the design, he had ridiculed the Fatherland. At that time we had not seen a reproduction of the note, but which has now come to our notice and is reproduced here. The bill is for 50 pfennigs, and is an issue



of the town of Niederlahnstein, issued in 1917. The back has in the center a building with a tower. On the left of the building is a ham, and on the right are three turnips. These designs occupy but little space, and the rest of the surface of the note is covered with numerous small circles in which are the arms of the city, surrounded by the inscription "Stadt Niederlahnstein, 1917"—that is, all but two of the circles. In the circle over the ham, instead of the inscription just mentioned, are the words "Zarte Sehn-

sucht, Susses Hoffen," meaning "Tender Longings, Sweet Hopes," and in the circle above the three turnips is "So leben wir, so leben wir, 1917," meaning "This is how we live in 1917." Otherwise these two circles do not differ from the many others, and a glance at the note is all that is needed to show how easy it would be for the satire to escape the notice of the authorities—for a time at least.

As the issue was suppressed, the notes are no doubt scarce, and on account of their character they will no doubt be in great demand by collectors.

ANOTHER MEDAL BY ADAM PIETZ.

Below we illustrate another medal by Adam Pietz, the well-known Philadelphia engraver and die-sinker. Regarding the medal Mr. Pietz writes as follows:



"The Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Medal is of particular interest. The design of the lamp and compass is by Mr. Paul Cret, the famous French architect, for years instructor at the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cret has been serving his country since the beginning of the war, and his return is eagerly awaited. The reverse was designed by Mr. Edward H. Fetterolf, secretary of the Chapter, and famous as an architect and fine letterer. The first medal was awarded to Day & Klauder, and the second to Wilson, Eyre & McIlvaine. Both were struck in gold bronze."

PITTSBURGH COLLECTION OF COINS STOLEN.

Word was received at the time of going to press that a part of the collection of George F. Marlier, 4779 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been stolen, and dealers and collectors are requested to aid in the apprehension of the thief and the return of the coins to Mr. Marlier. The portion of the collection stolen includes a set of gold dollars, \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20, and a \$4 "Stella" in gold; a nearly complete set of U. S. silver and nickel coins; a number of encased postage stamps; foreign gold, silver and copper coins, and a Russian 3 rubles in platinum; Roman silver and bronze, and Greek gold, silver and bronze coins. A complete list of the coins stolen can be obtained from Mr. Marlier or the Pittsburgh Police Department.

SWEDISH COPPER COINS UNEARTHED.

A quantity of Swedish copper coins from the time of Queen Christina was recently found in the Par'sh of Godegard, Province of Ostergothland, about 10 to 15 cm. below the surface of the earth, in excavating for the construction of a new road between the Godegard railroad station and a zinc mine.—(Free trans. by J. deL.)

COINAGE OF THE DIFFERENT MINTS FOR 1918.

The following table shows the number of pieces of each denomination coined at the different mints of the United States, including the coinages for foreign countries, for the calendar year 1918, furnished by Mr. A. J. Jansen of Atlanta, Ga., and which was compiled from reports from the superintendents of the different mints. A glance at the figures will show that the mint-mark collector should have no difficulty in completing his series for 1918, and that there is not even a remote chance of any coin of any mint becoming rare from lack of coinage.

Denomination.	Philadelphia.	Denver.	San Francisco.	Total.
Half Dollars	6,634,000	3,853,040	10,282,000	20,769,040
Half Dollars (Illinois Centennial)	100,058			100,058
Quarter Dollars	14,240,000	7,380,000	11,072,000	32,692,000
Dimes	26,680,000	22,674,800	19,300,000	68,654,800
Nickels	32,086,314	8,362,000	4,882,000	45,330,314
Cents	288,104,634	47,830,000	34,680,000	370,614,634
Total	367,845,006	90,099,840	80,216,000	538,160,846
Philippine Islands—				
Fifty Centavos			2,202,000	
Twenty Centavos ...			5,560,000	
Ten Centavos			8,420,000	
Five Centavos			2,780,000	
One Centavo			11,660,000	
Total				30,622,000
Ecuador—				
Five Centavos	7,980,000			
Ten Centavos	1,000,000			
Total				8,980,000
Peru—				
Five Centavos	4,000,000			
Ten Centavos	3,000,000			
Twenty Centavos ...	2,500,000			
Total				9,500,000
Salvador—				
Five Centavos	1,000,000			1,000,000
Siam—				
One Satang	10,000,000			10,000,000
Grand Total ...				598,262,846

UNITED STATES COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1918.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States for the calendar year 1918, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

No gold coined.

Silver—Half Dollars (Illinois Centennial), 100,058; Half Dollars, 20,769,040; Quarter Dollars, 32,692,000; Dimes, 68,654,800.

Nickel—Five Cents, 45,330,314.

Bronze—One Cent, 370,614,634.

The total number of pieces coined was 538,160,846, having a value of \$31,745,691.04.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Salvador, Nickel, 1,000,000 pieces; Ecuador, nickel, 8,980,000; Peru, nickel, 9,500,000; Siam, nickel, 10,000,000; Philippine Islands—Silver, 16,180,000; nickel, 2,780,000; bronze, 11,660,000.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

It is reported that Ukrania has recently issued stamp currency similar to that put in circulation two or three years ago by Russia. The denominations are said to be 10, 20, 30 and 40 schagiw. They are in the style of a postage stamp, and on the reverse bear an inscription the equivalent of which in English is "Equal to coin in value."

An urn containing 250 silver coins is reported as having been unearthed by workmen in an old abbey near Roskilde, Denmark. The coins were North German bracteates and English pieces from the time of Edward I. They have been turned over to the National Museum.

Major Hugo Ojetti, one of the foremost writers of Italy, is making a survey of the damage done and thefts committed by the Austrians. From Trieste he reports that four collections have been stolen, one of which is a collection of 1500 coins in gold and silver from the Civic Museum. The other collections are of books, paintings and art objects.

Capt. John Henry, of the Federal Secret Service, New York City, is dead. He was a noted investigator of counterfeiting, and is credited with the successful prosecution of "Lup the Wolf," the chief figure in a counterfeiting case some years ago, and the conviction of Louis Edwardo de Shelly about a year ago in connection with the printing of the spurious 1000-franc notes of the Bank of France.

The January issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* contains another of Delmont L. Angell's "Numismatic Random Reels," in which he describes his experience with an 1804 dollar; "New Silver Coinage System for Mexico"; another "Letter from Uncle George to His Nephew John"; two pages of "Numismatic Notes" by M. Sorenson; the Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic Association, with reports of meetings of numismatic societies, editorial comment, etc.

The Hubbard Gold Medal was awarded on January 10 to Vilhjalmur Stefanson for his explorations in the Arctic regions.

The Luther Museum, in Wittenberg, Prussia, is reported as having been looted by thieves, who took, among other things, many valuable coins.

Seventeen American aviators have been awarded French medals for deeds of heroism, some of which were performed in the fighting around Chateau-Thierry in July. The French army authorities took advantage of the opportunity to bestow the medals. The recipients were from the 12th, 94th and 91st aero squadrons.

At Bertels, near Stenkumla, Province of Gotland, Sweden, a particularly well preserved and ornate bracteate of gold was found recently, 67mm. in diameter and weighing 25 grams. The find has been offered to the Government Historical Museum.—(Free trans. by J. DEL.)

Red Cross medals for golfers who aided in raising more than \$300,000 last summer were awarded on January 18 at Chicago by the Western Golf Association.

Dr. Frederick G. Cottrell, chief metallurgist of the United States Bureau of Mines, was presented with the Perkin Medal at the American Chemical Society, New York, on January 18, for his discovery of a process of extracting "helium" from the air. This is a non-inflammable filler for balloon and dirigible bags. The Perkin Medal is presented each year to the chemist contributing the most practical discovery or process.



The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1919.

- 2017 Frank Wooster, 288 Ludlow Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 2018 Dr. A. J. Hunter, Teulon, Manitoba, Can.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the March issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

W. H. Thomas (U. S.), 322 29th Ave., Sunset Dist., San Francisco, Cal.....	I. Leland Steinman John M. Oliver
R. C. Beers (General), 218 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.	Frank H. Shumway John M. Oliver
Leroy H. Pompa (U. S. Gold, Alaska Gold, Greek, and Continental, Colonial Paper Bills), 429 S. River St., Aurora, Ill.	B. Max Mehl John M. Oliver
Shelley W. Denton (Ancient Roman, and U. S. Cents), 24 Denton Road, Wellesley, Mass.	Lyman H. Low John M. Oliver
George W. Bradshaw, 1210 W. 109th St., Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill.....	L. T. Brodstone John M. Oliver
Gideon Carlstrom (American and Swedish), 320 N. 21st Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.	Waldo C. Moore John M. Oliver
Charles H. Spencer (Coins), 6140 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.	J. Henri Ripstra T. E. Leon

Change of Address.

Dr. H. A. Davis, from Box 613 to Suite 11, Hamilton Apts., Denver, Colo.
 J. A. Walker, from 4843 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., to Fannettsburg, Pa.

Springfield, Mass., January 20, 1919.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

SIX SONS IN UNCLE SAM'S SERVICE.

Now that the war is over, Ex-President of the American Numismatic Association, H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., modestly admits that he had six sons registered in the service of the United States. Five of them have been in actual service, and three of them still remain—one with the army in France, one in the navy, and one making Liberty motors for airplanes. In addition, he had at home a 13-year-old Boy Scout, who received a medal for selling the largest amount of Liberty Bonds sold by his troop, and the lad also received a diploma for winning the prize for the best 400-word essay on the Third Liberty Loan. We doubt if there are many families in the United States that has a better record for service than Mr. Granberg's.

INFORMATION WANTED ON 1795 CENTS.

Mr. James A. Walker, Fannettsburg, Pa., writes to THE NUMISMATIST to learn whether the variety of 1795 cent known as Doughty 67 S really exists, and if so, who has one. This variety is said to have a break between the R and T, called a hyphen, and was noted by Steigerwalt. Dr. McGirk calls it 2 B. The 5 merges with bust, lettered edge, a berry under each bow. Mr. Walker would also like to know of the location of any 1795 cents with milled edge, McGirk 7 A. Anyone having these varieties will confer a favor on Mr. Walker by addressing him as above.

AN OMISSION.

In the list of members reported as being present at the annual meeting of the American Numismatic Association, held in Springfield, Mass., December 11, 1918, the name of John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., was inadvertently omitted. Mr. Morse was present and took part in the proceedings.

OBITUARY.

FREDERICK TOWNSEND HUDDART.

A. N. A. member Fred T. Huddart, president of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society from its organization in 1915, died in San Francisco, January 12, aged about 55 years. From serious intestinal trouble extending over several months he had sufficiently recovered to preside at the meeting of the P. C. N. S. held December 17, and was heartily welcomed by the members. A few days later he suffered a relapse, his condition growing more critical to the end.

Mr. Huddart was one of the most active numismatists on the Pacific coast, ever ready to aid the collector, and as an honorary curator of the San Francisco Memorial Museum he encouraged and assisted in public numismatic exhibitions. His collection, both coin and paper, is representative of the American series, being particularly notable for early dated gold pieces. He purchased the collection of the California Pioneers in 1916, and a tempting offer soon after prompted him to dispose to an Eastern collector of two of the most notable pieces in the Pioneers' collection—the \$50 gold bar and Massachusetts and California \$5 gold.

He was a successful business man, one of the firm of Woods, Huddart & Gunn, iron and steel commission merchants; an epicure, an amiable gentleman of esthetic tastes, one who loved art and nature, and who leaves a host of friends. He was a bachelor up to about two years ago and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Huddart. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Stephen V. Hunter of New York City.

The funeral was held January 15, the P. C. N. S. sending a floral tribute and attending in a body.

MRS. LYMAN H. LOW.

Mrs. Ella Peshine Low, beloved wife of Lyman H. Low, New Rochelle, N. Y., passed to her reward on the 14th of January, 1919.

One of Mrs. Low's ancestors was Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, whose facial expression she strikingly resembled. On her father's side she inherited the blood of General Pershing's ancestors, whose name in French was Péchin.

Mrs. Low was born in New York City. Mr. Low, born in Boston, came to New York in 1870, and on the 17th of December, 1874, they were united in marriage. No children were born of this union, but they grew more and more into each other's lives through forty-four years.

Mrs. Low was a gifted and noble woman. Her strong mind and warm heart endeared her to all who knew her. Their eight years in New Rochelle had won to them many devoted friends. This was especially manifest at the time of her illness and death, and now to him who mourns his loss. Her body lies in beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery, but her spirit has returned to God who gave it.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M. D., LL.D.

We are indebted to Mr. H. L. Wheeler of the Boston Public Library for the following details of the career of Dr. Samuel A. Green, whose death was announced last month:

Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, of the Boston Numismatic Society, died at Groton, Mass., December 5th, after a long life of activity as physician, historian, soldier, and man of public affairs.

He was the son of Dr. Joshua and Eliza (Lawrence) Green of Groton, where he was born March 16th, 1830. After being graduated from Harvard in the class of 1851 and receiving the Harvard degrees of A. M. and M. D. in 1854, he spent several years in Europe, and then settled down to the practice of medicine in Boston. He was surgeon in the Massachusetts militia before the Civil War, and served through the war as surgeon of the 1st and 24th Regiments of Massachusetts Volunteers, being brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1864 for distinguished service in the field.

After the war he served on the board of experts appointed by Congress to investigate the problem of yellow fever, and was also a trustee of the

Peabody Education Fund. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard nearly 30 years, and served the City of Boston as member of the School Committee, trustee and acting librarian of the Public Library, City Physician, and Mayor.

He was made LL.D. by the University of Nashville in 1896, and was a member of the Venezuelan Order of the Liberator (Bolivar).

Dr. Green's main activity for a long time had been in the post of Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society (he was a member nearly 59 years), and he was widely known as author and editor of works which dealt with the history of Groton, of Massachusetts, and of the United States. He had been a member of the Boston Numismatic Society since 1861, and was its President from 1891 to 1914. He made many contributions to the *American Journal of Numismatics*, of which he was editor for a time.

JOHN WALTER SCOTT.

John Walter Scott, whose name was a familiar one to all coin and stamp collectors in the United States for many years, died at his home in New York City on January 4, 1919, in the 74th year of his age. We are indebted to his son, Walter L. Scott, of New York, for the following details of his long career as a collector and dealer.

He was born in London, November 2, 1845, and came to this country in 1863. He immediately engaged in the coin and stamp business in New York, and after about a year he heard the call of the gold fields and went to California. He was not as successful as he had hoped, and shortly afterward returned to New York, where he organized the firm of J. W. Scott Co. at 34 Liberty street and re-engaged in the coin and stamp business. About 1884 he sold out the business, and the new firm became known as the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. Unsuccessful financial ventures made it necessary to resume business, and in 1889 he organized the firm of J. W. Scott & Co., Ltd., dealers in coins and stamps, and continued as active head of the firm until 1917, when he sold his belongings to J. E. Handshaw. He is survived by a widow and five children.

COIN OF BRAZIL FOR 400 REIS.

We reproduce below a coin of 400 reis of Brazil, which is submitted for illustration by Messrs Gutttag Bros. of New York City, and about which we would be glad to have some information, particularly as to whether or not it is a new denomination, from some of our readers who keep posted on the coinage of South American countries.



The coin is of silver, of the size of the illustration. Under the reign of Peter II (1832-1899), the second coinage, there were issued silver coins of 100, 200, 400, 800 reis, but since the time of the Republic the denominations of the silver coins have been 500, 1000 and 2000 reis.

FRANCE PROHIBITS TRAFFIC IN NATIONAL COINS.

A law of France dated the 12th of February, 1916, made it an offence to traffic in national coins at a premium. This law was applied to Algeria by a decree of the same date, and to all French colonies and protectorates other than Tunis and Morocco by a decree dated the 30th of September, 1916. A decree dated the 4th of March, 1916, forbade the melting of local coins of billon and zinc in the colony of Indo-China.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH

& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITION:

Coins and Medals Commemorating
Treaties of Peace.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNCIL

EDWARD D. ADAMS
W. GEDNEY BEATTY
BAUMAN L. BELDEN
F. C. C. BOYD
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM
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JOHN REILLY, JR.

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JOHN REILLY, JR.

Assistant to Curator:

ARTHUR C. WYMAN

Secretary:

SYDNEY P. NOE

Curator:

HOWLAND WOOD

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

January 11th, 1919.

The sixty-first annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was called to order at 3.20 P. M. on January 11th, 1919, Mr. Henry Russell Drowne presiding.

The reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Society and of the intervening evenings was approved.

The address of President Newell was read by the Secretary.

President's Address.

Gentlemen—It seems presumptuous indeed for me to submit a report, however short and necessarily superficial, on the activities of our Society during the eventful year of 1918, because I have spent a little more than half of this year away from New York as an humble member of the United States Army. Our Secretary, Mr. Noe, was able to keep me in touch with events in the Society until in September, when he too left for The Coast Artillery, O. T. C., and after that date Mr. Wood or Mr. Wyman sent in reports from time to time. Most fortunately for the Society's best interests, the collapse of Germany not only prevented the threatened and narrowly averted escape into service of the last two gentlemen, but it also soon brought back to us Mr. Noe, who resumed his duties on November 25th. Mr. Reilly returned in October, resuming his own numismatic researches and official duties, and more than filling the spot left vacant by my removal to Washington. Thus by correspondence these gentlemen have untiringly kept me informed as to the activities, plans, and interests of the Society, and therefore I have this excuse to present you with a somewhat sketchy review of the year just past.

Unquestionably this has been the most eventful year in the history of our country. Is it not appropriate—though perhaps surprising—that it has also been a most eventful year for The American Numismatic Society? The very fact that our country was now humming with the activities of war seemed but to spur us on to greater efforts that our Society, too, might not fail in its duty, however slight such war activities as fell within our scope might appear in comparison to those of the nation at large. At first, indeed, it was somewhat difficult to see in just what manner it would be possible for us, with our somewhat academic pursuits, to be of real use. Eventually, following the suggestion of one of our members, Mr. A. A. Hopkins, of the *Scientific American*, and with the untiring labors of Mr. Wood and other members of the staff, backed by the all-important and generous financial assistance of Mr. Saltus, the Society was able to gather together and place on exhibition an absolutely unique display of the decorations, insignia, caps and uniforms worn by our army and navy in the Great War. This exhibition created great popular interest and performed a distinct service not only to the public, but to our soldiers and sailors, many of whom visited our building for the express purpose of seeing the collection in question. We were also of considerable service to many institutions and publications in answering queries addressed to us on this subject, as Mr. Wood took pains to keep our information as closely up to date as possible.

If this had been the only activity during a time of war and national stress we might feel content. During such a period a society such as ours is naturally thrown back upon its own resources, and it became increasingly evident that our activities and services would soon be seriously restricted unless we could materially add to our membership, and thereby to our resources. Under the leadership of Mr. Eidlitz, who was the prime mover of this attempt to secure new members, and with the indefatigable labors of Mr. Beatty and Mr. Noe, ably seconded by others of our members, we have added no less than 13 Life Associate and 164 Associate Members to our rolls—a total never before equalled in the annals of the Society. It must be remembered that this gratifying result was obtained when the war and the accompanying financial conditions—in fact, everything—appeared to be against the probability of securing any considerable addition to our members. We must, indeed, thank Mr. Eidlitz for his insistence upon going ahead with the attempt in spite of adverse conditions. The

campaign should certainly not end here, as it is not only worthy, but actually capable of being pushed still further, particularly now that the war has practically come to an end. I am looking forward to 1919 as an equally successful year with regards to the increase of our membership, and I think that Mr. Eidlitz will heartily agree with me in this.

One of the activities most closely associated with our Society in the past, but which has of recent years lagged somewhat, is the publication of artistic medals. In this line, too, 1918 is not destined to pass without some notable achievements. Of these you will hear in the report of the Committee on the Publication of Medals.

While our numismatic collections are unable to show the unprecedented increase in numbers registered for 1917, we can congratulate ourselves on the high quality of the new additions. In fact, this year will be a memorable one in the history of our collection by the incorporation—thanks once more to Mr. Saltus' untiring generosity and interest in our collection—of one of the rarest, most interesting, and historically most important coins in the entire American series. It is superfluous for me to say that I refer to the beautiful Confederate half dollar, one of the only two known original specimens in existence. This coin represents a milestone in the further development of our series, and I would like to take this opportunity of emphasizing the fact that it is just the addition of important pieces like this that will definitely establish not only the human interest, but, above all, the scientific value of the collections preserved under our roof. Hardly less important for our future was the precedent established by the turning over to our care of the numismatic collections hitherto preserved in the building of the New York Historical Society. The more we can place before other institutions the general desirability, as well as the advantages accruing to them, of putting under our care collections which are of scientific value to us, but more or less of a white elephant to them, the better for the advance of numismatics in this country. We can thus gradually accumulate under one roof material of all sorts which can be compared, studied, and displayed to the very best advantage only here.

Had it not been for the retarding effect of the war upon the activities of practically every other society (though certainly not of our own) we would have attempted this past year to still further develop our relationship with other and similar institutions. As it was, we have managed to establish close relations with the National Sculpture Society, with whom we had a most interesting joint meeting last spring, and the Archaeological Institute of America. This is a line of advance we hope to pursue this coming year with particular interest and perseverance.

Such is the very brief review of some of the most important activities which our Society was able to accomplish in the past year. They register, I am happy to say, a distinct advance, in spite of all the adverse circumstances that had to be contended with—a splendid augury for the future.

In closing, it makes me very proud to mention the names of a few of our members who have been foremost in the service of our country during the crisis just past. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the Society is fortunate in not having suffered the loss of any member in the war, although at the time the armistice was signed our service flag bore, or was entitled to bear, 21 stars. The services of A. Piatt Andrew of the American Ambulance are known to everyone. You will also recall in this connection the name of a distinguished member of our Council, Mr. Pell, who is reported to have been severely wounded, to have been cited for distinguished bravery, and to have been awarded the Croix de Guerre. Of the Board of Governors, Mr. Huntington has only recently returned from an important mission abroad. Mr. Field, at first attached to the Aviation Department, was later transferred, and is now serving as captain in the Military Intelligence Division. Mr. Gallatin served for about a year in the same division, and has now been promoted to Major, and is stationed as our Military Attache in Cuba. Mr. Brett, as a Captain in the Aviation Service, has since last summer been stationed in France. Mr. Shear, too, is in the Aviation Service. These are but a few names that occur to my mind as I write, but there are many others who have served no less distinguishedly both in or out of the armed forces of the nation. But we should not forget to thank those of us who have remained at their post in the Society, for without their devoted labors, increased by the departure of some of us, our Society

would never have been able to boast of its recent remarkable achievements. I think, gentlemen, The American Numismatic Society can well be proud of its contribution to the Great War, as also of the high record it maintained in purely numismatic fields in the year 1918. May we be as successful in the coming year of reconstruction and progress.

Report of the Treasurer.

Including the balances from the previous year, we have received \$27,585.97, and in the same period have expended \$24,910.28, which leaves a balance for January 1, 1919, of \$2,675.69. This balance is made up entirely from the various special funds and conceals a deficit in the general running expenses, which account shows: Expenditures, \$12,557.55; receipts, \$12,107.49; deficit, \$450.06. The deficit includes \$225.17 deficit from 1917, so that the 1918 deficit is actually \$224.89, practically the same as the year before.

I have overinvested the permanent funds by \$13.75 in buying \$5000 Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds. The overdraft will be amply covered when the \$225 borrowed for the Washington Peace Medal is returned to the permanent funds.

Our increased membership list will help our funds somewhat, but we must expect to run behind this year, unless we can secure help for the salary account or the Journal fund.

The detailed report of our Assistant Treasurer, the Central Union Trust Company, is on file and answers adequately most questions pertaining to this department.

JOHN REILLY, JR., Treasurer.

Report of the Curator.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The war has very naturally had its effect upon the Society, and with the absence of our President since June, and of our Secretary for several months, the staff has been short-handed, while the work has increased rather than diminished. The war has created a great interest in our war medals and decorations. A large number of publishers have been continually having photographs made, and there has been a constant stream of requests for information and short descriptions of the more important of our decorations. In about every instance acknowledgment to our Society has been duly made, and our name and our work has been consequently extended. A few new members have been added from this phase alone.

Our service and help in this direction, and especially through the prominence given the Society by our special exhibition of army and navy insignia, has really been very considerable. During the controversy over the artistic qualities of our new Distinguished Service Cross a number of the more prominent artists studied our collections most thoroughly and virtually made our building their workshop.

On account of the many different duties of the Curator and the added work put on his shoulders due to our increased activities, as well as the transferral of the collections into the new cabinets, it was deemed advisable that he should have an assistant. On the 13th of May Mr. Arthur C. Wyman was added to the staff as assistant to the Curator. The Society is very fortunate in getting Mr. Wyman's services, and, as events have proved, our course and selection have been justified. For several months Mr. Wyman has been absorbing the various collections, methods and general work of the Society, and from time to time has been taking over various of the miscellaneous duties previously attended to by the Secretary and the Curator.

During the year arrangements were consummated by which the New York Historical Society turned over their coins and medals to us, we, in turn, to round out their collection that pertained to New York, we keeping the foreign pieces and those not essential to their needs. This sorting and selecting is being done now. Also, we will be in much closer co-operation

with the Historical Society, and will from time to time loan them certain selections from our cabinet for special exhibitions that they may hold. As we have time and room we will endeavor to make similar arrangements with other organizations that have collections. In fact we are now negotiating with another society on these lines.

Our exhibition during the year have been of varied interest. The J. P. Morgan Loan Collection of remarkable Greek and Roman coins and European Historical Medals and coins was continued on view for the first few months of the year. This was followed by selections from the Ramsden and Durkee collections of Oriental coins, supplemented later by comprehensive exhibits of Siamese porcelain tokens and Egyptian glass weights, the latter the gift of our President, Mr. Newell. On August 1st the exhibition of army and navy insignia was placed on view, which continued until the middle of December. The present exhibitions of medals relating to Peace and Peace Treaties, and Federal Reserve Bank Notes, were then shown.

The balance of the steel cases in the coin room were installed in the middle of April, and work was immediately begun on transferring the coins and medals from the old wooden cabinets into these. Due to the vast amount of work connected with the insignia exhibition, the Journal and the routine work of the Society since June 1st, this work has not progressed as it was at first hoped for. Probably about three-quarters of the transferring has been done.

In nearly every particular these new cases have come up to the requirements; in fact, have gone beyond our expectations. There are eight of these, seven in the coin room and one in the balcony. The whole coin room now presents a much more business-like appearance, and will present even more so when all the coins and medals have been transferred.

It will not be long before these cases will be crowded, and when that time comes we will either have to stop growing, which will be an impossibility, or build a new addition to our present building.

In the arrangement of the collection in the new cases a new method has been employed. Heretofore all the coins were kept by themselves, and all of the medals in other places. Now the coins of a given country are followed by the tokens, jetons and medals of that country, so that a much more comprehensive and accessible arrangement is possible.

Although in point of numbers our accessions did not approach our banner year of 1917, nevertheless the additions compare favorably with previous years.

The cabinet has been enriched with undoubtedly its rarest coin, the Confederate half dollar, the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. This remarkable coin, of which only one other is known, and of which but four were struck, is one of the world's rarities. A full account of the piece was given in *THE NUMISMATIST* for September 1918.

Mr. Saltus has also shown his continued deep interest in the Society by many other gifts during the year.

Our President, Mr. Newell, has been the chief donor to our cabinet with gifts amounting to over 2200 pieces, nearly all of these being supplementary to the Oriental coin collection which he founded last year by his most munificent donation of over 12,000 Mohammedan coins. Included in his gifts of this year was his superb collection of Egyptian glass weights of the Mohammedan period. These pieces alone form the material for much study and original research.

One of the most gratifying additions to our collections has been a number of Cuban decorations, including those of the Cuban National Red Cross and the various orders of Naval Merit. For these we are wholly indebted to the great interest shown in our Society by Dr. Eugenio Sanchez de Fuentes of Havana.

The medallic side of our collection has been considerably augmented by donations from T. Tileston Wells of two plaques by Rodin; from the Committee of the Bi-Centennial of the Founding of New Orleans of two large commemorative medals; from the Medallic Art Company and from several of the artists with specimens of their own medals.

Without in any way slighting our large number of donors, the Society wishes to acknowledge especially several for their continued interest in building up our collections, and I take this occasion to acknowledge the

several gifts of Mr. W. O. Hart of New Orleans, Mr. Solomon Davis of New York, Mons. Andre Salles of Paris, and Mr. Guiseppi Ros of Shanghai.

We have recently received a much appreciated bequest of a gold distater of Alexander the Great from the estate of George A. Kittredge of Brookline, Mass. This was his most prized coin, and as such he wished it to go to our Society.

I wish also to acknowledge the loan of a number of plaques by David d'Angers from Dr. W. Gilman Thompson which were on exhibition here during the fall, and the depositing by the Sons of the Revolution of the medals and badges of the late Col. William E. Van Wyck.

The accessions during the year 1918 have been 2992 coins and tokens, 378 medals and decorations, 82 pieces of paper money, 1077 glass weights, and 18 miscellaneous pieces, making a total of 4547 pieces. The donors, numbering 94, are as follows:

Lt.-Colonel Charles J. Ahern
Joseph Auerbach
Mrs. B. L. Belden
Bauman L. Belden
Mrs. William J. Bignell
Philip Berolzheimer
Capt. George M. Brett
F. C. C. Boyd
Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett
T. L. Comparette
F. W. Cook, Jr.
Charles M. Clark
Augustus J. Dondero
Solomon Davis
Henry Russell Drowne
William Doemick
Thomas L. Elder
Robert James Eldlitz
F. Munroe Endicott
Albert R. Frey
Charles E. Fresenius
Charles Farnsworth
Dr. Eugenio Sanchez de Fuentes
Harold R. Fregd
Julius Gutttag
John Gordon
Lt.-Col. Percy W. Gardner
Harrold E. Gillingham
Ludger Gravel
William O. Hart
Henry E. Huntington
Mrs. William O. Hart
Mrs. Cadwalder Jones
Albert M. Kohn
Robert P. King
Rufus King
George A. Kittredge (estate of)
Dr. George F. Kunz
M. D. Lloyd
Albert Laessle
Julius deLagerberg
A. A. Leve
John D. Lennon
Robert W. McLachlan
Edmond E. Miller
Charles L. Moreau
Paul Manship
J. M. Miller
R. Tait McKenzie

Edward T. Newell
Mrs. Edward T. Newell
Howard Newman
Dr. James B. Nies
Sydney P. Noe
Miss Elizabeth Pitman
Adam Pietz
David Proskey
Wayte Raymond
Guiseppi Ros
Lieut. Seymour de Ricci
John Reilly, Jr.
Mrs. John Reilly
J. Sanford Saltus
Andre Salles
Charles M. Schmall
R. H. Spencer
Frank Edwin Scott
Mrs. Frederick T. Thompson
Ivar Throndsen
Moritz Wormser
E. E. Wright
Arthur C. Wyman
Howland Wood
T. Tileston Wells
Sidney L. Wolfson
Peter Wislander
National Arts Club
The D. L. Auld Company
Sociedad Nacional Cubana de la Cruz
Rojas
American Defence Society
Arts in Trade Club
Aero Club of America
Medallic Art Company
The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.
Theodore H. Kohn & Son
Committee on the Bi-Centennial of
the Foundation of New Orleans
Holland Society of New York
The Numismatic and Antiquarian
Society of Philadelphia
New York State Board of Education
L. G. Balfour Company
Rochester Numismatic Society
St. Bartholomew's Church
New England Water-Works Association
Boy Scouts of America

HOWLAND WOOD, Curator.

Report of the Secretary.

If there is one word better than any other which characterizes the activities of our Society for the past year it is the word growth. There has been a growth in attendance, increased usefulness and a doubling of our membership. And this growth, as our President has pointed out, has come at a time when progress on the part of other organizations has been very slight, if not actually retrograde in direction. Furthermore, this growth has taken place although the Society has been deprived of the direction of our President since May and despite the absence of our Treasurer during the summer.

The growth in membership is most encouraging. Thanks to the co-operation of the Committee on Membership, our associates have increased in number from 145 reported at the beginning of last year to the 322 now on our rolls. Nor has the momentum of our campaign yet spent itself. Small folders describing the activities of our Society were printed and much careful thought given to the letters of invitation which were sent out. Through such means a very desirable measure of publicity was obtained even in cases where no response was received. In many cases, however, we were assured that the person invited was merely postponing his acceptance until war conditions made it more convenient for them to join. Through personal invitation many of the sculptors in our city have associated themselves with our Society, and many have expressed their appreciation of the possibilities which our collections open up to them.

As for the growth in attendance, it has been most gratifying. Last year we were able to report 6679 visitors, nearly double that of the previous year. Now we may congratulate ourselves upon the attendance during the past year of 12,865, which, as you will see, has nearly doubled that of 1917. This increased attendance is largely due to the popularity of the exhibition of insignia. Many people who had never been in our Museum came at that time and were surprised to learn of the other phases of our collections. Representatives of the Army and Navy were profuse in the expression of their pleasure over the form and excellence of the display. At times, especially on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, the capacity of the building was taxed. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Huntington, we benefited by the presence of two sign boards pointing out the entrance, and many visitors said that they had never known that our Museum existed. It was observed that a number returned for a second visit. Numbers, however, fail to give the proper significance in connection with our visitors during the past year. Many of them came to us from out of town and were reluctant to leave. These included scholars and experts in many branches of knowledge, affording a commentary on the many-sidedness of the appeal which numismatics makes.

The Society has grown in usefulness. When the designs for the new Navy decorations were being made by three of our prominent sculptors, they came here and studied our collections of decorations and war medals very carefully. Many of the illustrations of war medals which have been appearing in the magazines for the past six months would hardly have been possible had we not been able to permit the reproduction of our pieces.

With all these activities there has been a consequent growth in publicity. The newspapers have reported our exhibitions and reproduced our medals. At the meeting held February 7th we had as our guests the National Sculpture Society, and registered one of the largest attendances in many years. The building was again crowded for the meeting at which Mr. Frey read his paper on "The Life of Charles XII of Sweden."

Two medals were published during the year. The Committee on the Publication of Medals will report upon them. Others, which are in prospect, will, we trust, reflect an equal share of credit upon our Society.

Through the generosity of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus our Society has a service flag which boasts no less than 21 stars. Lieutenant Newell, our President, has been serving in Washington. His address mentions other names. A list, complete so far as we can learn, is appended for record:

Messrs. Stephen H. P. Pell
Clinton D. Backus
George L. Hamilton

Cornelius Vanderbilt
A. Piatt Andrew
George M. Brett

W. W. Bostwick
R. F. Collins
Roger Noble Burnham
Foster Stearns
Charles J. Dieges
Herbert Scoville
T. Leslie Shear

Albert Gallatin
Edward R. Stettinius
James L. Way
Sydney P. Noe
Mrs. George M. Brett
Miss Helen H. Tanzer

The following death have been reported:

March 23rd, Edward J. Barron, Corresponding Member, March 20, 1883.
April 12th, William Poillon, Life Member, November 11, 1869.
May 9th, Goldwin Starrett, Associate Member, April 8th, 1918.
July 22nd, Charles Allis, Life Member, December 21, 1908.
Sept. 17th, His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.
October 18th, Richard H. Ewart, Associate Member, May 21, 1906.
November 9th, Gerard Beekman, Life Member, April 17, 1885.

The list of new members is omitted because of its length.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

Report of the Librarian.

In the Library, the past year has been notable for steady progress in cataloguing the material there available for study. The books treating numismatics of the Mohammedan countries have been brought together and transferred to the Curator's room in order that they may be available for his work on the coins given at the same time by Mr. Newell. A large number have been bound or rebound, and I am confident it would be impossible to match this section of our Library anywhere.

Among the titles purchased mention should be made of Nocq's "Les Medailles d'Antonio Pisano," Gardner's "History of Ancient Coinage," Martinori's "Annali della zecca di Roma" and Robert's "Numismatique de Cambrai." There are no gifts of importance to signalize.

A large order, which will considerably reduce our balance in the Library Fund, has been sent to Paris, and this should bring us a number of very desirable volumes. There still remains the building up of our periodical section, but this will have to be postponed until shipping conditions are better.

List of donors are:

Cleveland Museum of Art
Cornell University Library
Bashford Dean
Henry Russell Drowne
Dr. George F. Hill
Albert M. Kohn
Dr. George F. Kunz
H. N. Lawrie
Edward T. Newell

Sydney P. Noe
Ochs Freres
J. Sanford Saltus
M. Schulman
Smithsonian Institution
United States Government
Howland Wood
Moritz Wormser
Arthur C. Wyman

Respectfully submitted,
SYDNEY P. NOE, Librarian.

Report of the Ancient Coin Committee.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Ancient Coins reports continued progress with the card index of Greek coins, despite the handicap laid upon its activities by war conditions. There are now something like 25,000 cards with photographic reproductions mounted, and the weights, prices and provenance of the pieces indicated. There has also been progress with the Roman section of this file, but proportionately less than that of the Greek portion. As soon as there is a return to peace conditions we may look forward to the rapid bringing into form of this valuable index. Its importance has brought forth much favorable comment from the visitors we have had. Professors and students of archaeology have been quick to realize its value.

A single addition of importance calls for note. From Mr. George A.

Kittredge the Society received a bequest of a gold distater of Alexander the Great.

Visits were received during the year from representatives of the French Commission for Higher Education, and at the time of their convention, the Archaeological Institute of America.

Respectfully submitted,
W. GEDNEY BEATTY, Chairman;
MRS. AGNES BALDWIN BRETT,
PROF. CAROLINE M. GALT,
SYDNEY P. NOE.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Medals.

For more than four years affairs in the world of art have been practically at a standstill, and while there has been inspiration in plenty for the medalist, the necessary financial encouragement has not been vouchsafed him.

As there has not been time to receive account of the relatively few medals which have been issued during the past year, the report of this committee must of necessity be meager.

The Christine Nillson medal referred to last year has finally been received in this country, and is a masterpiece of the medallist's art.

A medal has been struck to commemorate the meeting of the Kings of Norway, Denmark and Sweden in Christiana in 1917. This is by Ivar Throndsen. There has also been a medal of King Charles XV of Sweden from the design of John Edward Ericsson, and the Riksbank of that country has issued a medal to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of that institution.

It is reported that a medal is to be struck to commemorate the Battle of the Yser, and is to be awarded to the French and Belgians who took part therein. The British Government will issue a medallion five inches in diameter to the next of kin to those who have fallen in the war. The inscription reads, "He died for Freedom and Honor." The successful designer is Mr. E. Carter Preston of Liverpool, whose work was accepted in open competition, for which many designs were submitted. A newly created medal, "France's Gratitude," was given by President Poincare to King Albert of Belgium in February of last year.

The occasion of the changing of the name of the Avenue du Trocadero to the Avenue President Wilson will be commemorated by the striking of a medal, and medals of President Wilson and General Pershing have been designed by Legastelois in honor of those famous Americans, as well as being a tribute to America's participation in the war.

The Victoria (Australia) Educational Department issued an Anzac Day medal, which was sold to obtain funds for the Australian Red Cross.

The French and British War Commission medal, which was published through our own Society, while not strictly coming under the head of foreign medals, is mentioned in passing.

With the reestablishment of peace we look forward with interest to a great series of medals celebrating the end of the war and of others commemorating the successful accomplishment of the great task undertaken by America and her allies.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, Chairman;
J. DELAGERBERG,
DR. W. GILMAN THOMPSON.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Coins.

During the past year, as before during the war period, numismatic events in Central Europe have been practically a closed book, so that your committee has been unable to obtain much information either on the subject of coins issued or auction sales held. The approach of peace in the near future will probably reveal a good deal of numismatic news of general interest from that direction.

In England and our own country there have been a number of important auction sales of collections of foreign coins. In the English sales, collec-

tions of early and later English, and Colonial specialties predominate, and in several of these there have been so many and varied rarities that it would be impossible to enumerate them, and those interested are referred to the auction catalogs themselves. At Sotheby's there was sold the second and final portion of the collection of Mr. Bernard Roth, of Kingswood, Enfield, Middlesex, which included principally early British, Anglo-Saxon, English, Scottish, Hiberno-Danish, Irish, Anglo-Gallic, Anglo-Colonial, American and Ancient Gaulish Series. The same house sold the third part of the collection of Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, consisting chiefly of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins; and finally the collection of Henry W. Thorburn, of British, Anglo-Saxon, English and Colonial coins, in gold and silver, from early to modern times. Another London house sold the general collection of Capt. Edward Shepherd.

In our American market, several small collections of South American gold and silver coins were disposed of. In one of these sales there was an interesting group of coins, described as "Coins of Pretenders," consisting chiefly of pattern pieces, among them of James III, of Scotland; Henry V and Napoleon IV of France. We think it proper to mention these, not on account of their rarity, but as they form a small group of great historic interest, and we think it worth while pointing out the desirability of selecting fields of this or similar nature for collecting activities, as this makes numismatics not only a hobby, but a science of historic value and usefulness. Another admirable though small collection put on the market for sale during the past year was that of Mr. Gustav Senft, who had specialized in coins of and relating to Alsace-Lorraine. It is unfortunate that this collection, painstakingly gathered, was dispersed just at the time when these countries underwent an epoch-making change as the result of the war.

Finally, it remains for us to report the sale of the magnificent collection of European gold, silver and copper coins of Mr. Clarence S. Bement, of Philadelphia, containing many rarities of all European countries, and all in surpassing preservation. This was a collection representative of all coinages at their best, and to the minds of your committee was a new and emphatic argument in favor of general collecting and the pleasure to be derived from historic European coins, as differentiated from the collecting of chronological series and die varieties.

The following are the new issues for 1918, and those of 1917 not previously reported by this Committee:

ARGENTINA.—In June the Argentine Government negotiated a contract with the United States to strike 64,000,000 nickel coins for the country. Those now in circulation are said to have been made by the Krupps in Germany. The new coins have not yet appeared.

AUSTRALIA.—It is not generally known that since 1916 a threepence and sixpence have been struck, corresponding in all details with the issues for Great Britain except the letter M under the date, signifying the mint mark Melbourne.

BELGIUM.—An official Belgian Bulletin issued in July states that in order to make up for the shortage of small change it has been decided to proceed at once to the striking of zinc 50-centime coins. The new coins are to be 24 millimetres in diameter; on one face they will bear an escutcheon with a lion on a branch of laurel and a legend indicating the value of the coin, at the right. The other face will bear a five-pointed star, the inscription "Belgie-Belgique" and the year of coinage. The coin will be pierced in the centre by a hole $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres in diameter.

The same Bulletin also states that the city of Ghent has just put into circulation obdional coins of the token value of five francs. They are large round pieces made of an alloy of copper and aluminum.

BOLIVIA, through its National Congress, has authorized striking nickel coins in denominations of 5 and 1 centavos to the amount of 1,000,000 bolivanos; the new coins to be in all respects similar to the nickel coins now in circulation.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—It is reported that gold and silver coins, made in France, of the new Czecho-Slovak state are already in circulation in various parts of Bohemia. The gold pieces bear on the back the Hradshin (royal castle of Prague) and two falcons. All the coins bear Czech and French inscriptions.

CHINA.—A Consular Report dated July 18 informs us that new coins of 50, 20, and 10-cent denominations were reported to have been put in circulation during the year, and they were to be accepted by all Government offices at their full value, no discount being allowed. They were to be distributed through the Bank of China for circulation in Chihli, Shantung, and Honan, but should be accepted anywhere in China. They were, however, not seen to any extent in Shanghai, and it is doubtful whether the local exchange shops would accept them, as it would practically do away with their means of livelihood. In this connection it may be stated that for one Mexican dollar the exchange is generally 112 to 114 cents small coin in Shanghai.

A petition was submitted to the Taoyin of Shanghai and the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs in May requesting that an embargo be placed on the export of silver, as the continual outward shipment of silver seriously affected the tea and silk trades. It also requested that the mint at Nanking should turn out more silver dollars, and suggested that at least \$4,200,000 monthly should be turned out at once, so that by the beginning of July the merchants would have enough silver to make their purchases of silk and tea.

In the Chinese Social and Political Review for June, 1918, appears the first of a series of papers by D. K. Lieu, entitled "Currency Conditions in China."

The United States Treasury Department has just issued the following: "Office of the Secretary, Washington, January 9, 1919. The Department is in receipt of a dispatch from the American consular officer at Hankow, China, in which he states that there is no coin known as the Hankow dollar, although many times the Hupeh dollar is incorrectly termed as such; that when transactions are made in Hankow dollars, Hupeh or Yuen dollars are meant, and that according to the statement of the International Bankers' Corporation the value of this coin on October 3, 1917, was 70 per cent. as compared with the Hankow tael."

DENMARK.—The new issue of one, two, and five ore pieces have appeared; they are all struck in iron. It is also rumored that a new coin of the denomination of 12½ ore is to be issued.

ECUADOR.—The National Government of Ecuador has authorized the Banco Comercial y Agrícola of Guayaquil, says Commercial Attache William F. Montavon, at Lima, Peru, to have coined at the Philadelphia Mint nickel coins of denominations of 5 and 10 centavos to the total value of 200,000 sucres. Silver coins have disappeared from circulation, and the supply of small bills and subsidiary coins is not sufficient for the business of the country at present, hence the need for additional small coins.

EGYPT.—Pieces of 20 piastres were issued in 1916 and 1917. These are the first coins with an English inscription. Gold, silver and nickel coins have been made for Egypt both in England and India.

FINLAND.—Early in the year the Senate of Finland decided to strike new coins. The proposed obverse has the lion and roses in the Finnish crest and the inscription "Suomi" and "Finland," as well as the year of issue. The reverse shows the denomination cipher, and on the gold coins spruce branches; on the 50 and 25-pennia coins a head of wheat, and on the copper coins the roses appearing in the Finnish crest. The coins have not yet appeared.

Finland, in addition, has issued a new 5-pennia, of which only a limited number of specimens are said to have been struck, and which are supposed to have been issued by the German Revolutionary Committee. The obverse, besides the Finnish inscription, shows three trumpets and the Finnish flag within a laurel wreath. The metal of the coin is not stated.

FRANCE.—War tokens and emergency currency have been issued during the war by cities, municipal and corporate organizations throughout the country to a considerable extent, and several of those issued have been listed and described by your Committee in previous reports. In the present report your Committee endeavors to complete the list of these tokens, although owing to a lack of data and descriptions, this must remain only a brief and probably imperfect list:

Albi, iron, 5, 10 and 25 cent.

Auch, aluminum, 5, 10 and 25 cent.

Bayonne, iron, 5 and 10 cent.

Besancon, aluminum, 5 and 10 cent.
Carcassonne, aluminum, 5, 10 and 25 cent.
Cette, zinc, 5 and 10 cent.
Digoin, nickeled zinc, 5 and 10 francs.
Dijon, zinc, 5, 10 and 25 cent.
Fives-Lille, cardboard, 10, 25 cent and 1 franc.
Gard, aluminum, 10 and 25 cent; brass, 5 and 10 cent.
La Rochelle, Street Railways, aluminum, 10 cent; brass, 20 cent; and Merchants' Association, white metal, 5, 10 and 25 cent.
Laroque-d'Olmes, aluminum, 5, 10 and 25 cent.
Limoges, Street Railways, aluminum, 10 cent.
Lyons (Caves Carmelites), zinc, 10 cent; cardboard, 15 cent.
Narbonne, aluminum, 5, 10 and 25 cent.
Nantes, The Bakers, aluminum, $\frac{1}{4}$ decime; Street Railways, nickeled zinc, 5, 10, 15 and 25 cent.
Neuilly-sur-Seine, aluminum, 20 cent.
Perpignan, aluminum, 5, 10 and 25 cent.
Rheims, Peoples' Kitchen, nickel, 10 cent; Gas Company, lead token for $\frac{1}{2}$ hect. of coke.
Rochefort-sur-Mer, aluminum, 5 and 10 cent.
Sail-sous-Couzan, nickeled zinc, 5 and 10 cent.
Saint-Germain-en-Laye, aluminum, 5 and 10 cent.
Sidi-Bel Abbes, Plantation Boissonnet, 1914-1916, aluminum, 10 cent.
Tarbes, iron, 5 and 10 cent.
Unieux, aluminum, 5 and 10 cent; brass, 50 cent and 1 franc.
Valentigney, iron, 5, 10 and 25 cent.
Vincennes, aluminum, 20 cent.

GERMANY.—A press dispatch from Amsterdam of May 15 states that Germany is calling in her nickel coinage, the metal being needed for projectiles, and is substituting zinc for minor coinage purposes, an issue of 10,000,000 marks' worth of zinc coins having been authorized. More than two years ago Germany was supposed to have called in the nickel coins and substituted iron for these pieces.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Institute of Bankers, and the Decimal Association have agreed to the terms of the following bill, which they have conjointly drafted. It has been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Southwark, and was read the first time on April 24.

1. For the existing coinage of silver, copper, and bronze there shall be substituted a coinage based on a decimal system, that is to say, each coin shall be a thousandth part of the multiple of a thousandth part in value of a sovereign, and such part is hereinafter in this Act called a "mil."

2. The new coinage shall be of the denominations specified in the Schedule in this Act.

3. In addition to the powers conferred by Section II of the Coinage Act, 1870, it shall be lawful for his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, by proclamation:

a. To direct that the new coins shall be coined at and issued by the Mint of silver, nickel, bronze, or such other metallic substance or substances as the proclamation may specify;

b. To make such regulations as may be necessary or proper for carrying this Act into effect, and in particular for adapting the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1870, to the coinage issued under this Act;

c. To make any arrangements that may be deemed necessary for the temporary use of the existing silver, copper, and bronze coins, or for the marking and reissue of the same by the Mint to represent new values in mils.

4. In the case of any statutory undertaking authorized to levy or demand rates, tolls, fares, prices, charges, or other payment in respect of services rendered to any person by such undertaking the Board of Trade may and shall on the application by or behalf of such undertaking and after such notice thereof as the Board of Trade may prescribe and hearing any person appearing to that Board to be interested in such application by Order fix the amount to be payable in mils in respect of any such authorized rates, tolls, fares, prices, charges or other payment, and where other any

such rates, tolls, fares, prices, charges or payment are specified in and varied by an agreement between any person and a statutory undertaking the Board of Trade may on the application of either or any of the parties to such agreement in like manner fix by Order the amount to be payable in mills in respect of such rates, tolls, fares, prices, charges or payment.

5. This Act may be cited as the Coinage (Decimal System) Act, 1918, and shall be construed as one with the Coinage Acts, 1870 and 1891, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Coinage Acts, 1870 to 1918.

6. This Act shall come into operation at such date as his Majesty may by proclamation direct.

Denomination of Coin.	Value in Pounds £	Value in Mills
Silver:—		
Double florin	.200	200
Florin	.100	100
Half florin	.050	50
Quarter florin	.025	25
Nickel or other metal or alloy:—		
Ten mil piece	.010	10
Five mil piece	.005	5
Bronze:—		
Four mil piece	.004	4
Three mil piece	.003	3
Two mil piece	.002	2
Mil piece	.001	1

GREECE.—Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, at Athens, reports that a royal decree published in the Government Gazette of October 27 (old style), 1917, authorizes the issue by the Greek Government of silver 1 and 2 drachma pieces up to the value of 33,000,000 drachmas (\$6,369,000) to be coined from silver bars, in accordance with the provisions of the treaties of the Latin Monetary Union.

In the event that coinage is at present inexpedient, the Government is empowered to issue directly through the Ministry of Finance a series of 1 and 2 drachma notes up to the amount of 30,000,000 drachmas (\$5,790,000). These bills will be accepted at par throughout the Kingdom and will be receivable in payment of public taxes and debts. They will be withdrawn as the silver coins are issued, being taken in exchange therefor.

INDIA.—The new gold mohur now being struck in India bears upon the obverse the crowned head of George V, King-Emperor (similar in design to that upon other current Indian coins), and the inscription, "15 rupees, India, 1918" upon the reverse. In weight and fineness it is identical with the sovereign, from which it differs in that the value is shown on the coin. These were struck at the Bombay branch of the Royal Mint. British sovereigns have also been authorized to be struck there.

In the minor coinage a two-anna piece in nickel has appeared, and a penny with the mint mark I, for India.

ITALY.—A new 20 centesimi in nickel has been issued. The specimens examined by this Committee are struck over the 1894 coins of the same denomination.

JAMAICA.—The mint at Ottawa, Canada, is making arrangements to strike the nickel penny, halfpenny and farthing for Jamaica.

JAPAN.—In the latter part of 1917 the Japanese government announced three prizes of 1,000 yen, 500 yen and 300 yen for the best design submitted for a new silver 50-sen piece (24.9 cents). The new coin is to be materially smaller than the one now in circulation.

The present 50-sen piece is 80 per cent. pure and weighs 2.7 momme (0.3255 ounce troy). The coin, therefore, contains 0.2604 ounce of pure silver and 0.0651 ounce of copper. At par the money value of the coin is 24.925 cents. This corresponds to 95.7 cents per ounce troy if the value of the copper is disregarded.

MEXICO.—The U. S. Committee on Public Information, Mexico Section, makes public the following in the Weekly News Bulletin:

In order to alleviate the currency stringency due to the increased value of silver bullion, it has been decided to issue gold coins of the value of two

and one-half pesos each, equivalent to one dollar and twenty-five cents in American gold. The present gold coinage of the Republic is of five, ten and twenty pesos each, or \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 valuation in American gold. The monetary system of Mexico was reformed by placing it on a gold basis on November 13 last.

NORWAY.—Iron coins of 1, 2 and 5 ore have been put in circulation. The design is unchanged from that used on the copper issues, and is the same on all three denominations. It has on the obverse the crowned monogram of King Haakon VII and the inscription "Kongeriket Norge." The reverse has the denomination and date. The 5-ore is dated 1917, and the other two denominations 1918.

PERU.—Pieces of 5, 10 and 20 centavos in nickel have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint for the Peruvian government. The most striking feature of this issue is the spelling out of the date instead of using figures.

PORTUGAL has placed in circulation small coins of 1 and 4 centavos in order to relieve the scarcity of small change.

RUSSIA.—A dispatch from Paris dated January 9, 1919, states that the British Government has issued special rubles for use in the Archangel country. Japan has also issued rubles for circulation in Siberia, the purpose being to provide a medium of exchange in that country, where the Russian ruble is not available, owing to the cutting of communication with Moscow.

SPAIN.—On May 22, 1918, the Finance Ministry presented a bill in Parliament the effect of the passage of which would be to place Spain on a gold basis. It provides that silver shall not be legal tender in amounts of more than 50 pesetas, except for payments to the Government. Until facilities have been provided for minting the required amount of gold, foreign gold coins will have currency in Spain, their value in pesetas being stamped on them.

All of which is submitted.

A. R. FREY, Chairman;
M. WORMSER,
DUDLEY BUTLER,
WM. F. BELLER.

Report of the Committee on the Award of the Huntington Medal.

In making the second award of the Huntington Medal in recognition of literary or other services to the science of numismatics, the Committee thinks it most fitting that the bestowal of this medal be made not only for continued past literary efforts which have been temporarily interrupted by war work, but also as an incentive to continue as soon as possible the work so well carried on for the past few years.

In behalf of The American Numismatic Society we take great pleasure in presenting the Huntington Medal to Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett for her work in classifying and bringing together in concrete form certain of the earlier series of the coins of Ancient Greece.

Numismatics in general and numismatists in particular owe Mrs. Brett a great debt for her many published monographs. To mention but two, "The Electrum Coinage of Lampsakos" and the "Electrum and Silver Coins of Chios" would alone place us greatly in her debt.

May this expression of our appreciation inspire long continued activity in your chosen field.

HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman;
JOHN REILLY, JR.,
W. GEDNEY BEATTY.

Mrs. Brett, in her response, expressed her gratification over the honor conferred upon her, and related some of her experiences in the Censor's office, with which she has been connected since the beginning of the war.

Report of the Committee on Oriental Coins.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The activities of the Oriental Coin Committee during the past year have been negligible if measured up to the standard set for itself.

New issues of coins in the Near East and other parts of the Orient there have been, but the difficulties of getting complete information on account of the war make a chronicling of these at this time futile.

The work on the Oriental section of our cabinet, that was progressing so well the first few months of the year, was forced to be dropped by the more pressing need of transferring the Society's other coins and medals into the new cabinets.

Important sections of Oriental coins have been placed on exhibition, as shown in the Curator's report, and two of the evening meetings have been devoted to the subject. The March meeting was given over to the Ramsden collection of Far Eastern coins, and its scope and importance was reviewed by Mr. Reilly. The May meeting was an "Evening with the Durkee Collection," the Curator outlining the chief features of Mohammedan coinages, laying especial stress on the Indian series.

In promoting the usefulness of the Oriental section of the Society's collection, and in drawing closer these ties with other organizations and persons interested in this subject, the members of the Committee have become affiliated with the several Oriental societies of the country. It is but natural to suppose that as time goes on our cabinet will perform a most important service, as it should, to the student, and fulfil its duty in adding to the world's general knowledge.

Nearly half of the year's accessions have been in Oriental coins, and one of the most important donations of the year has been the gift from our President, Mr. Newell, of his collection of over a thousand glass weights of the various Mohammedan dynasties ruling in Egypt during the middle ages. Proper classifying and deciphering of these pieces await some expert, and the resultant contribution that can be made to history and science would be very valuable.

The Ramsden Library of Chinese and Japanese books has come and has been gone over and classified, and is now available to those that want to consult it.

HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman;
DR. JAMES B. NIES,
JOHN REILLY, JR.

Report of the Committee on United States Coins.

To The American Numismatic Society, New York City, N. Y.:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members—Your Committee on American Coins begs to submit for your consideration the following report for the year 1918.

This, the last year of the great war, has not recorded much in importance in the way of numismatic finds. The Committee has seen one or two interesting trial pieces of recent issue, including a Lincoln cent in pure nickel. An additional specimen of the prized George Clinton Continental Cent has come to light. This specimen was dug up in the yard of one of the oldest houses in Madison County, this State. It now lies in the cabinet of one of our most prominent collectors.

Of new issues there has been only one during the year, a half dollar struck in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union. Authority for its issue was given by House of Representatives Bill No. 8764, approved June 1st, 1918, entitled, "An Act to authorize the coinage of fifty-cent pieces in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union." This piece has a special interest due to the fact that the obverse bears a very good portrait of Abraham Lincoln as the young Illinois lawyer, modeled after the head on the statue of Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, by Andrew O'Connor of Paxson, Massachusetts. The coin designs were made by Mr. G. T. Morgan. As 100,058 specimens of this attractive coin were made at the mint, there seems no immediate likelihood of there being a scarcity of these coins in the near future. Speaking of commemorative coins, an individual whose identity is not very clear, is making a determined effort to sell what evidently is the last remaining hoard of the noted Isabella quarter dollars, struck for the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893. New York brokers and coin merchants have been solicited numerous times for bids. The lot offered numbers around 3000 pieces, and at last report was still unsold. The original coinage having

been but 40,023 pieces, the quarter is much scarcer than the well-known bugaboos, the Columbus half dollars of 1892 and 1893.

As to the interest in coin collecting as relating to American coins during the year 1918, we have noted no falling off in the popularity of the American coin issues. If the demand for certain special issues has remained rather stationary, others had a better demand than in the preceding years of the war. All points considered, coin prices have held their own during this war, and coin collectors even while training in military cantonments still collected coins and medals. At the sales not a great many private gold coins have been offered, excepting a generous number of Bechtler coins. Few great rarities in the pioneer gold class have been found during the year, and there has been a noticeable scarcity in the number of fifty-dollar gold coins offered.

No gold coins were struck at any of the mints this year, but of all other denominations the minting machinery was kept working steadily and a flood of coins was poured into circulation. The coin collectors when questioned can frankly inform the untutored public that the Lincoln cent of the year 1918 will never be rare, since 370,615,634 were struck.

We record an interesting bit of coin news with the information that the dies for the Pan-Pacific Exposition gold dollar, issued in 1915, and the intermediate reductions of the sculptor's models for the new regular issues of half dollar, quarter dollar and dime, were made by the Medallie Art Company of New York City.

Commending our Government officials for their enterprise in adding so many new and artistic coins to recent issues, we also beg to encourage any movement to strike more commemorative issues than before.

Concluding our report we give below the complete coinages for the year 1918: Half dollars, 20,769,040 pieces; quarter dollars, 33,052,000 pieces; dimes, 68,654,800 pieces; five-cent nickels, 45,330,314 pieces; cents, 370,615,634 pieces.

THOMAS L. ELDER, Chairman;
EDGAR H. ADAMS,
WAYTE RAYMOND.

Report of the Committee on the Publication of Medals.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Two medals have been issued by the Society during the year. The first of these was struck to commemorate the visit of the British and French War Commissions. It was published by this Society at the request of Mayor Mitchell's Committee of Reception, and is the second civic medal with which our Society has any connection. The design was by Mr. Daniel Chester French and Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman, both members of our Society. 109 copies in silver and 171 copies in bronze were struck.

The second medal, issued toward the end of the year through the generosity of Mr. Saltus, was in the nature of a tribute to the King and Queen of Belgium as the representatives of that heroic nation, commemorating especially their crossing of the English Channel by airplane. The design was by Mr. Theodore Spicer-Simson, and the success of the piece has been very gratifying. 94 copies in silver and 136 in bronze were struck.

There are already two medals under way for issue during the coming year. One of these is to be a Peace Medal, for which a competition, limited to the sculptor members of the Society, is to close on January 15th, 1919. Twenty artists have signified their intention to submit designs, and we are therefore assured of having a beautiful medal. The second medal will commemorate the international celebration of Independence Day, and will probably be issued about July 4th.

An award medal, possible through the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, is nearly completed. It bears the inscription "For Signal Achievement in the Field of the Medal. Awarded by The American Numismatic Society." It was proposed that we have the first award made at a joint meeting with the National Sculpture Society in our building, probably during the month of March.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman;
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
SYDNEY P. NOE.

A verbal report of the Committee on the Publication of the Journal was presented by Mr. John Reilly, Jr.

Under new business, Mr. Reilly presented the name of Mr. Edward D. Adams as Honorary Councilor for life. The vote was unanimous.

Elections to the Council being next in order, Mr. Howland Wood presented the names of Messrs. Harrold E. Gillingham, W. Gilman Thompson and Stephen H. P. Pell for the term ending 1924. They were unanimously elected.

A motion to adjourn was moved and carried.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

CORRIGENDA.

In the report of the meeting of the American Numismatic Society in commemoration of the bicentenary of the death of Charles XII of Sweden, in Mr. Frey's remarks, there appeared two typographical errors which we desire to correct.

On page 40, 41st line, the words "shameful excuses" should have read "shameful excesses."

On the same page, 46th line, the words "sage hero" should have read "saga hero."

REPORT OF THE ROYAL MINT FOR 1916.

The 47th Annual Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint of Great Britain, which has only recently been issued, and which is for the calendar year 1916, contains a great deal of information for the collector. Extracts from it are given below:

The great demand for silver coin continued throughout 1916, the actual issues being higher than in 1915. Bronze coin was also in large demand, the issues reaching an unprecedented figure. The coinage of gold was of comparatively small amount and no Colonial coinages were undertaken, with the exception of a few fourpenny pieces for British Guiana.

The number of pieces—265,599,287—struck in the Mint in 1916 was nearly 59,000,000 more than in 1915, and is the highest figure on record. The number of Imperial coins struck—265,569,287—exceeded by nearly 62,000,000 the number struck in 1915, the previous highest total. The sterling value of the total coinage in 1916 was £10,386,137 as compared with £29,385,568 in 1915.

During the year the Mint, Birmingham, Limited, struck 33,773,346 coins under the supervision of the Royal Mint for British Colonies and Dependencies. This firm also supplied to the Royal Mint, for Imperial coinage, silver blanks of the coining value of upwards of £196,000, and bronze blanks weighing over 316 tons.

The issue of gold coin from the Royal Mint in 1916 was only just over a million-and-a-half pounds, a much smaller amount than for many years past. The issue of silver was five times, and the issue of bronze two-and-a-half times, the average of the issue of the ten years 1904-1913.

The issue of silver coin in the United Kingdom in 1916—£7,426,291—slightly exceeded the issue in 1915, viz., £7,214,628, and was more than eight times the average of the ten years 1904-1913.

The amount of Imperial bronze coin issued was £452,800, or more than double the average issue of the previous ten years.

The only Colonial coinage executed by the Royal Mint in 1916 consisted of 30,000 fourpenny pieces (£500) for circulation in British Guiana and the West Indies.

Coinages for Australia, British Honduras, British West Africa, East Africa and Uganda and Jamaica were struck during 1916 under the supervision of the Royal Mint by the Mint, Birmingham, Limited.

Of the coinage for British India the following were struck at the Calcutta Mint: 115,000,000 rupees, 1,402,058 half-rupees, and all the quarter and one-eighth rupees and the bronze coins.

At the Bombay Mint were struck 97,900,206 rupees, 4,614,897 half-rupees and all the nickel-bronze annas. The silver coins for the Straits Settlements were struck at Bombay and the bronze coins at Calcutta. The Calcutta Mint also struck the Australian bronze coins, this being the first of such coinages in India. Matrices and punches for use in their manufacture bearing the mint mark "I" were prepared in the Royal Mint and despatched to India. Australian silver coins were struck at the Melbourne Mint for the first time in 1916.

The number of medals issued during 1916 was 39,510, as compared with 23,263 in the previous year. Medals for the War Office account for an increase of nearly 20,000 and Naval Medals for a decrease of over 4,000.

A Royal Warrant dated the 25th March, 1916, instituted a new medal designated "The Military Medal," to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men in recognition of acts of bravery in the field. By a Supplementary Warrant dated the 21st June, 1916, women were made eligible for the award of the medal under special circumstances. The new medal is struck in standard silver; the obverse bears the effigy of His Majesty approved for military medals, and the reverse bears the words "For Bravery in the Field," encircled by a laurel wreath surmounted by the Royal Cipher and Crown. The ribbon worn with the medal is dark blue, having in the centre three white and two crimson stripes alternately. Seventeen thousand and "Military Medals" were issued during 1916.

BOLSHEVIK PAPER MONEY.

The following from the *New York World* indicated that the Bolshevik paper money is being printed in the United States:

"From a Bolshevik standpoint the seizure in San Francisco of a load of paper money printed for use in Russia is a capitalistic confiscation of proletariat wealth."

Commenting on the enormous amount of paper money being issued in Russia, the *Binghamton Press* says:

"In the good old days of 'realistic' melodrama a snowstorm on the stage was produced by gently sprinkling tiny bits of paper down upon the homeless heroine as she sank exhausted on the blasted heath.

"A much more realistic snowstorm is being manufactured today in Russia. When the so-called government wants money—and it wants more money every day—it adds another printing press to its financial resources and puts out an additional issue of paper rubles.

"As a Russian editor explains with childlike innocence, 'Russia prints money as it is required for governmental use, and, unlike other currency systems, notes are backed only by the good faith of the government, without an intrinsic equivalent in the treasury.

"The 'good faith' of the government just now means the good faith of Trotsky.

"Kerensky started it. Lenine and Trotsky kept it up. So far, it is reported, not less than 50,000,000,000 rubles have been issued—that is to say, printed.

"Talk about scraps of paper, that is the most realistic snowstorm ever manufactured on the stage of human history. And it is a grim truth that the Russian revolution, ragged and starving, is in a fair way to be buried under the whirling drifts of its own stage money."

FEWER DESIGNS OF PAPER MONEY PROPOSED.

A press dispatch from Washington states that gradual reduction of the great variety of designs of United States paper money to minimize the danger of counterfeiting and "bill raising" is under discussion between Treasury officials and members of Congress.

The United States now has 54 different designs for bills of various denominations, and officials believe the resulting unfamiliarity of the public with the designs enables counterfeiters to operate more easily than if the designs were standardized.



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Here is Only a Partial List of the Fine "Numismatic Material" in Mehl's Sale for February.

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Fine Cents, 1793, 1799 and 1804. An uncirculated 1796.

Half Cents: Some fine early dates, with some of the rarest varieties listed by Gilbert.

A copy in silver of the Great Seal of the Confederacy—made from the original seal.

Set of Pattern Proof Cents of 1858.

Ancient gold and silver and a few choice copper.

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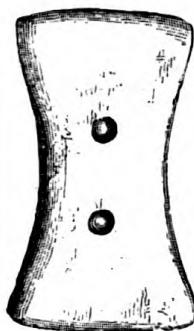
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Confederate States, beginning with
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THE NUMISMATIST,
1811 Mosher St., Md.
Baltimore,

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

MARCH, 1919.

No. 3

COINS CONNECTED WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

It seems proper that following Mr. Allen's series of articles on "The Paper Money of the Confederate States" some references should be made to the coins issued or contemplated by the Confederate Government. The facts concerning the Confederate Half Dollar have been printed so often in THE NUMISMATIST that all collectors are or should be familiar with at least the main features of that issue. Those desiring information or who wish to refresh their memories are referred to the following back numbers of this magazine for the most complete data: March, 1910, and September, 1918. The main facts, briefly stated, are as follows:

The Confederate Half Dollar.

The existence of a Confederate half dollar was unknown to collectors until 1879. In that year it was brought to the attention of E. Mason, Jr., of Philadelphia, who located a specimen of the coin and both dies from which it was struck in the hands of Dr. B. F. Taylor of New Orleans, who had been the chief coiner for the Confederate States of America. From correspondence with Dr. Taylor it was learned that in April, 1861, designs were prepared for a half dollar, and that four specimens were struck of the accepted design, one of which was sent to the Confederate Government; one was presented to Professor Biddle of the University of Louisiana; one was sent to Dr. E. Ames of New Orleans, and one was retained by Dr. Taylor. Mr. Mason purchased Dr. Taylor's specimen and the reverse die, which he later sold to J. W. Scott & Company of New York City. This coin is now in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, New York City. Another specimen was discovered in Rondout, N. Y., in 1910, and was purchased by H. O. Granberg, ex-President of the American Numismatic Association. The whereabouts of the other two specimens are unknown. The reverse die for the half dollar is now owned by Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia.

The Confederate Half Dollar Restrikes, and Scott's Token.

After the reverse die was purchased by J. W. Scott & Company it announced in the *Coin Collectors Journal* that 500 restrikes of the coin would be made and offered for sale at \$2 each. Five hundred genuine United States half dollars of 1861, O mint, for this purpose were obtained by advertising that a premium would be paid for each one sent to the company. The reverses of these were carefully filed off and an impression from the reverse die of the Confederate half dollar was made on the smooth reverse side. No obverse die being used in this operation, the obverse of the coin became somewhat flattened, which is one of the means used to identify the restrikes. Another test is the weight, which is several grains lighter than the genuine coin on account of the reverse being filed off.

It is the general impression that the tokens struck by Scott & Co. with an impression of the Confederate die were made after the half dollars were restruck. This is an error. They were struck first, as is shown by the circular issued by the company and sent to the subscribers of the restrikes. The circular reads as follows:

"146 Fulton Street, New York City, October 17, 1879.

"Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure we present you with the restrike half dollar subscribed for on the — ult., and hope it will meet with your approbation. We regret the delay in forwarding, which was caused by the die breaking on the first trial. It then had to be set in a heavy steel band to prevent further damage. Before risking the die again on the hard silver we thought it advisable to strike the requisite number (500) in white

metal, with the following inscription for a reverse: 4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C. S. A. IN NEW ORLEANS, 1861. * * * * * REVERSE SAME AS U. S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE, SCOTT.) These will be sold in any quantity to those who subscribed to the silver Confederate piece, at 50 cents each. It was with difficulty that we procured the 500 half dollars of a special mintage on which the pieces have been struck by a new method over genuine 1861 N. O. mint U. S. half dollars, and in consequence they must rank high above ordinary restruck coins.



The Confederate Token by Scott.

"The die (damaged only sufficiently to prevent restriking) is a very valuable and interesting relic, and is now for sale. Price, \$50.

"Up to the 10th inst. we received orders for 567 pieces. The odd 67 subscribers have been supplied from a like number of patrons who ordered two copies. This we concluded would be the more equitable plan for all parties concerned. Amateurs who ordered two will please remember that by this plan they certainly get one, whereas if they had drawn for chances they might have been left without any. We have received quite a number of orders since the 10th inst., all of which we are unable to fill, unless some of our subscribers who get two will kindly return one, for which we will be pleased to pay \$2.50.

"Respectfully
"Scott & Company."

The 1861 Half Dollar, O Mint.

It has been customary for many dealers to list the U. S. half dollar of 1861, O mint, as being struck after the Confederate Government had taken over the mint at New Orleans. This statement is not entirely borne out by the facts. Doubtless many of them were, but a considerable number were also struck while the Federal Government was still operating the mint.

From a copy of a pamphlet, "History of the Mint," prepared from records of the New Orleans mint, published in 1895, we take the following:

"In 1861 the mint was abandoned by those in charge, and did not again resume operations under the auspices of the United States Government until 1878. Immediately after the abandonment of the mint by the Government authorities, citizens came and went as they chose through the building, taking what tools or instruments they wished. * * *

"Between January 26 and May 31, 1861, the State of Louisiana had possession of the New Orleans Branch Mint, and coined during that period \$195,000 in double eagles, and a coinage of \$59,820 in double eagles was accomplished by the Confederates during that time. This was during the sequestration of the mint, and a total gold coinage of \$254,820 was reached. In February and March of the same year the State of Louisiana coined 1,240,000 silver halves; by the Confederacy in April and May, 962,633 silver halves; a total silver coinage in half dollars by the State of Louisiana and the Confederate States of \$1,101,316. All of this coinage was done with the regular dies of the United States, supplied late in 1860 for the following year for governmental use. For obvious reasons none of the coinage executed at the United States mint at New Orleans while out of the control of the United States Government has ever been taken up in the statement of the coinage of the United States." * * *

From the above it will be seen that the United States Government was in control of the New Orleans Mint until January 26, 1861, and it is fair to assume that it was operated during the 26 days of January, and that

such coins as were minted would be included in the Government coinage report. The official report gives the coinage for the New Orleans Mint for 1861 as \$100,000 worth of double eagles and \$165,000 worth of half dollars, these being the only denominations coined. The total amount of the coinage given for 1861 is \$265,000. The total amount coined at this mint in the three preceding years was: 1858, \$4,794,000; 1859, \$2,123,000; 1860, \$1,557,000. So the amount reported coined in 1861 seems to be a fair proportion for one month of the usual output or capacity of the mint at the time, especially when the figures of the coinage by the State of Louisiana and the Confederate Government in the four months following are considered. The total number of half dollars produced by the three different authorities in 1861 totals 2,552,000, about one out of every eight being struck by the United States Government.

Fake Confederate Issues.

From time to time collectors have heard of the existence of Confederate dimes and half dimes. Pieces of these denominations are known that are sometimes classed as issues of the Confederacy. But there do not seem to be any records showing that the Confederate Government ever contemplated the issue of either of these denominations, nor has there ever been any testimony offered from men connected with the Confederate Treasury that that Government ever contemplated an issue of either of them. The specimens known are no doubt trial pieces of private concerns who hoped to secure a contract from the Confederacy for these coins, or else they are fake pieces intended to deceive the amateur.

The Confederate Cent.

The Confederate cent has something like an official standing as a contemplated coin of the Confederacy, though even that is placed by some in the doubtful class. A few of the originals exist, and a larger number of restrikes, though both are rare. The dies from which all were struck are now owned by Mr. Judson Brenner of Youngstown, Ohio. Practically all that is known about the Confederate Cent is contained in an address delivered before the Philadelphia Convention of the American Numismatic Association in 1908, by Capt. John W. Haseltine. His reference to the subject was as follows:

"I have been asked to say something about the so-called Confederate cent. A little circular issued by myself and Mr. Randall some years ago tells all the history of the striking of those pieces, but I do not think it mentioned how I obtained the dies. One day I was told by a gentleman that a bartender in West Philadelphia had a Confederate cent. I doubted it. Mr. J. Colvin Randall (now deceased) was told the same. He conferred with me in reference to it, and we decided that if either of us obtained it we would share in any profit that would accrue from it. I saw the bartender and purchased the coin from him. It was in nickel, and he said he received it over the bar. I knew by the head on the obverse it was Mr. Lovett's work. I called on Mr. Lovett, and he denied ever having made the dies. Numerous times I called to induce him to give me some information about them, but he always stuck to his story that he did not make them until one day, when he was slightly 'in his cups,' he pulled out a drawer in one of his cabinets, and I beheld a line of little Confederate cents. Of course I tackled him at once, and he then owned up and told me that he had eleven of them, but formerly there were twelve, he having lost one. He said he received the order to make them for the Confederacy through a well-known jewelry firm in Philadelphia (I think he said Bailey & Co.), but that his wife became timid about his delivering them for fear the United States Government might arrest him for giving assistance to the enemy, so he buried them in his cellar until long after the war was over, and even then he was afraid to show them. I purchased the dies from him, and, as you all probably know, did not strike any in nickel, considering them to a certain degree as originals, but we had three struck in gold, and I believe five in silver and fifty-five in copper, the die breaking on the fifty-ninth piece, which is in existence showing the break in the die."

The question has often been asked, Why did not the Confederate Government, having in its possession a well-equipped mint, issue a series of

coins? Difficulty in obtaining gold or silver was probably one of the reasons it did not, and that was probably the reason it discontinued the coinage of the regular U. S. type of coins after operating the mint for a few weeks, and why only four specimens of the Confederate half dollar were struck. There is no profit in coining gold, and at that time there was very little, if any, profit in coining silver. The great need of the Confederate Government was money in large quantity, and the smaller the cost of issuing it the more profitable for the Government, so the printing presses were called upon to furnish it. Notes of any denomination could be printed at a small cost, and though they depreciated greatly, even with the greatest depreciation they were more profitable than issues of coin in the precious metals.

THE TOKEN OF "MASON BAKER."

In *THE NUMISMATIST* for September, 1916, just previous to the American Numismatic Association Convention in Baltimore in that year, there were reproduced a number of Baltimore tokens, among them one of "Mason Baker," with a sheaf of wheat on the reverse. In a very pleasant letter, dated January 1, 1919, from Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher of Surrey, England, one of our valued subscribers, he says:

"In your journal for September, 1916 (pp. 400-1) there was illustrated among the Merchants' Tokens of Baltimore a token bearing on the obverse the legend "MASON BAKER" and on the reverse a wheat sheaf. This token, however, has been attributed, correctly, I believe, to Edinburgh, and is described and illustrated in Messrs. Dalton & Hamer's standard work on Eighteenth Century Tokens, p. 435, No. 143, having also been described previously in Newmann, No. 24642. The reverse of this token also occurs muled with the reverse of another token issued by "GEORGE HAIR. GROCER," which has likewise always been attributed to Edinburgh. Perhaps you would kindly bring these few remarks to the notice of the collector who was responsible for the attribution to Baltimore of the token in question. I feel certain that it is a British token, and the owner of the specimen illustrated may be interested to know of its correct attribution. I would have called attention to the matter at the time, but thought the attribution of the token would have been referred to by other correspondents."



In a list of the Merchants' Tokens of Baltimore published in *THE NUMISMATIST* of March, 1907, this token was included (No. 80) as an issue of Baltimore with the following statement:

"Although positive evidence is wanting that this is a Baltimore issue, I am of the opinion that it was a card of the firm of that name which has been in the bakery business here since 1820. The business was founded in that year by Richard C. Mason, and has since been conducted under the style of R. C. Mason & Son, R. Mason & Bro. and James D. Mason & Co. The bakery was located for half a century or more at 133 McElderry's wharf."

It was given a place with Baltimore tokens largely on the strength of it being among a lot of tokens catalogued as Baltimore issues in an auction sale, and also to the fact that the name of Mason has been connected with Baltimore bakery interests for nearly 100 years.

We are glad to publish Mr. Fletcher's letter and thus give this piece its proper place among the token issues.

SOME CRUDE BUT INTERESTING COINS.

By "PORTUGUESE JOE."

No. 4—THE PESO OF COQUIMBO, CHILE.

(This is the fourth and last of a series of papers on the subject "Some Crude But Interesting Coins." The preceding papers were published in the November and December, 1918, and February, 1919, issues.)

The revolution in Chile of 1859 was due to the same causes that have been responsible for the frequent revolutions in Spanish-American countries since their independence. The presidential electors are chosen by the people, but there are educational and property qualifications which reduce the number of voters, and elections are easily controlled by the party in power. To defeat the administration by the ballot is next to impossible, no matter how unpopular it may be, and a revolution is the only means by which it can be overthrown.

Don Manuel Montt was elected President of Chile in 1851, and re-elected in 1856. It was during his administration that the change in the coinage to the decimal plan was adopted, instead of the system of the real and its multiples. Montt was an aristocrat and governed Chile with an iron hand, and all attempts to introduce more progressive political institutions except those intended to improve Chile for the aristocrats were suppressed. He and his ministers were the apostles of government by the classes, and openly defied Congress when not in harmony with them.

In the elections of 1858 both the Liberals and Conservatives united in opposition to the government and agitated constitutional revision to make it more democratic in some of its provisions. The administration prohibited meetings called to advance the movement. The result was a revolution which lasted nearly a year. Copiapo, Talca, Talcahuano, San Felipe and Putaendo joined the revolutionists. The government soon suppressed the revolution in the south, but in the north it raged with fury for four months. The leader of the revolutionists in the north was Pedro Leon Gallo, a young, rich and popular mine owner. He occupied Copiapo, where he raised an army of 1000 men, and defeated the government forces in the battle of Los Lotos in March, 1859. Then he entered and occupied Coquimbo and La Serna. In the battle of Cerro Grande, Gallo again led the Liberals, but his forces numbered only half those of the government, and he was defeated. The revolution was finally suppressed and most of the leaders, including Gallo, were banished. A law of "civil responsibility" was passed, by the terms of which citizens taking part in revolutions must answer with their persons and property for damage caused. Therefore, so long as Montt was President, political refugees dared not return to Chile.



Little seems to be really known regarding the peso and 50-cent pieces usually attributed to Coquimbo as issues of the revolution of 1859. They are similar in type, and consist of silver planchets upon which is stamped a star in relief in a shield-shape depression, and the value, "I. P" and "50. C" in relief in a depression below the star. The reverse of both pieces is plain. The 50-cent piece is much rarer than the peso. I have seen the peso also attributed to Copiapo as an issue of the rebellion of 1859.

THE SUTHERLAND GOLDEN WEDDING MEDAL.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

In looking over the records of Henry Griffin, who practiced as a notary in Montreal from 1812 to 1847, my attention was arrested by a document bearing the following endorsement:

"No. 15945. 26th. April 1838. Inventory of the Estate Property & Effects at Montreal of the late Margaret Robertson widow of the late Daniel Sutherland, Esq."

She died on 3rd April, 1838.

I have in my collection a bronze impression of a medal inscribed "Daniel Sutherland and Margaret Robertson, intermarried 1st. Sept. 1781." and also the original letter written by Daniel Sutherland, Deputy Postmaster-General at Quebec, to William Dummer Powell, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, of which the following is a transcription.

"Quebec 17th Augt. 1831.

"My dear sir

"As the 1st. of September is fast approaching, & is the fiftieth anniversary of our marriage, I wished to surprise Mrs. S. on that occasion with a gold medal, but cannot find any workman here capable of striking one; may I therefore request the favor of your informing me where yours were made? Have the goodness to remember me most cordially to Mrs. Powell in which Mrs. Hallowell begs leave to join, as also to Mr. & Mrs. Jarvis & Miss Powell. Mrs. Sutherland is still absent, but expected to-morrow.

"Believe me always

"Yours very truly

"D. Sutherland.

"The Honble.

"W. D. Powell Esq.

"&c. &c. &c."

Written across the back is the following postscript:

"Have the goodness to say what the die & each of the bronze & silver medals cost you, that I may provide accordingly, whether in London, or the United States. Excuse this liberty & oblige—
D. S."

As I was most anxious to learn if the gold medal mentioned in the above letter was included in the inventory, I read it most carefully through, and under the head of "Trinkets" I found the following item: "One gold medal, valued at 40 shillings." At the rate of 5 shillings currency to the dollar, this would give its estimated value as \$8.00, which, taking the size of the medal into consideration, being larger than a \$20 gold piece, would indicate that it was only plated or that the appraisers did not know its value.

Now, as there was no bronze nor silver impressions in the inventory, we may conclude that they were all given away by Mr. Sutherland at the time of the celebration.

Seeing that bronze impressions sell for \$15 or \$20, we may conclude that collectors would now give \$50 or \$60 for the gold one.

And in reading further through the inventory we came across another series of items of great interest to numismatists. Under

CASH.

Ready money in the house:		£	Sh.	D.
(1)	Two crowns	—	11	—
(2)	Twenty-nine half crowns	3	19	9
(3)	Two dollars	—	10	—
(4)	One 4/8 piece	—	4	8
(5)	Five sovereigns	6	—	—

(6)	One half guinea	—	11	8
(7)	Three half eagles	3	15	—
(8)	One half joe	2	—	—
(9)	Four sixteenth doubloons	—	18	6
		18	10	7
(10)	Montreal Bank and City Bank bills.....	50	—	—
		68	10	7

This short list shows the heterogeneous collection of gold and silver coins that at that time formed the circulating medium of Canada.

For more ready reference I have numbered the different items, from 1 to 10.

Nos. 1 and 2 are French crowns and half crowns, of Louis XV and XVI, coins which circulated, according to an old proclamation, as 5/6, equal to \$1.10, and 2/9, 55 cents, respectively. This was slightly in excess of their intrinsic worth. On the other hand, the British crown was only valued at 6/-, \$1.20, somewhat less than its value. While this was done to save the people from the necessity of calculating in fractions every time they made a payment, it had the effect of driving out all the British and United States silver coins, as more profitable for export, than the French crowns and half crowns which up to the year 1845 formed the bulk of the silver circulation in Canada.

This fact is brought out in a complaint made against the Bank of Montreal by the Quebec Bank, before the Legislature, in an attempt to have their branch, recently opened up in the City of Quebec, closed. Among other objections urged before the legislative committee by the Quebec Bank was that the Bank of Montreal, in its Quebec Branch, withdrew United States half dollars and British crowns from circulation and issued in their place large quantities of worn French half crowns, to the ultimate loss of the citizens.

The Quebec Bank did not succeed in this effort, and therefore we have now the admirable system of branch banks which differentiates the banking system of Canada from that of the United States, to the great advantage of the former.

The French crowns gave their name to a denomination known as "la piastre française," which is equal to \$1.10.

No. 3—Two Spanish dollars. The "Spanish milled dollar" was the coin on which was founded the unit of the monetary system of the United States, as well as that of Canada.

No. 4—The 4/8 piece was undoubtedly a five-franc piece, most likely of Napoleon I. The value given, 93 ³/₈ cents, is less than the rate of exchange of the five-franc piece to-day, which is 96 ¹/₂ cents.

No. 5—Five sovereigns of George III and IV are valued at 6/0/0. This gives the rate of exchange at \$4.80, whereas the rate to-day is \$4.86 ²/₃ to the pound. This shows that silver was scarcer at that time than gold, for silver coins passed at a premium.

No. 6—Half guinea, estimated worth, 11/8. This shows either of two things. First, that the appraisers did not know the worth of the coin or that it was so badly worn as to have lost 28 cents of its intrinsic value.

No. 7—Three half eagles whose value is given at face, although possibly there may have been a rare date or variety among them, for which collectors would be glad to pay a high price today.

No. 8—One-half joe, a Portuguese gold coin, very common among the Canadian change of those times.

No. 9—Four sixteenth doubloons at 18/6, which will make the value 92 ¹/₂ cents each, from which we conclude that these were New Granada gold dollar pieces.

No. 10—Fifty pounds in bank bills shows that paper was the only home-made money then circulating in Canada, apart from the copper Bank tokens.

Analyzing this list we find that coins of the following countries are represented: Great Britain, United States, France of the old regime and as well as those issued after the Revolution, Spain, Portugal and New Granada, besides the Canadian bank bills.

We also conclude that few private persons had bank accounts in those days.

"SPRINKLE DOLLARS"—"SWIFT'S MONEY."

Back about 1895 there appeared in some of the newspapers of the country accounts of the issue of a coin some time in the '30's called the "Sprinkle dollar." The basis for the story that appeared in the *Wheeling (W. Va.) Register* was that, in a business transaction a short time before, a farmer living in that neighborhood had received, among other money, three of the Sprinkle dollars. The story in the *Register* was reprinted in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for January, 1896.

In *THE NUMISMATIST* for November, 1895, appeared a story, credited to the *Washington Post*, which is reprinted here for the benefit of those who do not have that volume:

"I saw by the papers the other day where three of the famous 'Sprinkle' dollars had shown up," said F. L. Strowbridge of Peoria, Ill.

"Do you know what the 'Sprinkle' dollars were?" No. "Well, Josiah Sprinkle, the man in question, lived in one of the roughest sections of Lewis county, Kentucky. Washington, the county seat of Mason, was then a thriving town. One day Sprinkle, then an old man, appeared in Washington with a buckskin pouch full of silver dollars of his own make.

"In every respect they appeared the equal of the national coin. The weight was more than at present, and the quality and ring was all that could be asked for. He spent them freely, and everybody accepted them upon the assurance of Sprinkle that they were all right, except that they were not made by the United States Mint. Upon being asked where he got the silver, he replied, 'Oh, it don't matter. There is plenty of it left.' The inscriptions on the coins were rudely outlined, and in no wise was an attempt made at imitating the national coin. On one side of the coin was an owl, and on the other a six-pointed star. The edges were smooth. The coins were considerably larger and thicker than the United States coin. Whenever Sprinkle came to town he spent the dollars of his own make.

"At one time he volunteered the information that he had a silver mine in the West, but the old man refused to tell anyone where it was located. Finally, the Government agents heard of the matter and came on to investigate. Sprinkle was arrested and brought into court, but the dollars were proven to be pure silver, without alloy, worth, in fact, a trifle more than \$1 each. After an exciting trial he was acquitted. When the verdict was announced Sprinkle reached down in his pockets and paid his attorney in the presence of the astonished officials. Sprinkle was never afterward bothered, and continued to make the dollars until the time of his death. He died suddenly, and carried the secret of his silver mine with him. That was in the early '30's, and it has been twenty years since a Sprinkle dollar has been found."

Since these articles appeared originally little or nothing has been heard of the Sprinkle dollar, and the subject will be new to most of the present-day collectors. At several recent conventions of the American Numismatic Association there have been whisperings—hardly more than whisperings—about this somewhat mysterious coinage. The name "Sprinkle dollar" has a rather suspicious sound, and at convention time A. N. A. members, knowing the fondness of some of their friends for indulging in a joke, have refused to make inquiries or even to reply to the question "Have you ever heard of the 'Sprinkle dollar?'" after being taken to one side and having the question put to them in a quiet sort of way. Those who were willing to take a chance with the query and showed an interest in the subject were rewarded with the information that such coins were really issued and circulated years ago by a man named Sprinkle. But there the information ended, except that all available data on this issue of coins would be given to collectors in the near future.

In the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Volume LI (1917), which has just been issued, Mr. Farran Zerbe contributes the data on the "Sprinkle dollars" that has been anxiously awaited by collectors interested in such issues. This dollar is neither a joke nor a myth if we are to judge from what Mr. Zerbe has recorded.

In introducing the subject Mr. Zerbe tells of his correspondence a num-

ber of years ago, perhaps as early or even earlier than 1895, with a gentleman who claimed he owned one of the Sprinkle dollars, and who gave a description of it. Mr. Zerbe then quotes the editorial comment of the *American Journal of Numismatics* at the time it reprinted the story from the *Wheeling Register*, and reprints the story itself, which is similar to the story published in *THE NUMISMATIST* in 1895.

In his quest for information as to Sprinkle, his coins and the location of the mine from which he obtained his silver, the Kentucky Historical Association was appealed to, and from it the history and tradition of "Swift's money" and Swift's silver mines were developed. Whether or not there was any connection between these and Sprinkle has not been determined. Two pages from Collin's "History of Kentucky" are reprinted, the principal facts recorded being as follows:

Explorations among the mountains in southeastern Kentucky, where the Swift silver mines and furnace are supposed to have been located, have resulted in the discovery of the remains of several furnaces of quite ancient appearance. It is recorded that John Swift of North Carolina went to East Tennessee in 1790 or 1791, on his way to the part of the country where these furnaces are, and that he had with him a journal of his former transactions, by which it appears that in the 1760's he and others had a furnace near the Red Bird fork of Kentucky River, where they made silver in large quantities. The mines were about three miles from the furnaces. The Indians were troublesome, and the party left, his journal being left with a Mrs. Renfro. His party was well supplied with coin of some description, for it is stated in the journal that at three or four different points they buried or hid something like 50,000 "dollars and crowns."

From the *Greenup Independent* of February, 1873, Mr. Zerbe quotes some extracts to the effect that when Swift and his party were driven from his silver mines by the approach of hostile Indians, he returned to his home in North Carolina. The money he had with him created suspicion among his neighbors, and he was arrested as a counterfeiter. At his trial it was proved that the coins in his possession were pure silver, and the charges were dismissed. This paragraph appears in the *Independent*:

"At an early day silver money was in circulation in the settlement of what is now West Virginia, said to have been made by Swift. It was free from alloy, and of such a description as to indicate that it had never passed through an established mint."

Neither history nor tradition seems to have considered a description of Swift's money worth recording. Whether it was of an original design, such as the Sprinkle dollar, or in imitation of the Spanish dollars then in circulation in this country, or whether it was in bar or ingot form, we can only surmise. That it was entirely separate and distinct from the Sprinkle coin there is hardly a doubt, though the silver of which both were made may have come from the same locality. The time of Swift's operations seems too early for Sprinkle to have been associated with him in either mining or the manufacture of coin.

Mr. Zerbe's article contains too much data from what seem like reliable sources for collectors to place the Sprinkle dollar in the mythical class. With collectors active in the United States since about 1855, the most remarkable feature of these reputed coinages is that not a single specimen of either is known to be in the hands of collectors, nor are any positively known to exist. Even with a very limited coinage, the whereabouts of at least a few should be known today. From the data Mr. Zerbe submits one is impressed with the idea that they were issued in considerable numbers. Silver coins, or even copper ones for that matter, do not wither away without leaving a trace. It is hardly probable that every one has found its way to the melting-pot. Coins endure for many years, and there was not such a wide gap of years between the time the Sprinkle dollars are said to have been in use and the time when collectors became active in this country.

These two coinages offer a field for further investigation that is inviting, though it may not meet with the success collectors would wish it. The bringing to light of a specimen of either would stimulate further research. Mr. Zerbe is not a novice in running down numismatic clues, and if he has not been entirely successful in this case it has not been due to lack of effort. He has at least supplied a good deal of information that will be valuable to anyone who has the inclination to continue the investigation.

CLASSIFICATION OF U. S. CENTS OF 1796.

By GEO. R. ROSS, Lebanon, Pa.

This is only a partial classification, as the descriptions given are such as will not allow them to be classified, as they are not full enough. In the usual descriptions of the reverse dies the number of leaves and berries is given, and little else. Upon examining the photographs a great number of differences were discovered by which they could be separated into groups. In choosing the points for grouping some of the chief were: Are they persistent or easily obliterated, how many variations, and what will divide the best. The likelihood of some of the leaves and berries being destroyed made the use of them objectionable.

Gilbert and Elder's 1796 lettered the combinations of the Liberty cap cents and numbered the fillet head cents. I have changed them to the system used by Crosby—numbered obverses and lettered reverses, and combined for the variety of coin.

As on the closest examination I can find no difference between Gilbert & Elder's C, D and their G, J, L, I consider them the same. As in the descriptions the reverse C and H are described as different, but as the same on the plate, C is marked with a question mark. We then have:

LIBERTY CAP.

Obverses.

New	equals	G. & E.	New	equals	G. & E.
1.....	A, B.		4.....	F.	
2.....	C, D, G, J, L.		5.....	H.	
3.....	E.		6.....	I, K.	

Reverses.

New	equals	G. & E.	New	equals	G. & E.
A.....	A.		D.....	G.	
B.....	B, D, E, J.		E.....	C?, H, K.	
C.....	F.		F.....	I.	

FILLET HEAD.

Obverses.

New	equals	G. & E.	New	equals	G. & E.
1.....	1.		9.....	9, 10.	
2.....	2.		10.....	11.	
3.....	3.		11.....	12.	
4.....	4.		12.....	13.	
5.....	5.		13.....	14.	
6.....	6.		14.....	15.	
7.....	7.		15.....	16.	
8.....	8.				

Reverses.

New	equals	G. & E.	New	equals	G. & E.
A.....	1.		G.....	10, 16.	
B.....	2.		H.....	11, 12.	
C.....	3, 4.		I.....	13.	
D.....	5.		J.....	14.	
E.....	6.		K.....	15.	
F.....	7, 8, 9.				

LIBERTY CAP CENTS.

Obverses.

Nude bust. Hair in five locks.
 Lower lock ends in a hook.
 Center of forelock under stand of T. 1, 4, 5.
 End of lower lock distant from 1. 1, 5.

- RT close to hair. 1.
 1. Date spaced close and equally. 6 in position very close to bust.
 RT not close to hair. 5.
 5. Date spaced wide, 96 the closer; 6 well free from bust, nearly perpendicular. Pole long.
 End of lock close to 1. 4.
 RT close to hair. 4.
 4. Date spaced wide equally; 6 in regular position, distant from bust.
 Pole long.
 Front of forelock under stand of T. 2, 3, 6.
 RT close to hair. 2, 3, 6.
 96 closer than 179. 2, 3.
 End of lower lock close to 1. 2, 3.
 6 distant from bust. 2.
 2. Date nearly straight and slopes to right; 6 nearly upright and a little high. LIBERTY wide. Center of forehead under Y.
 6 close to bust. 3.
 3. D curved. 6 in regular position. Top of forehead under Y. RTY close.
 Date spaced wide equally. 6.
 End of lower lock distant from 1. 6.
 6 touches bust. 6.
 6. Date curved. 6 in regular position. Center of forehead under Y.
 RTY wide.

Reverses.

- Both branches end in single leaf. Bows small.
 ONE and CENT distant. A, C, F.
 Twin leaves distant from F. A, F.
 Lower outside right leaves triplets. A, F.
 First leaf points between feet of A. A.
 A. Stems point past A and to curve of U. Outside lower left leaves twins, next above triplets.
 First leaf points between A and C. F.
 F. Stems point to right stand of A and to arm of U. Lower left outside leaves triplets, next above twins. Right side of wreath branched near bow.
 Lower outside right leaves twins. C.
 First leaf points to I. C.
 C. Stems point past A and to arm of U. Lower outside left leaves twins, next above triplets.
 ONE CENT in regular position. B, D, E.
 Lower outside right leaves triplets. B, D, E.
 Twin leaves close to F under OF. B.
 First leaf points to left stand of A. B.
 B. Stems point past A and to arm of U. Triple leaves under AM. Five sets of triple leaves on left branch.
 Twin leaves distant from F to right of F. D, E.
 Stems point past A and to arm of U. D, E.
 Twin leaves under RI. D.
 D. First inside leaves left branch triplets. Five triple leaves on left branch. A berry on each side of bow.
 Single leaf under RI. E.
 E. All inside leaves left branch twins. First group inside leaves right branch triplets, others twins. Berry beside left bow.

FILLET HEAD.

Obverses.

- Draped bust. Hair ends in curl.
 Motto LIHERTY.
 9. Motto very close to hair. Date spaced equally. 6 close to bust, leans to left, in line with I.
 Motto LIBERTY.
 T almost or fully over forelock. 13.
 One wave in strand of hair from forelock. 13.
 Straight date. 6 distant from bust. 13.

13. Date slopes to right. 179 wide, 96 close, 6 in right position to date line.
Two waves in strand of hair from forelock.
Date straight. 1, 5, 12.
Date slopes to right. 6 distant from bust. 1, 5.
179 wide, 96 close, 6 leans to right. 1, 5.
1. ER close. 1 squally distant from hair and curl.
5. LIBERTY spaced equally. 1 closer to hair than to curl.
Date not sloping, 6 close to bust.
Date equally spaced.
12. RT distant. 6 slightly high. 6 perpendicular.
Date curved.
6 in right position as to date line, in line with BE. 2, 4, 7, 15.
Date spaced nearly equally.
Stand of T fully over forelock. 2, 4, 7.
1 close to curl. 2, 7.
2. LIBERTY spaced wide and equally.
7. LIB and ER close.
6 close to bust.
1 distant from curl.
4. LIBERTY spaced equally.
6 perpendicular in line with R. 3, 8.
6 quite distant from bust. 3, 8.
179 wide, 96 close. 3.
3. IB and TY close. RT wide.
Date spaced nearly equally. 8.
8. IB wide, BER close.
6 leans to left in line with I or to left of it. 6, 10, 11.
Date spaced equally. 6, 11.
6. 1 nearly perpendicular, points to B. Date close. IB close.
11. 1 in position. IB and TY wide.
96 closer than 179. 10.
10. LIBERT wide, TY close. Date wide.
Stand of T about half over forelock.
6 close to bust, leans to left.
15. LIBERT wide, TY close.
Stand of T almost to right of forelock. 14.
6 merged with bust, leans to left.
14. LIB close, ERTY wide, close to hair. 1 nearly perpendicular. Date close.

Reverses.

- Both branches end with single leaves.
ONE and CENT distant. A.
Stems point to right stand of A and to arm of U. A.
- Lower leaves both branches triplets. A.
Lowest right leaf points to left foot of A. A.
- A. Twin leaves to right and distant from F. Twin leaves under R close together. TAT close. AMER joined. Bows small.
ONE and CENT in regular position. B, C.
Stems point to right stand of A and to arm of U. C.
Lower leaves of both branches triplets. C.
Lowest right leaf points to left foot of A. C.
- C. Twin leaves under and close to OF. Twin leaves under ER spread.
TAT touch at feet. AMERI very close. IC distant.
Stems point to right stand of A and to base of U. B.
Lower leaves of both branches twins. B.
First leaf right branch points to I. B.
- B. Twin leaves distant from and to right of F. Twin leaves under R spread. AM joined. RIC wide.
Wreath light. Leaves long and narrow. D, E, F, G, H, I, J.
Right branch ends in twin leaves.
ONE and CENT distant. G.
Stems point to left foot of A and base of U. G.
Lower leaves of both branches twins. G.
First leaf right branch points to I. G.

- G. Triple leaves under O. A close to ribbon. Bow large. AM close, the other letters well spaced. Leaves of first set of twins close. Bow large. No knot.
ONE and CENT in correct position. H, I.
Stems point to left foot of A and to base of U. H, I.
Lower leaves of both branches twins. H, I.
Bow large, no knot. H, I.
First right leaf points to left edge of C?. H.
AMERICA widely spaced. H.
- H. Triple leaves under OF. Lower twin leaves close. Highest leaf under right side of S. Stems short. A close to ribbon.
First right leaf points to I.
AMERICA very close. I.
- I. Triple leaves under O. Lower twin leaves close. Highest leaf under right side of E. Stems not short, right near A. A close to ribbon.
ONE and CENT close.
Stems point to right foot of A and curve of U.
Lower leaves twins. D, E, F, J.
Bow small, close to knot. D, E, F.
Triple leaves under OF. D, E.
- D. First leaf points almost between feet of A. Right stem bow and branch detached from knot. First twin leaves spread.
- E. Stem, bow and branch connected to knot. Otherwise the same as D.
Twin leaves under OF. F.
- F. First leaf points directly between feet of A. First right twin leaves spread. One berry under M.
Bow high above knot. J.
Twin leaves under OF. J.
Twin leaves close. J.
- J. First leaf points to C. Single outside leaf under M, and a single inside and outside leaf under NIT.
Right branch ends in twin leaves.
Wreath heavy. Leaves short and broad. K.
ONE and CENT in right position. K.
Bow large, with knot. K.
Stems point to stands of A and curve of U. K.
Lower leaves in pairs. K.
First leaf points to C. K.
- K. A close to ribbon. Triple leaves under OF. Two upper leaves of left branch single, the rest in pairs. AMERICA spaced wide.

The position of the 6 of date is given as leaning to right, upright in position, and leaning to left. All that lean to right so far as known belong to the straight date, and a perpendicular to the base of the six, strikes near the right side of Y. In the upright six this line strikes near right side of R. One straight date belongs to this and is in right position. The 6 in regular position of the curved date is in right position to curve of date, the line passing between B and E. The perpendicular line of the 6 leaning to left varies from near I to left of L.

In describing the reverses I have found it advantageous to consider the following points:

Wreath.—Light, with right branch ending in single and twin leaves; and heavy wreath ONE and CENT. Close, distant and right position.

Right stem, past right or left side of A or to what part of A.

Left stem, to base, curve of and to arm of U.

Leaves near F, twin or triple, close or distant.

First group of leaves both branches, twin or triple.

First leaf, right leaf points where, and if leaves are spread apart or not.

Bow, large or small, with or without knot, close to knot or not close to knot.

Any other special points, spacing of letters, etc.

With co-operation of collectors having specimens not fully described there is no doubt that a good if not a full list of classified cents could be made. Those that have listed their collection according to G. & E.'s list should give that number or letter.

SOME TOKENS OF "THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH."

P. T. Barnum, the great showman, is credited with having said that the American people like to be humbugged, and it has been said of him that he catered to their wishes. Be that as it may, more than any other one man of his day he provided entertainment and amusement for the great American public, old and young. Many of the features of his shows were meritorious and up to specifications; but it was the Barnum way of bringing them to the attention of the public that stamped him as the greatest showman on earth.

In the numismatic series of amusement tokens Barnum is represented by a number of tokens. Those illustrated below were issued for two really remarkable freaks of nature, the extremes of physical proportions—General Tom Thumb and Chang, the Chinese giant. The tokens and photographs have been furnished by Mr. H. Glover Bennett of Louisville, Ky., an ardent collector of amusement tokens.



Wedding party of Tom Thumb and wife, whose maiden name was Lavinia Warren. Her sister and Commodore Nutt. Photograph about 1863.

General Tom Thumb, whose real name was Charles S. Stratton, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1837. He was first exhibited to the public December 8, 1842, at the age of five years by Barnum at his American Museum, corner of Broadway and Ann streets, New York City. The name "General Tom Thumb" was given him at that time.



Photograph of Tom Thumb and wife (on right) and wife's sister (on left), showing him with a beard. Taken about 1883, only a short time before his death. Mrs. Tom Thumb, now the Countess Magri, is living at Middleboro, Mass., age 75 years.

Barnum took him to England in 1844 and exhibited him at Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly, London. People well advanced in middle life count among the earliest of their recollections the sight of Tom Thumb. What a thrilling sight it was when the two Shetland ponies attached to a proportionable coachlet, with a small boy on the box, pattered furiously through

the main street and up to the place of exhibition, which was generally the town hall! And then from inside the gilded coach appeared a most delightful small person. The dapper pink-and-white little man swung his lace cocked hat as he sat in the arms of an attendant and was borne upstairs, whither the juvenile crowd surged after him. The "General" died in 1883, mourned by all who knew him.



The above token is one of the most common and perhaps the earliest issued for Tom Thumb. The obverse shows him standing beside two books. Above, "General Tom Thumb." Below, "15 Lbs. Weight." The reverse is a very good imitation of the type of the half and quarter dollar from 1807 to 1837, except that it has no date. While in England Barnum is said to have used a token with the same obverse, but the reverse had the head of Queen Victoria. Both were struck in brass.



The above token is struck in white metal and is scarce. The obverse shows the General standing beside three books, an inkwell, bottle, etc., (evidently intended to show his comparative size). Above, "Charles S. Stratton Known as Genl. Tom Thumb." In the exergue, "31 In. High." Also, "J. Moore, Birm." (showing that it was struck in Birmingham, as the wording on the reverse indicates). Reverse, Tom Thumb's carriage drawn by eight ponies. Above, "General Tom Thumb's Equipage. The Equipment Cost Upwards of 400 Guineas." Below, "Whole Height 40 in. Body 20 in. by 11 in. Ponies 28 in. Crest, Rising Sun. Arms, Britannia and Liberty. Supporters, Lion and Eagle. Motto, 'Go-a-Head.' Pub. by P. T. Barnum."

Mr. Bennett states that he thinks there is another token with this reverse, and has for the obverse a view of Barnum's American Museum, which is also struck in white metal.



This token is struck in brass, and is a companion piece to the one of Chang, shown below. Obverse, Busts of General and Mrs. Tom Thumb. Surrounding, "Genl. and Mrs. Tom Thumb. Souvenir 1881." Reverse, "P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth United With the Great London Circus."

Chang was a real giant, even if the thick-soled Chinese shoes and the high cap worn by him did accentuate his height slightly. His full name



Chang, the Chinese Giant.

was Chang-Yu-Sing. He was born in Pekin in 1847. His height was over eight feet and his weight 26 stone. He was exhibited by Barnum in this country in the late 70's and early 80's.



The above token is struck in brass, and is the only issue of tokens for Chang that has come to Mr. Bennett's notice. The obverse has Chang's name in Chinese in the center. Surrounding, "Chang, the Great Chinese Giant. Souvenir 1881." The reverse is from the same die as the last described of Tom Thumb.

THE LIFE OF OUR PAPER MONEY.

The following clipping from a New York newspaper shows that someone has figured out the average life of the most-used denominations of paper money. The method used in reaching the result is not given:

"While the demand on the banks for new or clean paper money has resulted in many of the institutions not being able to obtain crisp bills for their depositors, it is understood that the failure in the supply is not due so much to the inability of the Government Printing Office in Washington to keep up with its orders as to the fact that there is a great quantity of good and usable paper money in circulation that it would be foolish to destroy in order to issue new notes. The large amount of Federal Reserve Bank notes which have been added to our circulation is less than three years old. Under former conditions the average life of the \$1 United States note was 3.15 years. The average life of the \$2 note was 3.25 years. The \$5 note usually lived for 2.62 years, and the \$10 note was good for 3.55 years of circulation."

MR. WHEELER'S MEDALS OF THE WAR ON VIEW.

Perhaps one of the largest collections of medals relating to the recent war that has been brought together in this country is owned by Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, President of the Boston Numismatic Society. Quite a number of them have been reproduced in these pages through the courtesy of Mr. Wheeler. His collection has been exhibited several times in that city, and during a part of January it was on view in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. The *Boston Evening Transcript* of January 25 devotes nearly a page to a description of the collection and reproductions of a number of the medals. The descriptions are by Mrs. L. L. Tower of the staff of the *Transcript*, portions of which are given below:

"In viewing the collection of commemorative medals on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, one has an opportunity to study one of the most curious of the campaigns conducted by Germany in the interest of her warfare. Obviously, her object in producing these medals were two-fold—an attempt to influence the minds of neutrals and to maintain enthusiasm among her own people. Every so-called victory, real or imaginary, was commemorated in strikingly designed medals of silver and bronze. Those made of bronze, however, are very difficult to obtain. Their place has been taken by pieces of iron or zinc with a galvanic copper finish.

"The subjects are numerous and varied, always interesting, sometimes grotesque, even horrible, but no less spirited. In most instances the craftsmanship is exceedingly fine, some of the most distinguished sculptors of the empire having been employed in making the designs.

"It is strange to say that one of the series of the medals bears no inscription at all, and seems to commemorate no special event.

"Some of the pieces are very small, measuring from one and a quarter to one and a half inches. On the other hand, many of the bronze specimens are two and a half, three, and even three and a half inches in diameter.

"Germany's tendency for hero worship is quite apparent in this medallic craft, for portraits, not only of the military leaders of royal birth, but the well-known leaders of less exalted origin, were chosen for this form of glory.

"These portraits are a singular array, particularly striking on account of what appears to be the official expression of frightfulness said to characterize most of the military leaders. But not all of them have succeeded in picturing the desired degree of ferocity.

"The medals now on exhibition here are the property of Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, president of the Boston Numismatic Society, who began collecting them in the early part of the war, the specimens coming by way of Amsterdam. With the war at an end, the collection, aside from its artistic value, is sure to attain an added attraction owing to the rareness of many of the pieces.

"The Wheeler collection also includes a fine likeness of Marshal Joffre, by J. P. Legastelois; General Leman, defender of Liege; General Pau, Lord Kitchener and General Cadorna, the Italian commander."

MEXICANS HOARD SILVER COINS.

A dispatch from Mexico City under date of January 4 says that infinite annoyance to every resident and an appreciable loss to business houses has resulted from the virtual disappearance from circulation of silver coins. These comprise half-peso pieces and those of 20 and 10 centavos. The constantly increasing price of silver has given speculators a chance to make enormous profits by cornering the silver coins for sale as bullion. When the shortage became noticeable, the capital press printed stories of the disappearance of the coins. An immediate rush to hoard what coins remained then began. Persons without change are unable to make small purchases, as many merchants will decline to sell if they are forced to give silver change for a 10 or 20-peso goldpiece. The Government, to relieve the situation, is rushing preparations to mint a new gold coin worth two and a half pesos.

THE NUMISMATIST

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EDITORIAL.

NOW IT'S "DOLLARS BY THE BUSHEL."

A press dispatch from Washington, dated February 10, said: "More than 125 bushels of silver dollars were shipped today from the Treasury vaults to the Philadelphia Mint to be melted into bullion for export to India."

With the reading of this information most collectors will feel grateful that the Government did not adopt the bushel as the standard measure for reporting the quantity of its monthly or yearly coinages, for it leaves one sadly in the dark as to just how many of our silver dollars India will get after they have been converted into bullion. Reference to the standard table of weights and measures sheds no light on the number of silver dollars to the bushel, and most persons do not have enough silver dollars lying around the house to make the test, even if the household is equipped with a bushel measure.

It is probable that the use of the term bushel in the above dispatch was merely a form of expression of the newspaper man who sent out the dis-

patch, the habit of so expressing a number of dollars having been acquired through handling the immense quantity of money which newspapers are making in these days. Or it may be that he conceived the idea that converting these silver dollars into bullion made them take on the form of a marketable commodity, much the same as wheat, corn or potatoes.

But the thing in connection with this and previous shipments of silver dollars to be converted into bullion that will interest the collector most is, will this drain on the pile of silver dollars in the Treasury tend to make some rarities in the dollars coined from 1878 to 1904? But one date of these is now considered rare—the 1895 of the Philadelphia mint. We do not refer to die varieties, as there may be a number of these already rare. We do not imagine that any attention is paid to the date of the coins when a shipment of several "bushels" is made for melting purposes. But with such a wholesale melting process going on, the mint reports of dollar coinage will cease to be of any value in estimating the rarity of any date between 1878 and 1904, and time alone will tell the story. The dollars coined since 1878 have not been popular with collectors, compared with other United States issues, and the number in the hands of dealers or collectors is probably small. None, or very few, are in circulation, and probably few of those that will finally be left in the Treasury will ever be in circulation again. It would seem as if these considerations might tend to popularize this coin with collectors, with a possibility that in the future some very great rarities may be determined.

THE COPPER COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES.

What took place in the German Empire during the years of the war is almost a sealed book to the outside world. But it is not improbable that many of the uncurrent copper coins of the old German States have found their way into the melting pot, due to the stress of the times. We can only speculate as to the quantity of them that was still in the empire at the outbreak of the war. Many thousands had already found their way into collections in all parts of the world when Mars began his reign over Europe in 1914. But we only need to reflect upon the great number of the large cents still to be found in the United States to show that perhaps only a small part of the old German copper coins had been sent out of that country when the war broke out. If the demand for copper in Germany was as great as reported, and if the German people responded to the call for articles made of copper as readily as they are believed to have done, many more thousands of the coins have been melted and fashioned into articles needed by the Government in the prosecution of the war. Such being the case, argument is not needed to show that these copper coins will be much scarcer—and many of them were already rare—in the future. The series of copper coins of the old German States prior to 1870 is an interesting one, and it alone, if collected to the limit, will be sufficient to occupy all the time the average collector can devote to his study.

THE ELDER COIN & CURIO CO. AT NEW LOCATION.

The Elder Coin & Curio Co., which has been located at 32 East 23d street, New York City, for nearly 15 years, has removed to 21 West 35th street, in the fashionable shopping district, near Fifth avenue. The business will be continued there, and all future Elder auction sales will be held at the new location.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary and Anniversary Meetings, November 30th, 1918, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Messrs. W. L. Craig, W. Batty Mapplebeck, R. Prasada, Philip Thorburn and William Greenell Wallace were elected Members of the Society.

The President reported applications for membership from Messrs. Ernest Charles Kocq and A. B. Twiggs.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Earle Fox, read the Council's report, as follows:

The Council has the honour to present its Fifteenth Annual Report to the Members.

It is of happy augury that our Annual Meeting should follow almost immediately on the victory of Great Britain and her Allies in the terrible war which has been waged for the last four and a half years. Air raids, darkened streets, and restrictions of traffic have adversely affected the attendance at our meetings during the past twelve months, but the Society has, nevertheless, successfully carried on its work, and, with the return of peace, may look forward to an era of increased prosperity.

The year which has elapsed has left our lists of Royal and Honorary Members unchanged, but the Council has to report, with deep regret, the deaths of the following Ordinary Members: Frederick Henry Appleby, Philip Berney-Ficklin, Joseph Burton, Henry Champ, Nathan Heywood, Brownlow D. Knox, W. Machado Maish, Arthur S. Napier and Thurstan Collins Peter.

The number of resignations received during the year is 5.

Eight new Members have been elected, namely: W. L. Craig, H. Hawkins, W. Batty Mapplebeck, A. W. Poyser, R. Prasada, Egbert Steinthal, Philip Thorburn and William Greenell Wallace.

Our roll therefore now stands as follows: Royal, 17; Honorary, 9; Ordinary, 375; total, 401.

In spite, therefore, of the heavy death roll, the losses caused by the war, and the depressing effect of the trials which our country has undergone, there is a total falling off of but six members.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, our President, has kept up his record by taking the chair at every one of our meetings, and, in spite of the limitations caused by war conditions, most interesting papers have been read and discussed, and important exhibits made in illustration of them. In this respect it is, perhaps, permissible to recall specially the wonderful collection of Naval Medals shown to us by the Marquess of Milford Haven, whose interesting paper will be printed in our next volume.

Volume XII of the Journal is at last in the hands of Members, and though necessarily reduced somewhat in size, contains much valuable matter. Miss Farquhar has again graciously contributed a colored plate, which adorns her article on touchpieces.

It is a matter of great regret to the Council that Mr. W. J. Andrew, who not only took a prominent part in the foundation of the Society, but has done so much, both as author and editor, to enhance the value of the Journal, should have found it necessary to resign his position at the beginning of the present year. The Council trust, however, that, with the return of peace, he will again be able to devote himself to numismatic work, and that a continuation of his masterly study of the coinage of Stephen will once more adorn the pages of our publication. On Mr. Andrew's resignation the post of honorary Secretary and Editor was offered to Mr. Earle Fox, who hopes to keep up the high standard which has characterized the Society's Journal from its commencement.

Last summer, when a proposal was made that the British Museum should be used as public offices, the Council prepared to join with other learned societies in opposing the scheme, which, however, was fortunately abandoned by the authorities before any action had been taken. Since then it has decided to support representations in favor of a special coinage to commemorate a successful peace.

Our library has received a number of useful additions during the year, and we would call special attention to the rich series of casts of the great seals of England which has recently been purchased.

Our Vice-President, Mr. Sanford Saltus, to whose past generosity the Society owes so much, presented further sums, amounting to £150, to be devoted to the promotion of its objects, and we are confident that all numismatists will join us in expressing our thanks to one so devoted to their favorite science.

It cannot but be a matter of gratification to Mr. Saltus that Mr. L. A. Lawrence, to whom the gold medal given by him was this year awarded by the vote of the Society, should have, in the same year, been the recipient of the medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, and, by earning at once both these highly esteemed distinctions, should have brought honor not only upon himself, but also upon the two learned bodies of which he is so distinguished an ornament.

Mr. Hutchins, F.C.A., the Honorary Treasurer, will present his accounts, which, the Council thinks, will give great satisfaction to the Society, whose finances he has managed so ably through a time of great difficulty.

The thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. Beresford Smith and Edward Shepherd for acting as Auditors, and to Messrs. L. L. Fletcher and Edward Shepherd for accepting the office of scrutators of the ballots to be held tonight.

Lastly, all will join in expressing their hearty thanks to Major Carlyon-Britton—whom we rejoice to see amongst us again—and to Mr. Lumb, for their kindness in continuing to place the rooms at 43 Bedford Square at the free use of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Dale, seconded by Miss Farquhar, the report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks to Major Carlyon-Britton and Mr. Lumb was carried by acclamation.

Printed copies of the audited Balance Sheet having been distributed, Mr. A. C. Hutchins, as Honorary Treasurer, made his annual report, which was adopted, and a cordial vote of thanks to him for his great services to the Society was proposed by Major Carlyon-Britton, seconded by Mr. Parsons, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. L. L. Fletcher and William Shepherd having been appointed scrutators, the ballot was taken, and they announced the results as follows:

That the members nominated by the Council had been elected, namely:

President—Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents—W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.; Lord Grantley, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.; L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.; J. Sanford Saltus, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.

Director—Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, D.L., J.P., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—Alexander C. Hutchins, F.C.A.

Librarian—Raymond C. Carlyon-Britton.

Hon. Secretary—H. B. Earle Fox.

Council—William Dale, F.S.A., F.G.S.; Miss Helen Farquhar; Lionel L. Fletcher; Grant R. Francis; Henry Garside; Mellor Lumb; W. Sharp Ogden, F.S.A.; H. Alexander Parsons; the Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A.; Edward Shepherd; J. S. Shirley-Fox; W. Beresford Smith; H. W. Taffs; W. B. Thorne; Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman, R.N., O.B.E., F.S.A.

Mr. W. Longman read a paper on seventeenth-century tokens of Hertfordshire. Basing his arguments mainly on parochial registers, hearth tax returns and sessions rolls, Mr. Longman gave reasons for reconsidering the allocation of certain tokens connected with that country. Among tokens hitherto attributed to Hertfordshire he assigned Williamson Nos. 88 and 89 to Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; No. 180 to Sats Key, London; and No. 184 to Shenley, Buckinghamshire. On the other hand, he claimed for Hertfordshire, Essex No. 296, Somerset Nos. 291 and 312 and Suffolk No. 300.

Certain tokens, which appear under more than one county in Williamson, were located as follows: Herts No. 76 (—London 624), Herts Nos. 140 and 141 (—London 1876, 1877, 1878) were all claimed for Hertfordshire; Herts No. 201 (—Essex 326) was transferred to Leicestershire, and, of the tokens of Pirton or Purton, Nos. 147 and 148 (—Wiltshire 156, 157) appeared to belong to Hertfordshire and No. 150 to Wiltshire. The existence of Herts Nos. 146 and 149 appeared open to some doubt.

The following pieces were probably rightly attributed to Hertfordshire, but, as no evidence had been secured, some might belong to other counties: Herts No. 145 (—Middlesex 158, 159); Herts No. 169 (—Wilts 163); and Herts Nos. 19, 133, 170, 189.

Exhibitions of seventeenth-century tokens:

By Mr. William Dale—Tokens of Andover, Bishops Waltham, Romsey, Southampton, and Winchester.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher—Twelve Irish tokens, including the following unpublished pieces: Kinsale farthing, of 1659; Milltown Pass, of George Dowdall; Shrute, of Patrick Lynch, the only County Mayo token known.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence—Farthing of William Rigby, of Corby, dated 1658, and halfpenny of William ———, IN WH[IT]EHALL, dated 1666, both unpublished.

By Mr. W. Longman—In illustration of his paper, tokens of Barley, Kimpington, Market Street, Shenley and Stevenage.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs—A selection of tokens of unusual shapes, or in exceptionally fine condition.

Other exhibits:

By Mr. F. A. Walters—A penny of the Empress Matilda, from the Nottingham find, formerly in the Roth collection, reading, on the reverse, SAFMAEREA, and attributable to the mint of Calne, in Wiltshire.

BRANCH No. 1, A. N. A., CHICAGO.

The January meeting of Branch No. 1, A. N. A., was held Friday, January 10, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. Those present were Dr. Luttenberger, Messrs. Carey, Kelly, Boyer, Dunham, Lawless, Hinckley, Jones, Josephson, Olsen, Leon, Becker, Davis, and Miss Naerup. Mr. Baumann was present as a visitor.

The meeting was called to order by President Hinckley. Papers for presentation at this meeting had been prepared by Messrs. Dunham, Lawless, Leon, and Davis. Mr. Dunham read his paper, entitled "United States Half Eagles: Their Varieties, Rarity and Auction Records." In preparing this paper Mr. Dunham had access to a complete series of half eagles, and his paper is a valuable addition to numismatic literature. Mr. Davis' paper on "Medals and Tokens Issued by Numismatic Societies of Chicago," Mr. Leon's on "The Early History of Castorland," and Mr. Lawless' on "Irish Gun Money," were postponed to later meetings.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. Luttenberger: His extensive collection of fractional currency, and a number of other bills, including the jackass \$10 certificate.

By Mr. Brown: Complete set of Sing Sing Prison tokens.

By Mr. Becker: Vermont cents of 1786.

By Mr. Dunham: Stock certificate of Cudahy & Co., and a Charter Member's Medal of the Chicago Numismatic Society.

By Mr. Davis: Series of ten medals and tokens issued by the Chicago Numismatic Society and Branch No. 1.

By Mr. Hinckley: Medal commemorating the unveiling of the statue of Joan of Arc in New York.

By Mr. Josephson: Freak nickels struck on defective planchets.

By Mr. Leon: 1803 cent; Castorland Token struck in gold; Louis d'or of Louis XIII; double Louis d'or of Louis XV and Louis XVI, and a ducatoon of 1751, struck in gold.

By Mr. Lawless: Several fine examples of Irish Gun Money, and a series of farthings of all reigns from Charles II to Victoria.

By Mr. Carey: $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 chon pieces of Corea; Barbadoes pennies of 1788 and 1792, and Sierra Leone cents of 1791 and 1796.

By Mr. Jonas: 5 and 20 heller pieces of German East Africa, and a Blucher medal.

The society then adjourned to reconvene as a committee of the whole to discuss the future policy of the society. After some discussion Mr. Hinckley outlined a plan of reorganization. It was decided to reorganize as the Chicago Coin Club, without limiting the membership to members of the A. N. A., the officers elected at the last meeting to act as temporary officers of the new organization. Messrs. Carey, Leon and Kelly were appointed as a committee to act with the President, Vice-President and Secretary to frame a constitution and a set of by-laws.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Friday, February 14, the following members being present: Messrs. Bauman, Boyer, Brown, Davis, De Cou, Carey, Josephson, Hinckley, Kelly, Lawless, Leon, Ripstra and Wilson, and Miss Naerup, and Mrs. Ripstra.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The new by-laws were read and discussed and finally passed. The officers elected for the old society were re-elected. The President made the following appointments: Librarian and Curator, Miss Naerup; Membership Committee, Messrs. Boyer, Kelly and Ripstra; Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Leon, Carey and Lawless. By a vote of the Club, Mr. Ripstra was authorized to design a membership emblem.

A very interesting paper on "The Early History of Castorland," prepared by Mr. Leon, was read by the Secretary. Mr. Leon exhibited a Castorland token in gold at the last meeting, which is believed to be unique in that metal.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyer: Half stater of Cyzicus of Mysia in electrum; a Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold piece; a \$50 slug, and a gold brick from the New York Assay Office, containing 11.85 ounces of gold 999.7 fine.

By Mr. Leon: Two types of quadruple crowns of Brunswick, dated 1655 and 1656, and ten uncirculated large cents.

By Mr. Brown: A very fine exhibit of Anglo-Saxon pennies of the Kings of Wessex. Among them were coins of Aethelwulf, Aethelbearht, Aelfred, Eadweard, Aethelstan, Eadmund, Eadred and Eadwig.

By Mr. Lawless: Eight proof two-cent pieces; gold dollars of 1854 and 1855, and McKinley and Panama-Pacific gold dollars, and a Corinthian stater.

By Mr. Kelly: A collection of twelve varieties of dollar bills all bearing portraits of Washington, and one and two dollar bank notes from Belfast, Maine.

By Mr. Hinckley: A set showing all types of fractional currency; a 50-cent note issued by Potter Palmer; a three-cent note of the Westchester County Bank, printed on cloth, and three and five cent notes from the same bank on paper.

By Mr. Josephson: Five and ten cent notes of the Western Supply Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and a twenty-five-cent note of MacQueen & Young of Fort Keough, Montana.

By Mr. Wilson: A large medal of the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865.

By Mr. Davis: Lincoln medals by Zeiring and Ripstra.

The meeting was then adjourned.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, PITTSBURGH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held on Tuesday evening, February 4, 1919, at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Members present: Dr. Wilharm, Messrs. Kraft, Boyle, Gibbs, Gaede and Gies.

The Secretary read an invitation from the Philatelic Society of Pittsburgh to meet with them on Tuesday evening, February 18, at the Hotel Henry. Invitation accepted, and the members look forward to a pleasant evening with our brother collectors.

Catalogue of Mr. Mehl's sale of the 18th was received.

Dr. Wilharm presented a reproduction of the Directory of Pittsburgh, 1815.

Exhibits: Dr. Wilharm: Bronze medal of the 50th anniversary of Heeren Brothers, Pittsburgh; U. S. cents, 1827, 1828, 1843, obverse of 42, reverse 44; \$5 gold piece of C. Bechtler, Rutherford County, 20 Carats, 150 C, North Carolina gold.

Mr. Gibbs: 15 silver coins, including silver bean money of the tempo and bursei periods, Japan; five counterstamped coins of dollar size used in the Orient; rare pattern trade dollar of Japan, and 40 foreign copper coins selected for their rarity.

Mr. Gies: 1795 U. S. half dollar counterstamped with head of King George III of England; very rare.

Mr. Gaede: 1794 half dollar, 1812 half dollar.

Mention was made of the loss of one of our members, Mr. G. F. Marlier, part of whose collection was stolen a short time ago. Everyone was very sorry to hear of his loss.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 72nd meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the directors' room of the Chamber of Commerce, February 12th, with President Fuller in the chair. Present: Messrs. Emery, Stone, Oliver, Pond, Curtis, Prevost, Morse and Fuller.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Stone was appointed pro tempore. The reading of the minutes of the January meeting was omitted.

The Publicity Committee was instructed to report some plan for giving more publicity to the time and place of our meetings.

Mr. Stone gave a lengthy talk on Napoleon and his family, illustrating the same by coins, autograph letters and documents from his collection. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed for the same.

Adjourned to meet March 12th.

W. C. STONE, Acting Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The forty-third meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held January 29th at the office of the Secretary, Room 329, 235 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. The meeting was called to order by the acting President, Mr. O. G. Beardslee. Members present: Messrs. Haigh, Hill, Hutchinson, Hitchcock, Haagensen, Reimers, Thomas, Twitchell, Mohr, Sherow, Landecker, Beardslee, Zerbe and Steinman. Guest present: Mr. R. A. Gurley.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications read from Willis A. Baird, designer, Mr. R. A. Gurley and Charles K. Warner.

Communications to J. Z. Todd and W. B. Duncan read.

The Committee appointed at the forty-second meeting to consult with Mr. W. E. Duncan, postponed its consultation, owing to the sickness of Mr. Steinman, its chairman.

Motion carried to spread the following resolutions upon the minutes:

Whereas Divine Providence claimed by death on January 13th our beloved President, Frederick Townsend Huddart, at this our first meeting since then, be it

RESOLVED, That the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society sincerely regrets and suffers a great loss in the going of him who was so active in our founding and from which time he had continuously and faithfully served as our President, and that we will greatly miss his numismatic counsel, progressive ideas, affability and good fellowship. Be it further

RESOLVED, That at the first favorable opportunity we will have a portrait medal struck in his memory; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, published in the numismatic press, and a copy sent to his family.

Farran Zerbe,
John L. Hitchcock,
Alfred S. Twitchell,
Committee.

O. G. Beardslee, Vice-President.

I. Leland Steinman, Secretary.

Upon motion of Mr. Zerbe, seconded by Mr. Thomas, it was unanimously carried that an assessment known as assessment No. 2 be levied for \$1 to cover the expenses incurred by the purchase of a floral tribute for the President's funeral.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Zerbe, Beardslee and Steinman was appointed to write a letter to the Governor of California in reference to a commemorative medal for our returning soldiers and sailors.

Upon motion of Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Hitchcock, it was unanimously carried that Mr. Beardslee's suggestion be carried out, "That the Board of Governors be empowered to appoint a President for the ensuing year."

Mr. Steinman presented the name of Mr. R. A. Gurley for membership in the Society. Mr. Gurley was unanimously elected.

Mr. Haagensen presented the name of Mr. J. Z. Todd for membership in the Society. Mr. Todd was unanimously elected.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the members' exhibits and to hold an auction sale.

Messrs. Thomas, Haigh, Zerbe, and Steinman exhibited a large and varied assortment of silver and gold coins of the United States and France.

Mr. Landecker was appointed auctioneer for the evening, and his efforts proved very successful.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday, February 21st, 1919.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal held its January meeting on the 17th inst. at the home of R. W. McLachlan. Among those present were W. D. Lighthall, President; L. A. Renaud, G. S. Wilson, W. E. Lyman, R. Allan Phillips and five or six others.

Mr. L. A. Renaud exhibited a silver medal of the Girls' High School of Montreal, and an old check of the Montreal Bank of 1820, signed in blank; also the account book of the first Lachine Canal, 1820.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan exhibited the accessions to his Canadian numismatic collection for the year 1918. These were: Province of Quebec, 31; Ontario, 28; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 2; Dominion in general, 9; total, 82. Among the most notable of these were: A souvenir medal of the 300th anniversary of the Arrival of Hebert, the first settler in Canada, by the celebrated sculptor, Laliberte; the medal of the Toronto Exhibition, 1917; the Governor-General's Medal; a medal commemorating the launching of the first concrete vessel built in America; 28 Chapter Pennies (Canadian), secured from the collection of the late William Poillon; also a medal struck as a Christmas souvenir of the Victory, 1918. Of this medal Mr. McLachlan distributed one to each of those present.

Mr. McLachlan then read a paper on "The Daniel Sutherland Golden Wedding Medal." (This paper is printed elsewhere in this issue of THE NUMISMATIST.)

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. McLachlan for his most interesting paper, as well as to Mrs. McLachlan as the hostess of the evening.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting was held at the New Grand Hotel, Friday evening, February 14, President Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The topic for the evening, "Coins of Ragusa, Monaco, San Marino and Italy as a Kingdom," was then in order. Exhibits were as follows:

Rud Kohler: Copper and silver coins of San Marino; copper, silver and gold of the Kingdom of Italy.

Moritz Wormser: Monaco, 100 francs, Charles III, 1884; Italy, Victor Emanuel, 50 years' independence, 50 lire, 1911.

D. Proskey: About 130 silver, nickel, bronze, copper and brass coins of the countries constituting the subject of the evening.

Geo. H. Blake: No. 1 notes of \$100 and \$1000 denominations issued by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Smith reported for the Executive Committee that at the next meeting there would be an exhibition of coins and medals relating to peace treaties.

A vote of thanks was voted to Mr. Proskey for his fine exhibit.

Meeting adjourned at 10.40.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary and Treasurer.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 1, 1919.

- 2019 W. H. Thomas, 322 29th Ave., Sunset Dist., San Francisco, Calif.
 2020 R. C. Beers, 218 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.
 2021 Leroy H. Pompa, 429 S. River St., Aurora, Ill.
 2022 Shelley W. Denton, 24 Denton Road, Wellesley, Mass.
 2023 George W. Bradshaw, 1210 W. 109th St., Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill.
 2024 Gideon Carlstrom, 320 N. 21st Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 2025 Charles H. Spencer, 6140 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the April issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
R. A. Gurley (General), Mechanics' Inst., San Francisco, Cal.	I. Leland Steinman John M. Oliver
George M. Gifford (Paper Money), 198 Main St., Fairhaven, Mass.	John E. Morse John M. Oliver

Change of Address.

Frank T. Savage, from 109 Chamberlain St. to 436 Melville St., Rochester, N. Y.
 F. C. C. Boyd, from 584 Academy St. to 216 West 102 St., New York City.
 JOHN M. OLIVER,
 Springfield, Mass., Feb. 20, 1919. General Secretary.

TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Renewals of membership in the A. N. A. and subscriptions to The Numismatist for 1919 have been exceptionally prompt this year. A few, however, have overlooked this important matter. If you are one of them, won't you please attend to it without further delay. Dues, 50 cents. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$1.50. Total, \$2.00. Send both to John M. Oliver, General Secretary, 30 Rochelle Street, Springfield, Mass.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH HOOPER.

Again we are called upon to record the death of one of the Old Guard of the American Numismatic Association, one of the oldest collectors in the United States, both in point of age and in the years of his collecting activities, one of the founders of the A. N. A., as well as one of its ex-Presidents.

Joseph Hooper, an active member of the A. N. A. from the time of its organization until 1912, and an honorary member since that time, died at his home, 80 Emerson street, Rochester, N. Y., February 16, aged 86 years.

He was born in Plymouth, England, February 19, 1833, and came to this country when a lad of 18. He first located in Rochester, but later went to London, Ont., and Port Hope, Ont., where he had relatives, and at the latter place he established a monument business, which he conducted for many years. During the Civil War, in addition to that business, he was engaged in buying horses and selling them to the United States Government. He retired from active business about sixteen years ago and removed from Port Hope to Rochester.

Mr. Hooper was present at the first convention of the A. N. A., in Chicago, October 7, 1891, and assisted in founding the Association. At that convention he was elected Vice-President, and served until 1898, when he was elected President, and served until 1901. He was elected an honorary member at the Rochester Convention in 1912.

He became interested in coins when a boy, and his love for numismatics continued until his death, although in late years he had not been active. His collection of coins, valued at \$15,000, had been gradually disposed of, he retaining only a few of the most cherished specimens. A few years ago he presented to the city of Detroit a collection of ancient Greek coins.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Grace Hooper, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Alexander Duffus of Rochester, and Mrs. Broadbent of Port Hope, and three sons, John Hooper of Winnipeg, Harry Hooper of Detroit, and William Hooper of Cleveland. The funeral services were held at his late home on Wednesday, February 19, Rev. William Kennedy of North Presbyterian Church officiating. Interment was in Mount Hope Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, of which he was a member, on Tuesday evening, resolutions of sympathy were passed and a committee, consisting of Messrs. King, Merritt, Kauffman and Bauer, was appointed, at the request of the family, to act as pallbearers. In addition to those mentioned, a number of other R. N. A. members attended the funeral. Floral tributes from the American Numismatic Association and the R. N. A. were placed on the casket.

MEDALS FOR HOME SERVICE.

Distinguished Service Medals are to be bestowed not only upon the worthy ones for services upon the field of battle, but also upon some of those who remained at home. Upon recommendation of General March, approved by Secretary Baker, the following have been awarded the decoration, and formal award will be made at a later date:

Major-General Wm. M. Black, Chief of Engineers.

Major-General Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal-General.

Major-General George W. Goethals, Quartermaster Department.

Major-General Wm. C. Gorgas, Medical Department.

Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, Embarkation Service.

Brigadier-General Henry Jervey, General Staff.

COINAGE DURING JANUARY, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during January, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half Dollars, 300,000; Quarter Dollars, 3,136,000; Dimes, 3,990,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 2,235,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 14,602,000.

THESE ARE NOT PLACES FOR NUMISMATISTS.

Those who passed through and financially survived the year 1918, with its seemingly never-ending and even violent demands upon their purses, will perhaps be surprised as well as refreshed to learn that there are places in the world where no money is in circulation and where none is needed. The *London Herald* tells about one of them, as follows:

"The Island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, is of volcanic formation, eight miles by six in size, and has a population of about 450. It was uninhabited until the confinement of Napoleon at St. Helena, when it was occupied by a small British force. It is 250 miles northward of St. Helena. Vast numbers of turtles are found on the shores and it serves as a depot and watering place for ships. Ascension is governed by a captain appointed by the British Admiralty. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes and no use for money. The flocks and herds are public property, and the meat is issued as rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms. When an island fisherman makes a catch he brings it to the guard room, where it is issued by the sergeant major. Practically the entire population are sailors, and they work at most of the common trades. The muleteer is a jack tar, so is the gardener, so are the shepherds, the stockmen, the grooms, masons, carpenters and plumbers. Even the island trapper, who gets rewards for the tails of rats, is a sailor. The climate is almost perfect and anything can be grown."

The *Baltimore American* tells of another, as follows:

"Raphael Emmanuel, who has many friends in Baltimore, and now is lecturing in this country on Mesopotamia, his native land, has brought a story of that spot which seems to make it out a sort of millennium dream. 'There is no money there,' he says. 'We need none. We pay no taxes. Wheat, fruit and skins are the only mediums of exchange. We have no policemen, no courts, no judges. The people do not know there was a war. There is no record of time. We never know what day of the week it is and do not care. Clocks are unknown. Time is told by the height of the sun and servants arise by the cock's crow.'"

BALTIMORE HAS A SIX-CENT TOKEN-COIN.

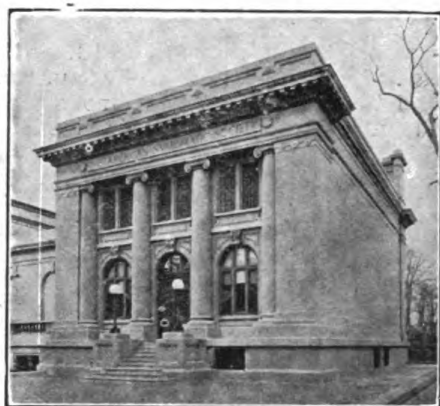
The use of six-cent cardboard fare tickets of the United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore has been discontinued and a metal check substituted for street-car fare, which is illustrated below. They were first placed in use on February 1, 1919.



The check is about the size of the dime and is struck in hard white metal. They can be easily distinguished from the dime, as there is no metal between the uprights of the "U" or on the sides of it. The first day the checks were used they began to perform, in a limited way, the service of a six-cent coin in retail trade, and will probably be used more extensively as such as time passes.

LOSS IN MELTING STANDARD DOLLARS.

The converting of standard silver dollars into bullion last summer under the Act of April 23, 1918, was attended with considerable loss, although the bullion was sold at \$1 per fine ounce. The face amount of the silver dollars melted at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints and the New York Assay Office was \$68,752,554, and the value of the bullion obtained was \$53,038,369.66, showing a loss of \$15,714,184.34, which is reimbursable from appropriations.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITION:

Coins and Medals Commemorating
Treaties of Peace,
and German Satirical Medals.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Federal Reserve Bank Notes.

Through the courtesy of Mr. George H. Blake of Jersey City, N. J., one of its members, The American Numismatic Society has been able to place on exhibition in its Museum a very odd and interesting collection of Federal Reserve Bank notes, which first appeared in denominations of one and two dollars, and recently in the higher denominations. With these are shown also several specimens of the Federal Reserve notes for comparison of types. The two kinds of notes are very similar and their differences may have escaped the untrained eye. The Federal Reserve note has the portrait in an oval in the center. The round device, in black, of the Federal Reserve Bank issuing it at the left, and the Treasury Department seal, in blue, at the right. At first the seal and numbers were in red, but as this color did not stand laundering, blue was substituted. These notes were authorized by the Federal Reserve Act of December 23rd, 1913, and are of the series of 1914. They are signed by the Treasurer of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Federal Reserve Bank note has the portrait in vignette on the left end and the name of the Federal Reserve Bank prominently in the center. This class of note is marked National Currency, and states the kind of security behind the notes. They are authorized by the previously mentioned act of 1913, as well as a later act of April 23rd, 1918, and are of the series of 1918. They are signed by the Register of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, as well as the Governor and Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank issuing them.

The collection begins with examples of the one and two dollar bills of each of the Federal Reserve banks. The names of these twelve banks, with their district letters and numbers, are as follows: Boston, A-1; New York, B-2; Philadelphia, C-3; Cleveland, D-4; Richmond, E-5; Atlanta, F-6; Chicago, G-7; St. Louis, H-8; Minneapolis, I-9; Kansas City, J-10; Dallas, K-11; San Francisco, L-12.

The balance of the notes in the display, all of which are in crisp, uncirculated condition, are notable because of the serial numbers which they bear, which in each case has some striking feature. Mr. Blake has been able to secure the first sheet of one and two dollar notes, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Texas, and similar sheets of five-dollar notes from the New York and Philadelphia banks; also the first sheet of tens from New York. In addition, he is able to show the notes bearing numbers which are multiples of 11 in complete series from 11 to 99; the notes numbered in multiples of 10 from 10 to 100; in multiples of 100 up to 1000 and so on up to 1,000,000.

Another part of the collection displays the numbers in which the digits run consecutively, 12, 123 up to 1234567. In addition, there is a series with numbers that read the same either from left or right as for instance, 191. Another group bear numbers in which the same digit is repeated like 222 and 9999.

The entire exhibit consists of about two hundred pieces, and contains the most interesting notes from Mr. Blake's extensive collection.

Medals Relating to Peace Treaties.

As appropriate to the successful termination of the great war, the American Numismatic Society has placed on exhibition in its Museum a collection of medals, comprising some five hundred pieces, struck to commemorate treaties of peace concluded since 1500. The historical interest of such an exhibition is evident, and from it can be secured a most vivid and tangible outline of the world's history for the past four hundred years. The medals are arranged chronologically, and the earliest shown is a copper jeton issued in 1529 at the signing of the Peace of Cambrai, a name only recently again before the world. This Peace of Cambrai was negotiated by the mother of Francis I of France and the aunt of the Emperor Charles V, in the names of those monarchs. Thus it was also known as the Ladies' Peace. But the efforts of the ladies were not eminently successful in preserving harmony, as is evidenced by two handsome medals struck

(1537) when another treaty of peace was concluded between France and the Empire.

But peace, though continuously being arranged, seemed never very permanent, there being no less than thirteen groups of medals commemorating this or that treaty or agreement between the last date mentioned and 1609. In this year came the Twelve Years' Truce between Spain and the Netherlands, to be followed in 1647 by the Peace of Munster and the Treaty of Westphalia, which brought an end both to the Thirty Years' War and the eighty years of conflict between Spain and the Netherlands. This momentous event was properly signalized by a prolific medallic issue, of which the Society is fortunate in having twenty-four specimens, varying from several handsome if somewhat ornate silver medals to the copper jetons so common in the Low Countries.

After the long-continued conflict with their Spanish oppressors, it might seem probable that the peoples of the Netherlands would be content to remain at peace for a while, but such was not the case, apparently, for in the century and a half following the Peace of Munster we find medallic evidence of several peace agreements between the Dutch peoples and England. The wars, the conclusion of which caused the production of the medals just mentioned, were those which firmly established that British naval supremacy which, continued to the present time, has played so important a part in the successful termination of the great world war.

While the fact that "Britannia rules the waves" was thus being determined, other questions were being settled in other parts of Europe, and there are medals on exhibition relating to peaces ending the wars that finally confined the Turk in southeastern Europe, and also those numerous struggles which gallant Poland carried on so bravely against its powerful and greedy neighbors, only finally to succumb and lose its national existence, an existence apparently reborn on the battlefields of the present war. In this period also were ended some of the wars of the Scandinavian countries against each other and against other parts of Europe, many of which have their medallic representation in the display. This was the time of the heroic and picturesque Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, and students of his meteoric career find much to interest them in this portion of the collection. It is notable, too, that here, in a medal commemorating the formation of the "Holy League," Russia, just emerging from its half-barbaric condition under the guidance of that half insane, half inspired monarch, Peter the Great, appears as one of the parties, thus signalizing its entry to the field of European politics, which it has since played such a conspicuous, if not always admirable, part.

A particularly interesting group of medals represent the Peace of Utrecht, which ended the war of the Spanish Succession, which resulted from Louis XIV's ambition to put his grandson on the throne of Spain, a scheme which failed largely through the brilliant generalship of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.

In 1782 medals were issued in honor of the treaty of peace and commerce signed at the Hague. Several are shown, and they are of especial interest to Americans because the United States was one of the high contracting parties, the other being the United Netherlands. A year later were issued medals commemorating the Peace and Treaty of Versailles, when Great Britain formally recognized the independence of the American Colonies and a new nation joined the world's group.

In the succeeding years came the wars waged by the aristocracies of Europe against the new born French Republic, followed by the struggles of the Napoleonic era, which culminated at the Battle of Waterloo.

AN ECHO OF THE DODD TOKENS.

The *Cincinnati Times-Star* of February 14 has an article featuring the fact that produce was equivalent to cash when Cincinnati was in its swaddling-clothes. It bases the story on the circumstances that Robert Park, one of Cincinnati's first hatters, advertised in 1799 that hats would be exchanged for cash or country produce. The greater part of the *Times-Star* article is devoted to the tokens issued by William Dodd & Co., which was prepared from Mr. Waldo C. Moore's paper on that subject, printed in *THE NUMISMATIST* for April, 1917.

THE LAFAYETTE PLAQUE.

Among the activities which occupied Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani during their visit to the United States as members of the French Military Commission, the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was singularly appropriate. This statue was designed by Daniel Chester French, and is beautifully located in Brooklyn's magnificent park. A committee of Brooklyn citizens decided to issue a medal commemorating the unveiling of this statue, and a fine plaque has resulted.



The plaque reproduces the statue and shows Lafayette standing beside his charger, whose head is being held by a negro groom. The reverse bears the inscription "MEMORIAL TO LAFAYETTE UNVEILED AT BROOKLYN MAY 10 1917 BY MARECHAL JOFFRE AND M. VIVIANI WAR COMMISSIONERS OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES."

A limited number of copies in bronze were struck, and while these last they can be obtained for five dollars (plus fifteen cents postage) by addressing The Secretary, The American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York.

SMALL PAPER CURRENCY FOR SIAM.

Commerce Reports states that a recent Siamese Government Gazette announces the issuance of one tical (37 gold cents) currency notes, the lowest denomination of previous issues of paper notes being of five ticals (\$1.85). It is understood that this action has been taken mainly in order to conserve the country's metallic currency, the coinage of which at the present time is not practicable.

ANNIVERSARY MEDAL OF THE SWEDISH RIKSBANK.

The silver medal issued by the Swedish Riksbank recently in commemoration of its 250th anniversary is a work of art, and reflects much credit upon the designer and engraver, Mr. Eric Lindberg.



It is reproduced here through the courtesy of the Riksbank through Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City. The bank is said to be the oldest in Europe and the first bank established in any country.

U. S. SOLDIERS USE SOAP AS MONEY.

A press dispatch from Coblenz says that soap was in such demand among the Germans that American infantrymen in their march from Luxemburg to the Rhine used small cakes of it as Indian money in trading with the civilians of the various German villages. In one instance an infantryman procured a chicken for six pieces of ordinary soap about the size of individual cakes supplied guests by hotels in the United States. Eggs are very scarce in Germany at this season, but if there were any eggs in most of the villages through which the Americans passed the soldiers could get them by offering a cake of soap for an egg.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS, VOLUME LI.

Volume LI (1917) of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, the annual of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, was issued in January and distributed to the members. It is fully up to the standard of previous volumes in quality and typographical appearance, and reflects credit upon the Publication Committee, which is composed of Messrs. John Reilly, Jr., Howland Wood and Sydney P. Noe.

The first place is given to "The Seleucid Mint of Antioch," by Mr. Edward T. Newell, in which he describes at length the coins of the mint; then follows with a resume, additions and corrections, and table of issues. Thirteen handsome plates accompany the paper.

A paper in this volume of interest to all collectors of Americana is that by Mr. Farran Zerbe, "Private Silver Coins Issued in the United States." In this paper collectors will find for the first time a complete list of the octagonal silver coins known as the "Leshner Referendum Pieces," issued by Joseph Leshner of Victor, Col., in 1890 and 1891. These coins first came to the notice of collectors about 1904, when two specimens were offered at an auction sale. Some details of the issue have been printed in *THE NUMISMATIST* from time to time since then, and collectors are familiar with them in a general way. Mr. Zerbe gives descriptions of 12 distinct issues and illustrates them, and these complete the list of known varieties. Other varieties may exist and may come to light later, but it is believed this list describes all the types issued. The list is prefaced by a history of the pieces and a portrait of Joseph Leshner, the originator of the coins.

Mr. Zerbe's paper also includes two other issues of coins—the "Sprinkle Dollar" and "Swift's Money." Mention of these is made elsewhere in this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

"Portrait Reliefs, Medals and Coins in Their Relation to Life and Art," is the title of a paper by Mr. T. Spicer-Simpson, which was read before the American Numismatic Society at its meeting in March, 1917.

In this volume there is also an index of the preceding fifty volumes of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, arranged by author and subject, by Mr. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary of the American Numismatic Society. For those having a complete file of the *Journal*, this index will be found a valuable and handy companion.

THREE-COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Through the courtesy of Mr. John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., we illustrate the pendant of a badge recently issued by the Hampshire-Franklin-Hampden Agricultural Society, popularly known as the Three-County Fair Association, of Northampton, Mass., on the occasion of its 100th anniversary, in 1918, and distributed among its members.



In the center is a map of the three counties, bearing their names, through which is thrust the head of a steer. At the sides, "Incorporated 1818." Surrounding is the inscription, "Hampshire-Franklin-Hampden Agricultural Society, Northampton, Mass." The medals are by the W. M. Young Company of Springfield, Mass.

At the last annual meeting of the society there was read the speech of Noah Webster of dictionary fame that he delivered at the first meeting of the society. There are perhaps few agricultural societies in the United States that can boast of an existence of 100 years.

PLAQUE PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT WILSON BY CITY OF PARIS.

The reproduction below is of the plaque presented to President Wilson by the City of Paris.



The reproduction is from a press illustration, and we are without further description of it, or of the designer or engraver.

RELATIVES OF DEAD HEROES TO GET MEDALS.

Bronze medals commemorating the bravery of the men of the 304th Field Artillery who fell in the overseas service of the United States will be presented to the relatives of the men. The medal is over two inches in diameter, the obverse of which is shown here.



The reverse has space for the name of the hero, the date of his death, and the name of the section of the regiment in which he was fighting, as well as the inscription, "To Commemorate the Glorious Dead of the 305th Field Artillery, United States Army." The cost of issuing the medals is being paid by a few subscribers whose names are being withheld. Mrs. Robert Bacon, wife of former Ambassador to France Robert Bacon, is connected with the distribution of the medals. Her son, Elliott Bacon, is captain of Battery C, 304th Regiment. The regiment is composed principally of New York City men.

MINOR COINS OF SWITZERLAND STRUCK IN BRASS.

Messrs. Guttag Bros. of New York City send us a 10 centimes of Switzerland of 1918, of the type that has been in use for several years, but instead of being struck in nickel, the metal seems to be composed largely of brass.



The report of the Director of the Mint for 1918 states that during the year ended December 31, 1917, Switzerland "executed nickel coinage (10 and 5 centimes) of the face value of 90,000 francs (\$17,370), and brass coinage (10 and 5 centimes) of the face value of 55,000 francs (\$10,615), the latter to be withdrawn as soon as sufficient nickel and copper will again be available."

As the piece illustrated is dated 1918, the coinage in brass was probably continued in that year also. From appearances, the coins are not entirely of brass, but enough of that metal was used to give them a light golden color, which is quite pleasing to the eye.

CHARLES XII JUBILEE MEDAL.

On December 15th, 1918, the Swedish Numismatic Society at Stockholm struck a medal for the Charles XII Jubilee, a so-called "Specie," equal in weight and value in silver to the old four riksdaler, also equal to the four-kronor piece of the present coinage.

The obverse presents a likeness of the King as it appeared on the 1718 riksdalers. The die work at that period was done by the coin engraver L. H. Arensberg.



On the reverse side the King's crowned monogram shows with a bunch of beams springing from a drooping eight-pointed star, above which is the Latin inscription "Occidit," and under which appears "MDCCXVIII. Nov. XXX. SOC. NUMISM. SVEC. MCMXVIII."

The idea of striking the medal was due to Mr. T. G. Appelgren of Stockholm, and the well-known medal engraver Sven Kulle has handled its execution.—(Free Trans. by J. DEL.)

TO STABILIZE EXCHANGE IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

It is stated in Wall Street that the Allied Governments, including the United States, are working to stabilize exchange in Northern Russia, through the issue of new ruble currency under the supervision of the Provisional Government. The notes are to be issued on the basis of 40 rubles to £1, secured by sterling deposits in Archangel banks to the credit of the Bank of England.

PAPER MONEY IN AUSTRIA GETS THE RUBBER STAMP.

A press dispatch from Vienna in February states that bankers there fear a financial panic throughout the former empire because of the recent efforts of the new republics to discard the old paper kronen of the empire by re-stamping them so that in effect they become new money. It is not a question of partitioning the exact share of each republic in the money of the old empire. At the present time there are about 36,000,000,000 kronen of this old paper money in circulation, while the new Austrian state has only about 10,000,000,000 kronen in circulation.

The question has an international phase since much of the old money is held in the Ukraine, the Russian provinces, Galicia, Poland and in French, English and Swiss banks. If the money held abroad is not stamped, it has no circulating value in any of the new republics.

The fashion of stamping the old Austro-Hungarian kronen began in Jugc-Slavia. A rubber stamp was used and each city used a different form of stamp. A law was passed that no paper kronen would have a circulation of value unless stamped.

The Czech-Slovak government then declared that no more kronen should be imported into its territory and also prohibited outside banks from transferring into Czecho-Slovakia, the Austro-Hungarian bank notes, which correspond here to the Bank of England notes in England.

CHARLES XV COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

The 18th of September, 1918, being the anniversary of the death of Charles XV, Commodore Magnus Lagerberg of Grenna, Sweden, who was a great friend of the popular King, had a Commemorative Medal struck for the occasion.

On that day the medal was distributed to some intimate friends of the late King and to prominent numismatists.

The die used is of particular beauty, of the size No. 9, a creation of the late prominent medal engraver Johan Edward Ericsson, from whom the Commodore purchased the same. Erik Lindberg, the well-known Swedish medal engraver, designed the obverse, on which the inscription:

"Man var han,
Kung var han,
Nu var sorg faller vida."

appears, as well as the year, 1872. Below, "M. Lagerberg Dir, 1918." The reverse side shows a remarkably fine likeness of the King with inscription "Carl XV Sveriges, Norges G o V Konung." Below, "Ericsson."—(Trans. by J. DEL.)

MEXICO'S NEW SILVER COINS.

Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York City send us for illustration one of the new Mexican 50 centavos first issued in November last. The piece is considerably smaller than previous coins of that denomination, but the design is very similar to the old ones.



New pesos were also issued at the same time, which are likewise smaller than the old ones, and are of the same type as the 50 centavos. Both coins have a plain edge with incuse lettering, "Independencia y Libertad."

COINAGE AT THE OTTAWA MINT FOR 1916.

The report of Deputy Master James Bonar of the Ottawa Mint for the calendar year 1916 (the ninth year of operation) states that the demand for coin increased considerably over the preceding year. The coinage for the year was as follows: British sovereigns, 6156 pieces; For the Dominion: 50 cents, 459,070 pieces; 25 cents, 1,462,566; 10 cents, 4,218,114; 5 cents, 2,481,675; bronze cents, 11,022,367.

The demand was larger both for silver and bronze in the second half of the year. Dominion taxes on patent medicines and provincial taxes on entertainments may be a partial explanation of the unusual demand for bronze coin. Unfortunately for the profits of the mint, the price of silver had advanced in the autumn, and owing to the need of copper in munitions, the prices of copper towards the end of the year were more than double the prices of the early years of the mint.

The outstanding feature in the coinage is the large number of bronze cents coined, being about twice as much as the largest previous year's bronze coinage (in 1913).

In the die department the number of matrices, punches and dies made during the year was 872.

The number of visitors to the Mint in 1916 was 2,925.

AN EGYPTIAN ISSUE OF THE WAR PERIOD.

The Egyptian coin illustrated below comes from Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York City.



Obverse—"Hussein Kamil, 1916 1335, Sultan of Egypt, 1333 (year of his accession, or 1914)."

Reverse—"Five Milliemes" in both English and Arabic. Nickel.

In the April, 1918, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* we illustrated a piece of 20 piastres of Egypt, dated 1916, of Hussein Kamil, with particulars of the issue, which also apply to the above coin, to which our readers are referred. The millieme is of the value of four para, or one-tenth of a pistre.

LABEL YOUR RELICS AND CURIOS.

In a letter to the *Boston Herald* a writer urges the proper labelling of all the souvenirs brought home by the returning soldiers, in order that their identity may be preserved and thus saved from the junk pile later on. To emphasize the need of such labelling he relates an incident in the life of the late Dr. Samuel A. Green of Boston, whose death occurred recently. "A few years ago," he writes, "Dr. Green had as his housekeeper a worthy woman who had little taste for relics, etc., but whose ambition was neatness and elimination of non-essentials around the house. During a spring cleaning the house was put in apple-pie order, and on the doctor's return he was much pleased to find it so and complimented her on its condition, asking, as he did so, if she had found an old lantern on one of the shelves, saying that it was one of the lanterns that hung from the tower of the Old North Church the night of Paul Revere's ride and 'was of great value historically.' The housekeeper said she would look it up, and, making a hurried trip to the ash barrel in the yard, rescued this memento of patriotism. If this had been labeled there would have been no such risk of loss. Since the doctor's death I have not seen any mention of this lantern. Perhaps the trustees have information of its whereabouts. If not, now is the time to trace it."

NUMISMATIC NOTES OF INTEREST TO COLLECTORS.

A sack of 1,000 silver dollars just delivered to a San Francisco bank has been in the vault of the Sub-Treasury since the day the coins were minted, October 21, 1891. The bank figures that if the money had been drawing interest from the date it was coined, the sack would by now be worth \$3,000 instead of \$1,000.

So many returning soldiers have no money, except a pocketful of German marks, that the French Government has arranged to redeem the German money for them. Applicants have to make a declaration as to how it came into their possession, and their useless marks will be redeemed at about 80 per cent. of its face value. Eventually Germany will have to redeem the coin thus accumulated.

An earthen crock of antique design filled almost to overflowing with gold coins of many descriptions and rare old pieces of jewelry, was found several days ago by Emanuel Lorshbaugh, a carpenter, of Hagerstown, Md., while he was repairing an old building on a farm owned by Charles Custis, of that city, situated along the Williamsport pike several miles from that place. The house, an old structure erected shortly before the Civil War, was being remodeled by Lorshbaugh when the treasure was found. The crock with the valuables was well hidden among braces which supported the building between the plastering and weatherboarding. The coins, dated between 1830 and 1855, were probably hidden during the Civil War. It is understood that the crock contained between \$2,000 and \$3,000 in coins, while no value could be placed on the jewelry.

Leander Herron of St. Paul, Minn., has just been awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery in 1868. The law under which medals of this class are awarded was passed in 1863, and only 328 have been awarded, that being the number of Mr. Herron's medal. He was a member of Company A, Third U. S. Infantry, and the act for which he was awarded the medal was in riding, with a pistol in each hand, through a band of Indians and helping to rescue a Government wagon train. He is now 71 years old.

The February issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* reprints an interesting article on "Pennies" (English) from the *Christian Science Monitor*. It has also an article, "1675-1918—History Repeating Itself," illustrated by four medals. Delbert L. Angell has another of his "Numismatic Random Reels" in this issue. There are a number of shorter articles, editorial comment, reports of meetings of societies, etc.

Mr. F. R. Kimball of Boston, Mass., who has been in the hospital for about six months, is very much improved, and is now at his home. He expects to be at his office again by March 1.

SWEDEN'S CURRENCY THE OLDEST ISSUED IN EUROPE.

As in many instances of priority, Sweden was the first to introduce the use of bank note currency as a medium of exchange. In 1661 there were already bills in circulation in Stockholm. Only 20 years later did they appear from the Bank of England. These bills were entirely modern in character, so modern in fact that in referring to their validity it may be said that it was the equal of our contemporary one, i. e., of the coinage.

J. DEL.

OUTPUT OF GERMAN MINTS.

Commerce Reports states that according to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt for December 15, the following was the value of the coins turned out in German mints during the month of November: Silver 50-pfennig pieces, 1,269,328 marks; iron 5-pfennig pieces, 1,745,567 marks; zinc 10-pfennig pieces, 1,293,915 marks; aluminum 1-pfennig pieces, 1,785 marks.

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THE NUMISMATIST

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APRIL, 1919.

No. 4

THE TREASURER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.



EDWARD C. ELMORE.

From an old daguerreotype taken about 1855. Recently "restored" by a Boston artist-photographer.

It is not the intention of THE NUMISMATIST to become a biographical dictionary, but it would seem proper to make a single departure from the beaten paths of numismatics on account of one bill of the Confederate issues (my No. 30, THE NUMISMATIST for December, 1917, page 490). The hunt for the name of the man shown on this bill was the longest, hardest and most elusive of any research work I have ever done, and when at last the portrait was found to be that of John Elliott Ward, Mayor of Savannah, Ga., in 1854, and at that A MAN WHOSE SYMPATHIES WERE WITH THE NORTH, WHO BELIEVED THAT THE SOUTH WAS IN THE WRONG AND WOULD FAIL IN ITS ENDEAVORS, AND WHO LEFT THE SOUTH PARTLY ON ACCOUNT OF HIS BELIEF, the placing of his portrait on Confederate money partook of the nature of a huge joke. I therefore present a portrait and brief history of the man whose portrait should, I believe, have been placed on the note—the Treasurer (and the only Treasurer) of the Confederate States of America, the Hon. Edward C. Elmore,

who personally signed all the bills issued at Montgomery, Ala., before Richmond was made the permanent headquarters of the Confederacy.

The subject of this sketch was a very modest man, who invariably avoided the limelight of publicity so eagerly sought by mediocre public men. He has, therefore, never till now received the full measure of commendation to which his ability and record as a public official entitle him. He was in every sense of the term a representative business man and typical gentleman of the old school. His features bore the expression of firm resolution, the calm, quiet repose of self-possession, and a high order of intelligence and character.

Mr. Elmore had been well trained in the best schools of the banking business of the day, in which, to personal integrity and scrupulous exactness in details, were added the graces and accomplishments of a culture more general than the one single thought and engrossing purpose of a money changer. Because of his high personal character and known integrity he was a representative among the financiers of Montgomery, Ala., and readily received the endorsement of the best-known men of that city when suggested as a proper custodian of the money and securities of the Confederacy. Without hesitation, President Jefferson Davis, on the approval of Secretary Memminger, sent in the name of Mr. Elmore to the Provisional Congress as Treasurer, and he was at once confirmed, his appointment being the first among those having charge of the several subdivisions of the Treasury Department. When one thinks of the enormous sums needed to fit out and maintain the Confederate army, to construct a navy where none had existed, to provide for the civil branch of the service, supplying purchasing agents and diplomatic representatives abroad with funds, it can be easily understood that his duties called for a man of large capacity. Envied as he was, and constantly annoyed by the large number of quartermasters, commissaries, disbursing officers and politicians, all clamoring for money, he was, under the most trying conditions, a self-poised, calm, deliberate gentleman, courteous to all, and most affable in his manner. It is an error to suppose that he had only to receive, count, keep and pay out the money of the Confederate Government. As Treasurer, he was obliged to have a perfect knowledge of the legislation of the Congress, especially of the appropriations of the public funds made by the enactments of that body. All requisitions made upon the Treasury, and even warrants approved by the Comptroller and sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, were subject to his review before being paid. Secretary Memminger often called him in consultation, and had a very high estimate of his opinions. Indeed, there was much in the character of these two men that made them congenial. Both had been trained in legitimate financial methods, possessing a high sense of personal honor, and neither would descend to the level of an unscrupulous manipulator of artificial values. The conservative methods of these financial representatives of the Confederate Government are plainly evidenced in the supplementary recommendations of Secretary Memminger, and Treasurer Elmore's exhibits which accompanied the messages of President Davis to the Confederate Congress.

In the fall of 1861, Baron Erlanger, the financial agent of the Confederacy at Paris, paid a visit to Richmond to confer with Secretary Memminger, and through him with President Jefferson Davis, in regard to negotiating Confederate bonds in the financial centers of Europe. The Baron made a minute examination of Mr. Elmore's office, particularly his system of checks and balances, expressing his highest commendation. Before returning to his banking office in Paris he addressed a note to Mr. Elmore, through Secretary Memminger, in which he offered him a position in his Paris office, **WITH A SALARY IN GOLD, MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT HE WAS RECEIVING IN CONFEDERATE NOTES.** After considering the Baron's tempting offer Mr. Elmore declined it, stating in his letter to Secretary Memminger that if his services were as valuable as the Baron was pleased to estimate them, he considered it his duty to render them to his struggling country. Before filing this letter Secretary Memminger wrote on the back of it "A TRUE PATRIOT." The family and descendants, who furnish a good deal of the material for this sketch, take the greatest pride in recalling this incident, as well they may.

Few men have lived who placed a higher estimate on personal honor than Edward C. Elmore and no one was ever readier to defend this honor

when assailed. Some now living can recall the severe and envenomed criticisms of the administration of President Jefferson Davis by Mr. Daniels, editor of the *Richmond Examiner*. As long as these did not assume the form of personal attacks, they were suffered by the officials of the Government. Either encouraged by this great forbearance, or by an enemy of the Confederate cause, Mr. Daniels at last singled out Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, the trusted Cabinet adviser of President Davis, as a target for his sharpest arrow. In an editorial he charged that the Secretary (Benjamin), calling him by name, was in the habit of gambling at Worsham's clubrooms, where he would lose large sums of money. Unhappily for the editorial writer, he coupled the name of Mr. Elmore, the Treasurer, with that of Mr. Benjamin in his charge. On the morning the editorial appeared, Mr. Elmore entered the office of the Secretary of the Treasury with a copy of the newspaper, and, calling Mr. Memminger's attention to it, demanded that his books of account and vouchers be examined at once by the Auditor of the Treasury and the cash balances ascertained. Mr. Memminger was not disposed to take a serious view of the matter till he found that Mr. Elmore was determined to call the editor to the forum where gentlemen in those days settled their differences. In a short time, owing to the thorough system of checks in force in the office of the Treasurer, his accounts had been carefully examined, and the report of Judge Bolling Baker, the Auditor, was rendered, showing that every cent of the public money was accounted for. On the day this report was filed, Mr. Elmore sent a note to Editor Daniels, demanding a public retraction of his slanderous charge. As no satisfactory answer was returned, Mr. Elmore sent a challenge under the code duello, which Mr. Daniels accepted. The duel was fought on Belle Isle, in the James river, just outside the corporate limits of Richmond. With his usual coolness, Mr. Elmore faced his antagonist and at the first fire shattered the hand and right arm of Mr. Daniels.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Columbia, S. C., and received his education at the South Carolina College. A short time before the war between the States he removed to Montgomery, Ala. A son of Mr. Elmore (also named Edward C. Elmore) is now living in Columbia, and I am indebted to him for much of the material in this sketch. Two things stand out prominently:

First—Mr. Elmore's life and public service has never been recorded in any biography.

Second—His picture. In Capers' "Life and Times of C. G. Memminger" appears a wood cut of Mr. Elmore, made from an old photograph, probably taken before the war. In those days the fine art of half-tone reproduction was unknown, and even in *Harper's Weekly* and other illustrated papers of the day pictures of famous men and events of the day were always by means of wood cuts. Even the famous Brady photographs were so reproduced, seeming to our eyes today exceedingly crude, being, when all is said, the attempt of an engraver to reproduce a portrait, the result depending wholly on his ability. Those of my readers who are familiar with old daguerreotypes, will know how unsatisfactory some of them are, having to be held in a certain light or at a certain angle to get any kind of an idea of the subject. It will be a pleasure, I am sure, for you to see this fine reproduction, more perfect than the best wood cut or even ivory miniature could possibly be.

The wood-cut in Capers' book was from a photograph owned by Mr. Elmore and handed down to his son. From another relative of Mr. Elmore, Sr., this beautiful old-time daguerreotype was secured, the existence of which seems to have been unknown to Mr. Elmore, Jr. It is with keen pleasure therefore, that I have had this daguerreotype "restored," and it is now reproduced, showing the Treasurer of the Confederate States as he actually was in life. It is believed that this picture has never before been reproduced, and that not one Southerner in ten thousand has ever seen it. This entire article is therefore in the light of history and biography and a courtesy to the hundreds of Southern friends who, in my search for the history of Confederate money, have helped in various ways, and to more who have been interested, tried, and failed.

H. D. ALLEN,

Confederate Money Historian.

ON FORMING AND CARING FOR A COLLECTION.

The methods adopted by collectors for taking care of and arranging their coins after having acquired them are almost as numerous as collectors themselves, for there are hardly two collectors that follow precisely the same plan. The cabinet and envelope systems with various plans of arrangement are in use by collectors generally, but as few collect along exactly the same lines or the same series of coins, different methods of arranging them are adopted, each one claiming his plan has advantages over others.

In the following communication Mr. H. D. Gibbs, Curator of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, offers some valuable suggestions on the subject, as well as gives some good advice on collecting foreign coins. We will be glad to publish letters from others on the same subject.

HOW TO MAKE A FOREIGN COLLECTION.

No doubt there are many of our members who have valuable suggestions to make as to the care and handling of foreign coins. Many of us have learned by experience things which could have been avoided had someone advised us. This letter is written with the idea of helping young collectors, and the writer would like to hear suggestions from other members.

Never Intentionally Buy a Coin in Poor Condition.—This is one mistake that the beginner very often makes, and sooner or later he finds to his sorrow that he has a lot of coins which he is ashamed to show to anyone and which must be replaced by better specimens. Better to wait a while and get a nice piece that you will be proud of than to have one which you do not care to give cabinet room. This does not necessarily mean that you must discard a coin which comes to you in a job lot along with other nice pieces. As a matter of fact, it has always been my custom to retain a coin of this kind, if I do not have it in my collection, until I obtain a better one. They need not be displayed, but can be kept separate. One of the rarest coins in my collection is a token which was placed in an envelope and put away several years ago because it was not up to condition and which later turned out to be unique.

Be Careful Not to Buy Copies or Altered Coins.—There seems to be a great many of these coins floating around. This is especially true of the older Chinese odd-shaped coins, West Indies counterstamped coins, etc. When you are offered rare coins of this description for a fraction of what they usually bring at auction, it is time to consult an older collector before buying.

Do Not Try to Buy Every Coin You Desire That Is Offered.—How many times have we all jumped at a chance to buy a coin we particularly desired, paid twice what it was worth, only to find that we could have bought it later for much less. There is no real collector but what gets impatient at times to go on a rampage and buy the nice things he wants, but we cannot all be "Hercules," and the best policy is to wait and bid circumspectly. They will come to you sooner or later.

Above All Things, Keep an Accurate Record of All Coins.—This may seem like an absurd statement and a lot of work for nothing, but stop a minute and think. The other day a beautiful collection of coins was stolen. No record other than the coins themselves were kept. As a consequence only a very few of them could be described. Then, again, suppose for a minute something unforeseen was to happen to you. Are your coins in such shape that they can be easily assembled and properly described. How often have we all bid on a miscellaneous lot of coins offered at public sale, undescribed, and upon receipt of same find a gem worth many times the entire value of the lot. To cite an instance of this kind, the writer some years ago bought a job lot of early silver pennies, deniers, oboles, bracteates—

several hundred—at a few cents apiece. Today these coins are carefully described and are worth dollars instead of cents. The best system in this line (you must understand we are speaking of foreign coins) is to make an envelope for each coin and describe the coin thereon. The writer's method has been to make an envelope for every coin, regardless of size (even for plate money, ingots, etc.) and show thereon full information, as follows: On the upper left-hand corner the name of the country, or the particular city, or possession to which the coin belongs; on the upper right-hand corner place the name of the ruler and give dates of reign, i. e., Charles X, 1634-56. In the body of the envelope can be placed the denomination of the coin, followed by the date, the condition and the mint mark. If the coin be other than a modern one the description of the obverse and reverse should be given. This is on early coins on which the inscription is not readily transcribable to the eye. On the bottom of the envelope can be placed the price paid and from whom purchased. The price need not be entered in readable figures to the uninitiated, but can be in tradesman cypher, shorthand, Arabic or other ways. This gives a full and accurate record of every coin, and there is less danger of duplication. Envelopes should be filed geographically and chronologically, highest denomination first, down to the minor denominations. It is best to place possessions under the mother country, regardless of present ownership. For instance Dominica (Saint Dominigue) will be found under France, Spain and England, as these countries all issued coins at one time. Filing coins and placing in cabinets will be taken up in the following paragraph:

Do Not Buy a Lot of Small Cabinets.—This is a mistake we have all made, no doubt, of buying a small cabinet everytime our collections increased beyond the capacity of our cabinets. A lot of heterogeneous cabinets are an eyesore in the home. There is a question of just where a coin may be, and sooner or later you will be dissatisfied and want a real cabinet. There is a firm in New York City whose advertisement occasionally appears in this magazine which makes a specialty of coin cabinets, and personally I will say they are the best thing on the market. To those who cannot afford to pay for their cabinets at time of purchase they will arrange easy monthly terms, and you can buy any kind of a cabinet to hold 500 or 2,000 coins. In placing coins in a cabinet it must be borne in mind that silver and copper coins should not be placed in the same drawers. If coins are kept in envelopes, these envelopes can be made to suit the purchaser, but No. 1 white drug envelopes can be bought in any wholesale stationery store at less than a dollar a thousand, and will suit the purpose very well. The collection should be separated as follows: All copper coins separate, then all silver coins separated by size, crowns, half crown, quarters and so on down to the minor denominations. After placing the coins in the cabinet the envelopes should be kept in their order and an index card placed between each drawer full. In this way you have the envelopes in the same order as the coins in the drawer and when new coins are purchased they can be filed right along with the others.

Be Careful About Cleaning Coins.—This is a task which should not be attempted without some experience or expert advice. It is almost impossible to clean a copper coin so that it is not noticeable and the cleaning apparent. The writer has found that if small corrosion spots appear on fine coins the best thing to do is to just touch the spot with a little vaseline. This will at least stop the spread of the corrosion, and if the spot has not eaten in it can be removed entirely, although of course it will leave a black spot. Rough coins, such as the large Swedish ores, are very much subject to corrosion, and on coins of this kind vaseline can be rubbed all over it, and the corrosion will become a dark color not at all unpleasing to the eye, and while the corrosion still remains it is not of a glaring green color. Great care must be taken in cleaning early or medieval coins, as they are very often base with only a silver wash which easily comes off. Modern silver coins, however, can be cleaned with a little soap and water on the end of a rag. Do not use cleaning fluids, soap powders or anything with a grit to it, as they will scratch and mar the surface of the coin. After cleaning a coin of any kind it should be thoroughly cleansed with plenty of warm water so that all cleaning substance is removed. Dry thoroughly.

THE CASTORLAND TOKEN.

The Castorland Token, dated 1796, and generally classed with the American colonial issues, is found in silver and copper. At a recent meeting of the Chicago Coin Club, Mr. Theo. E. Leon exhibited one of these tokens struck in gold, in proof condition, and at the following meeting of the Club read a paper giving a history of Castorland, now Carthage, Jefferson County, New York. Mr. Leon's paper was as follows:

The office of Land Commissioners was created in 1786, and they were clothed with discretionary powers in selling the unappropriated lands of the State of New York. On the 22nd of June, 1791, Alexander Macomb of the city of New York, acting as the agent of a company said to consist of himself, Daniel McCormick and Wm. Constable, all of New York, applied for the purchase of a tract of land since known as Macomb's Purchase. The whole of Macomb's contract was estimated to contain, after deducting 5 per cent., 3,670,715 acres. The proposed price was eight pence per acre. Soon after perfecting his title to a portion of his tract, Macomb employed Wm. Constable (who is said to have been, with Daniel McCormick, the principal proprietor) as his agent to sell lands in Europe; and on the 6th of June, 1792, he released, and October 3rd, 1792, conveyed to him Tracts 4, 5 and 6, containing 551,600 acres, for 50,000 pounds.

The first direct measure taken for the actual settlement of the section of New York State embraced in Jefferson County was in 1792. On the 31st of August, Wm. Constable, then in Europe, executed a deed to Peter Chassanis of Paris for 630,000 acres south of Great Lot No. 4, which now constitutes part of Jefferson and Lewis counties. Chassanis acted as "the agent for the associated purchasers of land in Montgomery County," and the lands were to be by him held in trust for the use of the said Wm. Constable and disposed of by sections of 100 acres each at the rate of eight livres tournois (equal to \$1.50) per acre; in which said conveyance it is declared that the said Chassanis should account for the proceeds of the sales to Constable, according to the terms of the agreement between them, excepting one-tenth thereof. A deed for 625,000 acres having been made from Constable to Chassanis and delivered as an escrow to René Lambot, to take effect on the payment of 52,000 pounds, it was agreed that the price for this land should be one shilling per acre. Various other stipulations and agreements were made not mentioned here. This company contemplated certain plans whose execution the stormy period of the French Revolution very probably prevented, as the agreement of Constable and Chassanis of August 30th, 1792, was canceled and the tract reconveyed March 25th, 1793, in consequence of the amount falling short upon survey, far beyond the expectations of all parties. On the 12th of April, 1793, Constable conveyed 210,000 acres, by deed, for 25,000 pounds to Chassanis, since known as the Chassanis tract, Castorland, or the French Company Land.

On the 11th of April, 1797, Chassanis appointed Rodolph Tellier, "member of the sovereign counsel of Berne," to direct and administer the properties and affairs concerning Castorland.

At a very early period a settlement was begun by Tellier and others near the High Falls, east of Black River, and several families were settled. Several extensive sales were made to Frenchmen of the better class, who had held property and titles in France before the Revolution. Among these was Henry Boutin, who purchased about 1000 acres of Rodolph Tellier, agent of the French Company, on the east side of Black River, and in or about 1798 made an extensive clearing on the site of Carthage village, the immediate locality then and for several years afterward being known as the "Long Falls," in allusion to the succession of rapids or falls in the river. The natural water power thus afforded attracted Boutin to the place. He and his company of men erected a few buildings for dwelling purposes, and soon thereafter Boutin set out to return to France that he might settle his business affairs, having determined to make Long Falls his permanent place of abode; but by an accident the worthy pioneer was drowned (probably in the Black River). His company of workmen soon abandoned the improvement, and the lands passed to Vincent LeRay by purchase from James LeRay as administrator of the Boutin estate.

Soon after the advent of Boutin, Jean Baptiste Bossout came to the place. Bossout is generally known as Battise. He was a native of Troyes, in France, and came to America with Steuben. Like Boutin, he was induced to come to Castorland through the agency of the French Company. After the improvement had been abandoned by the employees of Boutin, Bossout alone remained. All recollections of Jean Bossout denote that he was a worthy resident and enterprising pioneer. The occasional travelers of this region sought to cross Black River, hence our pioneer constructed a rude yet sufficient ferry, charging for its use a moderate toll, and also built on the east bank of the river a small public house. It has been said that he opened the first store on the village site, but this has not been proved.

To these two worthy French pioneers is due the first improvements of the lands purchased of the French Company Land or Castorland.

WRITING ON OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY.

Collectors of obsolete paper money frequently find on the backs of the notes writing of different kinds. Sometimes it is only a name or a date, at other times a word or words that have no intelligent meaning to the present owners of the notes. On others there is an attempt at poetry or rhyme, and on still others a bit of prose. Someone has called this habit the "scribblers' itch." As the backs of the old notes were in most cases without printing, they offered a fairly good place to jot down a thought or idea that occurred to the writer and which he desired to share with others, for the character of the paper on which it was written insured it a more or less extensive circulation.

We have previously published a few efforts at poetry that were not half bad found on the backs of notes. Here are a few more:

In the collection of Mr. Henry Russell Drowne of New York City is a \$10 note of the State of Florida, dated Tallahassee, March 1, 1864, with the following written on the back:

"The 'nigger' is free; there's not a doubt
With 'ourselves' is now on the level;
So pull up your stakes, clear out,
For now our State will go to the devil.
"Baldwin, Florida, May, 1865."

Mr. Drowne also sends us a clipping from an unidentified newspaper, many years old, which shows that the habit is not strictly an American one. It quotes verses found on two different English pound notes, as follows:

"Ye ugly, dirty little scrap,
To look at hardly worth a rap,
And yet I'll give my hearty vote
None can produce a sweeter note."

Another inscription:

"It's odd that any man should wish
A dirty, scrabbit rag like this,
Yet mony a ane would cut a caper
To get a ween sic bit o' paper."

A contribution to bank note literature is found in Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Lady Louisa Stuart sent the great novelist a copy of some lines which were written on a guinea note then in possession of Lady Douglas. They were as follows:

"Farewell my note, and wheresoe'er ye wend,
Shun gaudy scenes, and be the poor man's friend.
You've left a poor man; go to one as poor,
And drive despair and hunger from his door."

In another collection there are three notes with writing of another class. These three were written by the same person, who signs his name and gives the date of writing. They are numbered 3, 6 and 7, indicating that there was a series of similar notes numbering at least seven, all written

at the same time. The notes are issues of the Civil War period, but the writing was not done till 1895. After reading them one will wonder whether the writer was serious, joking, or only hopeless.

The first is on the back of a \$10 note of the State of North Carolina, dated Raleigh, 1 Jan., 1863, and is as follows:

"No. 3—This bill is good for a suitable location in Jackson County, N. C., for a Dynamo, with ten acres of land surrounding & adjoining the same to Jame L. Simkins—and I bind myself, admtr. & assigns to convey the same in fee simple within twelve months after my suits in Court shall have been favorably ended. Written with my own hand in the seventy-seventh year of my life—this Xmas time 1895.

"Thomas S. Arthur."

The second is on the back of a \$5 note of the State of North Carolina, dated Raleigh, 1st Jan., 1863, and is as follows:

"No. 6—This Bill is good for a Canadian Pony or some good riding horse of another stock, with bridle saddle and riding which to James Nathan Arthur and I hereby bind myself, administrators, assigns to furnish the said property whenever called for after the expiration of twelve months after I shall have gained my cases now pending in Court. Written with my own hand in the seventy-seventh year (77th) of my life, this Xmas time, 1895.

"Thomas S. Arthur."

The third is on the back of a \$3 note of the State of North Carolina, dated 1st Jan., 1863, and is as follows:

"No. 7—This Bill is good to Cecil Arthur as soon after the expiration of favorable termination of my suit in Court, as the said Electrical Machine can be savely used by him, either to navigate the air or bring down game for use or amusement. And I hereby bind myself, admtrors. & assigns to fulfil this obligation. Written with my own hand in the seventy-seventh year of my life—this Xmas time, 1895.

"Thomas S. Arthur."

THE SIEGE OF MAYENCE AND ITS COINS.

The soldiers of France again occupy Mayence, in Germany. The last time they were in that city, in 1793, they left some interesting coins and paper money for collectors in the necessity issues of the siege by the German army.



The coins are of the denominations of 1, 2 and 5 sols. They have on the obverse the fasces and liberty cap used by the French on many of their coins of that period, and the inscription, "Republique Francaise. 1793. L'an 2." The reverse has the inscription "Monoye de Siege de Mayence" and the denomination.

The paper money issued was for different denominations, a note of five sols being illustrated here. The wording in the circle in the lower left-hand corner is in red ink, and was stamped after the notes had been printed, the notes themselves being printed in black ink.



An interesting account of the siege of Mayence recently appeared in a Philadelphia newspaper, and is reprinted here.

Mayence, like all the Rhine lands, had swirled into the revolution, and had become an indivisible component part of the French republic. French republican armies swept the Teuton legions across the Rhine, then Europe coalized to restore the extruded princess, and Mayence became the strategic stronghold of the French military system. In July, 1793, the allied Teutons, Prussians and Austrians, with overwhelming armies, for a time reversed the victorious republican tide. Mayence was surrounded by outnumbering forces. The French armies were badly commanded by Custine and Beauharnais, so badly that the suspicious Terrorist Committee of Public Safety were persuaded that the two "aristocrats" secretly worked in the interests of the enemy. Both lost their heads on the guillotine. There were twenty thousand French soldiers in Mayence, commanded by Kleber, one of the war gods of the revolution. King Frederic William, the Prussian successor of Frederic the "great," commanded fifty-five thousand of the besiegers, while an Austrian commander of high renown as a warrior, held a flanking vantage ground between the supinely commanded armies of Custine and Beauharnais, to the southward, threatening Strasburg.

For full three months the siege filled Europe with almost the emotions of the attack on Verdun in 1916. The Kleber army fought and starved, refusing all proffers of surrender, though ultimately the Prussians swept the streets of the city with artillery. Kultur had already begun its characteristic duplicities. From the Prussian quarters, the famished garrison was treated to copies of the "Moniteur," the official journal of the republic. This printed the terrifying information that the revolutionary forces had been overthrown; that the leaders of the convention had been executed; that the son of Louis XVI had been seated on the throne with a regent to govern the kingdom; that the Mayence army alone was holding out. Prussian cannon brought all food production to an end in Mayence; the four mills along the banks of the Rhine were destroyed. Discovering that the famished city was using the dead horses floating down the river, the besiegers poisoned the bodies and set them adrift; this became so deadly that Kleber was forced to post guards at the water's edge to prevent the wretch-

ed citizens and soldiers from eating the bodies. Cats and mice became a delicacy. It was not until Kleber heard the guns of Beauharnais draw near and then recede that he consented to negotiate a capitulation. The Prussian king, only too glad to occupy the place, consented to terms so liberal that the Paris authorities were in doubt as to Kleber's wisdom in surrendering, but as his army was pledged only to abstain from fighting Prussian forces, the convention was ratified and the remnant of the besieged marched out with the honors of war. That body, from then on, became notable during the decade of wars following, when presently Mayence itself became again part of France, the "Mayence" as the brigade was officially known were feted annually as the beloved heroes of the province.

TACOMA'S TOKENS MADE BY A BLACKSMITH.

The series of Canadian Blacksmith Tokens easily hold first place in interest as reputed currency issues of a knight of the forge and anvil. But there are other instances where the man behind the leather apron, with none of the tools or appliances at hand that are usually employed in the making of coins, has produced disks of metal that have served in an emergency or in a limited way as a circulating medium.

Mr. Lyman H. Low sends us a newspaper clipping, evidently several years old, that tells of an issue of tokens produced by a blacksmith of Tacoma, Wash., for the Tacoma Mail Co. many years ago. The clipping is as follows:

"Tacoma once had a mint that coined all the money in circulation where the City of Destiny now stands, and it did not require the fiat of Uncle Sam, the silver of Idaho or the gold of California to make the pieces from Tacoma's mint pass current among the Indians and the few hardy pioneers that were blazing the path of civilization through the forest on the shores of Commencement Bay.

"Back in the early '70's, so says the *Tacoma Leader*, the Tacoma Mail Company, not being able to handily secure gold and silver for use in trading with and paying off the Indian laborers and early settlers, hit upon the novel plan of issuing their own currency, and to this end set their blacksmith at work to fashion for them out of scraps of iron and brass, pieces of money, or, rather, tokens, which could be used as a circulating medium. The pieces consisted of forty and forty-five cent iron tokens and brass one-dollar pieces. The forty-cent pieces were about an inch in diameter, and the forty-five cent pieces were about the size of the present silver half dollar. The one-dollar pieces were oval in shape, about an inch and a quarter long, an inch wide, and a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. These pieces were stamped with the figures showing their value, and readily passed current all over the country tributary to the mill. Nearly all of this old 'mill' coin has passed away, but a few days ago William Hanson, of the Tacoma Mill Company, presented a set of these queer coins to the Ferry Museum. In his letter he said:

"The honesty of the people and the absence of any blacksmith shop save that of the company made the use of this money possible."

"Oregon has long boasted that the 'Beaver' coin minted at Oregon City in the early '50's was the only money minted in the Northwest in the days of the pioneer."

DENMARK STILL SHORT ON SMALL COINS.

Denmark is still suffering from a shortage of subsidiary coins. The Retailers' Union has sent a petition to the Secretary of Commerce, asking to have more small coins issued. The Secretary, in his reply, states that during the year 1918 there was coined 200,000 kroners' worth of iron coins in denominations of 1, 2, and 5 ore; that the mint is now striking 10 and 25 ore in silver, and that the National Bank since November 16th, last year, has received from the mint 630,000 kroners' worth in 10 and 25-ore pieces. As fast as the mint can turn them out there will be coined 100,000 kroner in 25-ore pieces and 250,000 kroners' worth of 10-ore pieces, besides a large issue of iron coins.

M. S.

TWO NUMISMATIC CARTOONS.

The two cartoons reproduced below have a decided numismatic flavor and interest, and come to us from Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal. They were taken from *Harper's Weekly* of February, 1857.



Brother Jonathan's New Baby.

The first is entitled "Brother Jonathan's New Baby," which is portrayed as the 1856 Eagle Cent, being held by Mrs. Liberty, while Brother Jonathan stands smiling approvingly over the new child. The large copper cent is represented as a child of three years, who stands jealously pouting because the affections of his parents have been transferred from him to the new issue.



The Spanish-American Difficulty.

The other cartoon is entitled "The Spanish-American Difficulty." This

represents the United States Silver Dollar kicking out the old Spanish pillar dollar as no longer a welcome guest.

These two cartoons were prompted by the act of Congress of February 21, 1857, which provided for the coinage of the small cent, discontinued the coinage of the large cent and half cent, and also made uncurrent the coins of other countries. The sections of the act relating to foreign coins are as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several postoffices and land offices, at the rates of valuation following, that is to say, the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half real, at five cents.

"And be it further enacted, That the said coins, when so received, shall not again be paid out, or put in circulation, but shall be recoined at the mint. * * *

"And be it further enacted, That all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment for debts, are hereby repealed; but it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to cause assays to be made, from time to time, of such foreign coins as may be known to our commerce, to determine their average weight, fineness and value, and to embrace in his annual report a statement of the results thereof."

The section of the Act of February 21, 1857, authorizing the small cent and discontinuing the large cent and half cent reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint shall be 72 grains, or three-twentieths of one ounce troy, with no greater deviation than four grains in each piece; and said cent shall be composed of 88 per centum of copper and 12 per centum of nickel, of such shape and device as may be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the coinage of the half cent shall cease."

As will be seen from the first section, it provided that the fractional parts of the Spanish pillar and Mexican dollars should cease to be current, but were redeemable at the Treasury, postoffices and land offices. But the dollars themselves were not mentioned in the section. One section of the act provided that "all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold and silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment of debts, are hereby repealed." The Act of March 3, 1843, provided that "from and after the passage of this act the following silver coins shall pass current as money within the United States, and be receivable by tale, for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rates following, that is to say: The Spanish pillar dollars, and the dollars of Mexico, Peru and Bolivia, of not less than eight hundred and ninety-seven thousandths in fineness, and four hundred and fifteen grains in weight, at one hundred cents each; and the five-franc pieces of France, of not less than nine hundred thousandths in fineness, and three hundred and eighty-four grains in weight, at ninety-three cents each."

Thus, by the Act of February 21, 1857, the coinage of the large cent and half cent was discontinued, the small cent authorized, and all silver and gold coins of other countries were declared to be no longer current in the United States.

The Act of February 9, 1793, shortly after the establishment of the mint, provided that the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, and the silver coins of dollar size of Spain and France should be legal tender in the United States at values in proportion to the amount of fine gold and silver contained in them, for three years after the passage of the act, except the Spanish dollars, which were exempt from this time limit. At different times from 1793 to 1843 acts were passed extending the time such foreign gold and silver coins should be current, as well as slightly changing their values. The Act of June 25, 1834, made also the coins of dollar size of Mexico, Peru, Chile, Central America and Brazil legal tender when of a stated weight and fineness, and the Act of 1843 also admitted the dollar size coins of Bolivia to our currency.

It will be seen from the above that from 1834 to 1857 the coins of a number of foreign countries were legal tender in the United States. This was the period, roughly, when those foreign coins, the State bank notes and the private issues of notes formed the circulating medium, as there was little United States silver in circulation during that time.

The reduction in the weight of the half and quarter dollars, the dime and half dime in 1853 made those coins less valuable as coins than as bullion, hence they circulated freely, and by 1857 the quantity in circulation made unnecessary the use of foreign silver.

In selecting the Spanish dollar as the coin to be kicked out by the United States dollar, the cartoonist was influenced no doubt by the fact that those coins were by far the most numerous of the foreign coins in circulation here. The Act of 1857 treated all foreign coins alike and handed all of them their hats.

Some of the younger collectors will be surprised to learn that the act authorizing the coinage of the now well-known and decidedly popular 1856 Eagle cent was not passed until February 21, 1857. And this opens a subject for controversy. Were the eagle cents dated 1856 really coined before the passage of this act? If so, are they patterns or a regular issue? Or were those dated 1856 coined in 1857 after the passage of the act?

Of the cartoons themselves, they will suggest the thought that the art of the cartoonist has made wonderful strides since 1857.

SMALLER HALF CROWNS AND NO "BOLSJEVIKER."

The mint masters of Scandinavia will meet at a conference to discuss various propositions in regard to their coins. When these are ready they will be laid before the Three-Countries Government for action.

"The plan to be undertaken is not exactly a new one," says Ivar Thronsen, the engraver, in the *Kongsberg News*. "It consists of an idea I have studied out, and it was discussed at a coin conference held between the three countries on the 12th and 13th of November of last year. At that time the chiefs of the Scandinavian Riksbanks, as well as the three representatives from each country's mint met. This conference was held particularly to discuss what action was to be taken during the uncertain periods the war brought in its connection with the striking of coins, and whether we should continue to strike iron coins, etc. In the meantime the war was almost at its end when the conference took place. We then commenced action on an improvement on our various coins. Our silver coins contain more silver than is necessary. In other countries there is only one legering, but we have several. The idea then would be to use a silver legering of 300 per cent. It will contain the same silver as previously, but less copper. The new 50-ore pieces of silver would be smaller in size, which is nevertheless a benefit. The difference is not large enough on a 50-ore coin or one-krone piece. Nickel coins would be struck of 25 and 10 ore denominations. These coins will be larger than the present ones, they being too small. Besides these changes we may revive the striking of two-krone pieces as well as kronas, so that after a while we will get rid of the unpleasant subsidiary currency." (The one and two krone notes are called "Bolsjeviker" because they are unpopular.)—Free trans. by J. DeL.

CANADA'S NEW CENT NOT YET ISSUED.

Some months ago it was rumored that the size of the Canadian cent would be reduced during 1919, but as an issue of the large size appeared early this year, Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal wrote to the Minister of the Mint regarding the reduction in size, and received the following reply: "Nothing seems to have been decided yet about the new cent."

Mr. McLachlan also sends us the following clipping which appeared in the press, dated Ottawa, March 3:

"The Minister of Finance gives notice of a resolution providing for a weight, fineness, etc., of the bronze cent. This is necessary in order to make provision for the coinage of a smaller cent piece, it being announced some time ago that this would be done. The larger coins now in circulation will continue to be current and a legal tender."

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EDITORIAL.

COLLECTING GERMAN COINS.

A writer in a recent issue of one of the philatelic magazines strongly urges that in the future stamp collectors refuse to collect the stamps of Germany and her allies in the late war; that they remove the stamps of those countries already in their albums, and that they boycott all stamp dealers who handle those stamps. The writer does not say so, but we infer that by "German" stamps he means all stamps that have been issued in Germany, even those before the war, and perhaps those issued by the German States prior to the confederation in 1871. This proposition was conceived, no doubt, by a feeling that by her conduct during the war Germany had forfeited all right to be considered on an equality with other countries; that it should be treated as an outlaw nation, or considered as not existing or never having existed.

The position the numismatists of this country will take on this question has not manifested itself, except that so far no tendency has been shown

by them to either dispose of their coins of those countries or to refuse to buy others, and we believe there is no more loyal or patriotic body of men in this country than the numismatists.

The numismatist does not issue coins nor cause them to be issued. He collects those that have been issued by governments of all ages, whether those governments were good, bad or indifferent, or whether their monarchs or rulers were saints or sinners. He studies the coins and preserves them for the benefit of the present and future generations.

During the past four years there have been issued in Germany a great variety of coins and tokens, medals and paper money, and a collection of coins of Europe of those years that did not contain specimens of at least some of the issues of Germany would be very much like a history of the late war without any reference to the part played in it by Germany.

A collection of coins of Europe of the first few years of the nineteenth century that did not contain coins of Napoleon and of those that resulted from his campaigns would fall far short of being a representative collection of the coins of that period. And Napoleon was as cordially hated by the other countries of Europe as William Hohenzollern is despised today outside of Central Europe. But we have not heard that Englishmen ever refused to collect coins of Napoleon or France, or of the many other countries in whose coinages the successes of the little Corsican are reflected, and Napoleon was more disliked by England than by any other country of Europe.

Collectors can be intensely American; they can be thoroughly loyal; they can refuse to purchase goods made in Germany; and at the same time they can collect coins and tokens and medals and paper money issued in Germany during the war, or before the war, or after the war, and be consistent. They can ostracise Germany in a commercial way, but they cannot blot out the fact of her existence or as a coin-issuing country, and it is on those coins, tokens, medals and paper money issued since 1914 that much of her history has been written.

However coin collectors may feel about collecting the coins issued during the war by the two empires that are now tottering upon their foundations, it is not likely that any will be disposed to remove from their collections the coins of Germany and Austria-Hungary issued prior to the war, nor the coins issued during the last 400 or 500 years by the various and numerous coin-issuing authorities within the boundaries that now roughly mark the borders of those two countries. This series includes many remarkable pieces—remarkable from many points of view. They are the backbone of the modern coins of Europe, and have about as little to do with the late war as the pine-tree shillings had to do with the Civil War.

We can all be patriotic and loyal, but we can be sensible as well, in collecting coins.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Varieties of Cents of 1796.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Referring to Dr. Ross' attempted classification in *THE NUMISMATIST* and attempted groupings of 1796 cents, with his apologetic admission that he could not identify all of them or describe them, I wish to say in this respect that any man who can decipher varieties of 1796 cents from his so-called groupings is a puzzler who is the superior of any who lived in ancient Egyptian eras. If he doubts this, let him try to classify his 1796 cents by

this "system." Such attempts only lead into Cretan labyrinths from which he never will extricate himself. Besides, his statement regarding several of our 1796 cent numbers are identical is silly and without foundation of fact. I have consulted with Mr. Gilbert in regard to this, and he shares the same opinion. I am perfectly willing also to place Mr. Gilbert's clear-thinking head against that of any other expert on U. S. cents, and both of us refuse to take seriously the statement that our numbers are duplicated.

Yours respectfully,

New York, March 20, 1919.

THOS. L. ELDER.

Correction in Dr. Ross' Classification.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In my partial classification of the 1796 cents published last month the unintentional omission of the words "obverse dies" makes it appear that I considered Gilbert & Elder's coins C, D, G, J and L the same. In reality, I believe these obverse dies are the same, but the combinations with the reverses are different, with the exception of D and J.

GEO. R. ROSS.

Lebanon, Pa., March 24, 1919.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION.

We take pleasure in printing the following letter from Mr. J. P. Legastelois, the engraver, of Paris, expressing his appreciation of the reproduction of one of his medals in the September, 1918, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, under the heading "Come Lead Your France to Victory." The letter was addressed to the President of the American Numismatic Association, and we are indebted to Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal for the translation:

Paris, 27th January, 1919.

Mr. the President of The American Numismatic Association:

Sir—I pray you to have the goodness to accept all my thanks for the eulogistic notice of which my medal "La Marne" was the subject in *THE NUMISMATIST* of September, 1918. Of this I did not receive communication until to-day, by the hands of Mr. Salle, Inspector of the Colonies.

It is a great honor for me to have been mentioned under these circumstances, and I shall look upon it as a precious souvenir that will encourage me in the work, to which I have consecrated myself since the commencement of the great war.

With my most sincere gratitude, Mr. the President, please accept the expression of my highest and most respectful regards.

J. P. LEGASTELOIS.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, January 15th, 1919. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Messrs. Ernest Charles Kocq and A. B. Twiggs were elected Members of the Society.

Major Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., read a paper on the coins inscribed + PERERIC ;, or + PERERIEM : the attribution of which has proved to be one of the greatest puzzles in the British series. Rejecting absolutely the former attributions to the Earl of Warwick and to Earl Ferrers, as also the suggestion that the name on the obverse was intended to suggest HENRIE, the lecturer, before advancing a new explanation of his own, mentioned two points on which he found himself in agreement with previous investigators—(1) Mr. W. J. Andrew is right in thinking that the coins were issued by some person or authority claiming power through England, but wrong in concluding that the inscription on the obverse signifies IMPERATRICE, that is to say, "(money) of the Empress"; (2) Mr. G. C. Brooke's opinion that the inscription is intentionally obscure is right, but his view that it is without meaning is wrong. The coins are of the same style, design, workmanship and lettering as Stephen's first type (Hawkins 270), and it may therefore safely be inferred that they were struck from

dies, constructed with official irons, made by the proper officials in the usual place—namely, the Tower of London—and in this they differ from all coins issued in the name of Matilda. It is therefore necessary to ascertain a period during the currency of Stephen's first type, when it was considered impolitic, unsafe, or undesirable to place his name and royal title on the coins. Such a period is to be found between the date of the battle of Lincoln (February 2nd, 1141), soon after which Stephen was cast into prison at Bristol, and November 1st, 1141, when he was set free in exchange for Robert Earl of Gloucester. The mint officials were doubtless both cautious and conservative, and they adopted a sort of saving compromise. It is certain that the learned faction of either party would not be content with a meaningless inscription, and that to have used a form definitely committing them to either party would have been fatal to the mint officials in the event of the success of the other. Mr. Carlyon-Britton therefore suggested that the mysterious legend was intended to be read as follows:—

(1) By the King's party: P(ecunia) E(st) R(ecte) E(xpressa) R(ege) I(n) E(arcere) M(anente).

(2) By the partisans of the Empress: P(ecunia) E(st) R(ecte) E(xpressa) R(egnante) I(mperatrice) E(omitissa) M(atilda).

Mr. S. Spink exhibited 6 varieties of the pennies with different inscriptions in illustration of the paper, and Mr. W. C. Wells one variety.

Other exhibitions were:

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Noble of the issue of 1346, weight 128.5 grs., reading TRANSIGN for TRANSIGNS.

By Mr. E. C. Kocq: A set of banknotes, on the Bank of Venice, issued by the Austrians for the great push in Italy in 1918.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Club was held Friday evening, March 14th, at the New Grand Hotel, President A. R. Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Connor, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Proskey, Swanson, Smith, Valentine, Wyman and Wormser. Guest present: Mr. Gorham of Englewood, N. J.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Executive Committee reported as follows: Mr. Elliott Smith, the chairman, called attention to the fact that ocean and river steam navigation had made remarkable progress in this country since the time of Robert Fulton's experiment with the "Claremont," in 1807, to the year 1819, at which time the first ocean steamship crossed the Atlantic. The latter year was memorable for the following attempts in navigation:

April 10—The steamship Savannah, the first steam craft to cross the Atlantic Ocean, leaves the City of New York for Savannah, Ga., on the first leg of her historic voyage. She was of 380 tons burden.

May 26—The transatlantic steamship Savannah leaves the city of Savannah bound for Liverpool, England.

May 28—The steamboat Independence, pioneer steam craft on the Missouri River, goes up that stream as far as Franklin.

June 2—The steamboat Harriet, pioneer steam craft on the Mississippi River, arrives at St. Louis from New Orleans, after a trip of 27 days.

June 20—The American steamship Savannah arrived at Liverpool, England.

September 22—The first steamship on Lake Erie begins its trip.

Mr. Smith stated that as our April meeting occurred on the 11th of the month, exactly one hundred years after the departure of the "Savannah" from New York, the event be commemorated by an exhibition of medals, tokens, etc., illustrating steamships and steamboats, transportation tokens and the four most interesting coins or tokens in your collection.

Mr. Smith informed the Club that the Park Avenue Hotel had dispensed with the colored waiters and that he thought it would be a much better meeting place for the Club. Messrs. Wormser, Valentine and Wyman spoke in favor of continuing at the New Grand Hotel, and after a general discussion it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that we continue to hold our meetings at the Grand.

Under head of new business Mr. Smith brought up the question of placing all the ex-presidents on the Executive Committee as ex-officio members,

without vote. After general discussion the matter was laid on the table.

Mr. Connor, one of our members from Metuchen, N. J., made his first appearance in four years, and stated that he regretted his inability to come to every meeting, owing to the fact that he is connected with a bank and for the past four years has had to work nights to keep up with the increased work. He stated that he would be pleased to invite the Club to his home in Metuchen some time in the near future.

Mr. Gorham, guest of Dr. Valentine, stated that he had heard so much about the pessimists' club from Dr. Valentine that he just had to come and look us over, and that he only discovered this evening that it was numismatic club.

The next order of business was exhibits of Peace Treaty Medals.

Mr. D. Proskey's exhibit: Nero, large bronze with the closed Temple of Janus, which occurred only during universal peace. George II, 1757, first peace medal made in America, silver, original. George III, large peace medal, given to American Indians, silver. President Jas. Madison, large peace medal for Indians, silver. Medal struck by the Holland Society commemorating Holland's treaty with United States, 1783, designs copied from the original "Fantissimo Foedere Junctae" medal. Athenian Olympian Games, 1896, bronze. Riga, Livonia Music Festival, 1836, bronze. London Athletic Club Medal, presented to "Mrs. Wm. Waddell, 1877," bronze. Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., Goat Medal, in silver. Monticello Whiskey card and Anna Eva Fay's Mascot card, both copper. Scovill Manufacturing Co. Centennial Medal, 1902, bronze, with recipient's name struck in with tablet die.

The following coins and medals relating to peace treaties were an exhibit by Mr. M. Wormser:

1. Magdeburg "Interim" thaler, (1550).
2. Peace of Passau, 1555. 1855 thaler, struck in commemoration of Third Centennial by Frankfort.
3. Peace with the Turks. 1604. Holy Roman Empire. Emperor Rudolf I.
4. Convention of Leipzig, 1631. Saxony medal.
5. Peace of Westphalia, 1648. Broad medallic thaler.
6. Peace of Westphalia, 1648. Medallic thaler.
7. Peace of Westphalia, Hamburg. 2 ducats on celebration of anniversary, 1649.
8. Peace of Westphalia, Regensburg medallic thaler on celebration of anniversary, 1649.
9. Peace of Westphalia, Nurnberg, 1649. Square "hobby-horse ducat."
10. Peace of Westphalia, Saxony. Gotha thaler, 1650, upon celebration.
11. Peace of Westphalia, Saxony, Electoral line. Triple thaler, upon celebration.
12. Peace of Westphalia, First Centenary, 1748. Dutch medal.
13. Peace of Westphalia, First Centenary, 1748. Leutkirch, ducat.
14. Peace of Westphalia, First Centenary, 1748. Kaufbeuern, medal.
15. Peace of Nymwegen, 1679. Mayence thaler of Archbishop Anselm Francis.
16. Peace of Ryswick, 1697. Mayence, ducat.
17. Peace of Ryswick, 1697. Mayence, ducat, different type.
18. Peace of Ryswick, 1697. Mayence, double ducat.
19. Peace of Ryswick, Anniversary Celebration thaler of Nurnberg, 1698.
20. Peace of Ryswick, Anniversary Celebration 5 ducats, 1698, Nurnberg.
21. Peace of Rastadt, 1714. Ducat of Baden.
22. Peace of Breslau, 1742. Satirical medal upon Pragmatic Sanction.
23. Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle, 1748, medal.
24. Peace of St. Hubertusburg, 1763. Nurnberg thaler.
25. Peace of St. Hubertusburg, 1763. Austria medal.
26. Peace of St. Hubertusburg, 1763. Hamburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ Portuguese.
27. Peace of Teschen, 1779. Thaler, Brandenburg-Ansbach.
28. Peace of Basle, 1795. Fred'k William II of Prussia.
29. Peace of Frankfurt, 1871. Prussia thaler.
30. Peace of Frankfurt, 1871. Bavaria thaler.

31. Peace of Frankfurt, 1871. Saxony thaler.

32. Peace of Frankfurt, 1871. Bremen.

Mr. Wormser's remarks were as follows:

"Mr. Proskey correctly stated that the number of coins and medals struck to commemorate peace treaties is very large; yet after spending some time in looking over my collection I could only muster the above comparatively small exhibit. It is quite varied, however, and presents a concise survey over European history of the last 450 years.

"An admirable work on the subject is the auction catalog of our fellow-member, Mr. M. Schulman, of a sale held in October, 1913, entitled 'Pax in Nummis,' to which I have had reference, and the arrangement of which I followed, i. e., in chronological order, but grouping anniversaries immediately after the original event.

"No. 1 commemorates satirically the very temporary religious compromise, in 1500, known as the 'Interim,' by which the contentions between the Protestants and Catholics were patched up in a manner satisfactory to neither side, and the coin, struck by the City of Magdeburg, represents the Interim in the shape of the Devil, with the sentiment, 'Get thee hence, Satan, thou Interim.'

"These religious differences were more permanently and satisfactorily adjusted a few years later by the Treaty of Passau in 1555, which was to keep the religious bones of contention in balance for about 50 years at any rate, and No. 2 represents the third centennial of this event, celebrated by the City of Frankfurt.

"No. 3 is an interesting oval medal struck by Emperor Rudolf II, upon a treaty with the Turks, in 1604, the name of which, however, does not appear.

"No. 4 is a medal celebrating a convention concluded at Leipsic, in 1631, for the purpose of further adjusting religious matters under dispute.

"The succeeding series, Nos. 5 to 14, commemorate the all-important Peace Treaty of Westphalia, which brought to a conclusion the terrors of the Thirty Years War and pacified warring Europe for a few years, as well as various celebrations held upon its ratifications, and upon its centenaries. Thus, No. 7 commemorates the celebration by the City of Hamburg; No. 8, with the picture of Noah's Ark and the dove of peace, that at Regensburg; No. 9, the celebration at Nurnberg, when the Imperial Delegate, Count Piccolomini, was honored by a parade of boys on hobby-horses, to whom these coins were thrown as prizes; and No. 11, a very fine triple thaler of the Elector John George of Saxony. The Centennial celebrations in Holland, at the towns of Leutkirch and of Kaufbeuren, are memorialized in Nos. 12, 13 and 14.

"The next series shows peace treaties incidental to the wars against Louis XIV of France; the attractive thaler of Archbishop Anselm Francis of Mayence, No. 15, with a scale weighing the olive branch of peace against the sword of war, for the Peace of Nymwegen in 1679; and the three gold coins of Lothar Francis, archbishop of Mayence (Nos. 16-18), with the emblems of peace in the shape of Concordia-Pax, and an altar.

"The anniversary of this treaty was apparently celebrated with some consequence at Nurnberg in 1698, as the thaler and 5-ducat piece, of similar dies, Nos. 19 and 20, were issued there.

"The treaty, though called a 'universal peace,' did not last long, however, being only a scrap of paper, as only a few years later the War of the Spanish Succession again engulfed Europe in the throes of war.

"While the Peace Treaty of Utrecht terminated this war for some of the involved Powers, France and Germany came to an understanding only about 2 years later, at Rastadt, in the lands of Ludwig, the young margrave of Baden, under the guardianship of his mother, Frances Sybilla, who issued the attractive ducat No. 21, showing their conjoined heads.

"The following group recalls to us the wars of that old militarist expert, Frederick the Great; No. 22, a Dutch satirical medal upon the woes of Maria Theresa, showing four Powers attempting to cut up a map of her lands at the Peace of Breslau in 1742; Nos. 24, 25 and 26, upon the blessings of peace after the treaty of St. Hubertusburg following the burdens of the Seven Years' War, and No. 26 particularly, showing the Temple of Janus closed; finally, No. 27, upon the Peace of Teschen, concluded between Bavaria, Prussia, Austria and Saxony.

"No. 23 belong to this period and is especially interesting, commemorating the Peace Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle, in 1748, between France, England and the United Provinces, and at the same time an eclipse of the sun. One side shows the sun in eclipse, above a landscape, emblematic of war; and the other, part of the globe, radiant with sunshine, to which the dove of peace ascends. To quote the above-mentioned catalog:

"After the definite conclusion of the Peace of Aix-La-Chapelle, the preliminaries of which had already been signed the night of April 30-May 1st, an eclipse of the sun appeared, on July 25, 1748, which was visible in Europe, Asia and Africa. When a short time later, the sun shone brightly again, the hope of peace was again revived."

"No. 28, belongs to the period of the wars incidental to the French Revolution, when in April, 1795, the Peace of Basle was concluded between France and Prussia, by which Prussia dropped out of the coalition of European sovereigns against the young republic.

"The last four numbers finally commemorate the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, as celebrated by several of the constituent political parts of the German Empire, that of Saxony, with a figure of peace astride a horse, being particularly attractive, even though it shows the characteristic German exultant militancy."

Meeting adjourned 10.30.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary and Treasurer.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, PITTSBURGH.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society of Pittsburgh was held on Tuesday evening, March 4th, in the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Members present: Dr. Wilharm, Messrs. Boyle, Kraft, Gaede and Gibbs.

After regular business meeting exhibits were made as follows:

Mr. Boyle: 1907 \$10 U. S. gold, regular issue; same, wire edge variety with periods; \$5 gold, 1804; \$10, 1801; \$2½ gold, 1807; foreign gold—Prussia, 1807, 20 marks; Transvaal, Kruger pound; Philippines, one peso, gold, 1861; also U. S. gold \$3, 1854, 1855, 1883.

Mr. Kraft: U. S. Cents, 1796, double struck date; 1796, 1817, 1838, 1846, 1849, 1857, and half cent of 1809.

Dr. Wilharm: Uncirculated crown of Basel, Switzerland, 1756; Rosa Americana halfpenny, 1722; Massachusetts cent, 1787; Vermont cent, 1786; U. S. half cents, 1794 (beautiful, gem), 1804.

Mr. Gaede: U. S. half dollar, 1836; various foreign copper coins.

Mr. Gibbs: Odd and curious coins, including silver ingot of Japan, weighing 12 ounces, entirely covered with minute inscriptions; four varieties Chinese knife money; Aztec bronze coins; Kimmeridge coal money; forty varieties Spanish cob money, including counterstamped 8-real cobs for Costa Rica, Honduras, Martinique and Guadeloupe.

H. D. GIBBS, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The forty-fourth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held February 18th at the office of the Secretary, Suite 329, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. The meeting was called to order by the acting President, Mr. O. G. Beardslee. Members present: Messrs. Hill, Hitchcock, Haagenten, Brandon, Twitchell, Mohr, Todd, Turrill, Gurley, Landecker, Reimers, Gill, Zerbe and Steinman. Guest present, Mr. Hugo Goldsmith.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read communications to the Governor of California, Mr. Rud. Kohler and Chas. B. Turrill. Communications from the above correspondents read by the Secretary.

Fixed price-lists of the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., also Mr. Rud Kohler, were passed around among the members for their inspection.

Upon motion of Mr. Gurley, seconded by Mr. Gill, it was carried that the members of the Society should each contribute from their duplicates some suitable specimen to form a nucleus for a cabinet.

Upon motion of Mr. Gurley, seconded by Mr. Turrill, it was unanimously carried that the report of Mr. Zerbe, chairman of the Committee on Medals,

be placed on file, to be acted upon at a future date left to the discretion of the Chair. It was also moved and carried that the Committee on Medals be kept in existence until further notice.

Mr. Steinman presented the application of Mr. Rud Kohler of New York for non-resident member. He was unanimously elected.

Mr. Zerbe presented the application of Mr. Hugo Goldsmith as active member in the Society. Mr. Goldsmith was unanimously elected.

Messrs. John Gill, A. S. Twitchell, B. Brandon and H. L. Hill, a majority of the Board of Governors, acting upon the motion made at the last meeting, unanimously selected Mr. Farran Zerbe to fill the unexpired term for President.

Washington and Lincoln were subjects governing the exhibits and discussions. The principal address was delivered by Charles B. Turrill, historian of the Lincoln Grammar School Association, and included interesting references to the observance of Lincoln's death in San Francisco and the erection here of the first statue to Lincoln. Washington's personal attention to the operation of our country's first mint and that our first silver coins were produced in 1792 from private silver plate supplied by Washington were topics presented by other members. Many interesting specimens of coins, medals and paper money relating to Washington and Lincoln, and a personally written check of each, were found in the exhibits.

The meeting then adjourned until March 25th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal held its February meeting at the Château de Ramezay on the 21st of the month. There were present: Messrs. S. M. Baylis, L. A. Renaud, E. Vaillancourt, O. M. H. Lapalisse, Victor Morin, J. C. A. Elliott, R. W. McLachlan and a number of others.

A paper was read by the Rev. Father Melancon on the "Marine Law" of the fifteenth century. This showed that the Portuguese made claim to the whole of the seas traversed by their ships, to the exclusion of those of all other nations. This claim was resented by the Spaniards, and after a good deal of controversy the matter was arranged between the two, giving the right only of priority of discovery of the lands bordering on the seas, and not of the whole ocean.

Mr. L. A. Renaud exhibited a Confederation Medal in silver; medals of The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, in gold, silver and bronze; medals of Lord Aberdeen in silver and bronze, and medals of the opening of the Victoria Bridge in silver and bronze.

R. W. McLachlan exhibited five portrait medals of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, who had just died, and also a penny, halfpenny and farthing of Jamaica, in proof, struck at the Royal Mint at Ottawa, bearing the letter "C" under the bust, the mint mark of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The second monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, March 5. The following were present: Miss Naerup, Messrs. Leon, Lawless, Brown, Boyer, Hinckley, Carey, Josephson, Rachtus, Davis, and Dr. Luttenberger.

The meeting was called to order by the President. Harry F. Williams, Judson Brenner, Geo. H. Blake, Fred Michael, B. Max Mehl, Alexander Rachtus, and S. Archie Hamilton were elected to membership.

Lots were drawn for membership numbers, 33 numbers being drawn.

Mr. Boyer was given a vote of thanks for printing membership blanks and announcement cards.

The Secretary was authorized to subscribe for *Spink's Circular*, and to send for auction catalogues for the Club.

Communications were read from Mrs. E. C. Bassett, asking for information concerning some coins in her possession, and from Alexander Rachtus, asking for coins or medals of Lithuania.

The Secretary then announced that a friend of the Club has offered a

gold proof set of 1908 as a Reward of Merit Prize for members of the Club, the rating of members to be based on attendance, original contributions, exhibits, and parliamentary record. The Club voted to accept the offer.

President Hinckley presented the Club with an Illinois Centennial Half Dollar, which will grace our cabinet.

The Exhibits were as follows: By Mr. Leon: Two types of \$50 California slugs, a \$5 Mormon Deseret piece, two types of uncirculated 1793 cents, and a Higley copper.

By Mr. Wilson: A collection of English copper coins, ranging from a twopenny cartwheel of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a farthing, and a large World's Fair Medal.

By Mr. Josephson: A 5-centime piece issued by the Ville de Besancon, France; a 2-heller iron piece, and 5, 10, and 25 centime pieces of the last French issue.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society met at 4.30 P. M. on Friday, February 28th, with Mr. Wheeler presiding. Present: Messrs. Shepardson, Stearns, Joy, Comstock, Shumway, Morse, Wheeler, Storer, and as guests, Messrs. Denton and Steinmetz.

Mr. Spencer J. Steinmetz was elected a member.

Mr. Shepardson showed a sheet of ten 5-cent notes of Charleston, S. C., dated 1862, and unsigned.

Dr. Storer showed from the Appleton collection the superb New Jersey 1786 cent, Maris 11-G, believed by Mr. Maris to be unique.

Mr. Comstock showed a Chinese 100-cash piece, a "fuang" of 1850, used as a token in the ruby mines of Cochin-China; several coins of the Portuguese Indies; a Chihuahua two-peso of 1914-15 alloy of gold and silver, and a cast peso of Chihuahua of 1811, counterstamped for Tobago, with the additional counterstamp of Joseph Napoleon. The query was raised if this was the only Napoleonic coin used in America.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 73rd meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, March 12th, 1919, with Vice-President William C. Stone in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Converse, Curtis, Drowne, Emery, Morse, Morris, Oliver, Pond, Prevost, Sheen and Stone.

The minutes were read for both January and February meetings and were approved. The Treasurer then made his report, and was asked to report on delinquents at the next meeting.

Ellen M. Shumway presented the club, through Mr. Stone, with a book entitled "Coins and Coinage." Mr. Morse, of the Publicity Committee, made a suggestion for a card to be inserted in various notices to advertise the club, and upon motion by Mr. Prevost, seconded by Mr. Oliver, it was moved that the Publicity Committee have 2500 cards printed. Motion carried.

Mr. Prevost then moved that the by-laws be changed to read "Secretary and Treasurer," instead of "Secretary-Treasurer." Motion laid on the table until the next meeting.

Mr. Stone, of the Entertainment Committee, then read a paper on "America's First Liberty Loan," which was very ably presented, giving in detail the method the Continental Congress used to raise money, and upon motion by Mr. Pond, seconded by Mr. Sheen, a vote of thanks was given Mr. Stone.

The usual auction was held and the meeting adjourned at 10:15.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Rochester Municipal Museum, Tuesday, January 7, 1919. The one hundred and sixty-first meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President S. J. Handler. Members present: Messrs. Handler, Merritt, Borradaile, Maunovry, L. G. Amberg, Raymond, Wolfe,

W. H. Amberg, Putnam, Savage, Yawger, King, Gillette, Bunnell, Burling, Loizeau and Haringx.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

This meeting was held at the Rochester Municipal Museum on invitation of Curator Putnam, who saw to it that we were all "smoked up" and otherwise entertained. Our Society owes much to Mr. Putnam's encouragement and interest in promoting our ever-growing exhibit at the Museum.

Moved by Mr. Loizeau, seconded by Mr. Wolfe, that a vote of thanks be extended to the retiring officers for the very satisfying and enjoyable lunch furnished by them at our Annual Meeting, December 17th. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Putnam, seconded by Mr. Yawger, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Geo. H. Blake of Jersey City, for the good intention shown in his sending us a Chicopee Bank \$5 bill (received through Dr. French), and that we return him the bill, as at this time it is impossible for us to dispose of it to as good advantage as we did a former one for the benefit of the Red Cross. Carried.

The Dinner and Entertainment committees reported progress.

Moved by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Merritt, that \$5 be presented Miss Nellie E. Miller, former Secretary Amberg's stenographer, for services to the Society. Carried.

Treasurer Borradaile rendered his yearly report, which showed a balance in the treasury of \$324.34, an increase of \$16.44 over a year ago.

President Handler appointed Dr. French, Messrs. Merritt and Yawger a committee to procure a suitable present for Mr. Milton H. Roblee, to be given him at our Annual Dinner.

Samples of the Annual Medal of our retiring President, Mr. Yawger, were shown in different finishes, and finish for this year's medal decided upon.

Our former Secretary, Mr. W. H. Amberg, received the thanks of the Society for funds donated for the cost of indexing our Society in the City Directory.

After adjournment the members had opportunity to inspect our exhibit at the Museum, and much interest was shown in its further growth.

FRED B. KING, Secretary.

The 163rd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, February 4th, 1919. Members present: Messrs. Handler, L. G. Amberg, Loizeau, Haringx, Merritt, Wolff, Yawger, Gillette, Hicks, Horner, Bauer, Burling, Borradaile, Raymond, W. H. Amberg, Savage, Koeb, French, Stanley, Maunovry and King. Mr. G. Carlson was present as the guest of Mr. Wolff.

The minutes of the last meeting and report of our Annual Dinner were read and approved.

A letter from Dr. J. M. Henderson, regretting his inability to be with us at our dinner, was read.

The Medal Committee reported progress and hopes to select a design at our next meeting.

Mr. Merritt had on exhibition over 500 lots of coins catalogued by him for his auction sale of February 8th. They included American Colonials, Washington cents, United States gold, silver and copper coins, Greek silver, Ancient Chinese and Foreign crowns.

Mr. King presented the Society an 1856 flying eagle cent for its collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Mr. W. H. Amberg showed two English sovereigns and two half sovereigns of different type, also three type varieties of "Keep your temper" tokens.

On motion, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned.

FRED B. KING, Secretary.

SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE R. N. A.

The Seventh Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at Hotel Rochester, January 21st, 1919, the members, their wives and sweethearts and invited guests assembling at seven o'clock and repairing to the Ad Club Rooms to the strains of the orchestra at 7:30, where covers were laid for forty-five. The tables were decorated with pink carnations and ferns.

Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman of Syracuse University, whose genial personality and genuine interest in our "hobby" is always an inspiration, was again present, and, indeed, our dinners would not be a complete success without him.

We considered ourselves especially favored by the presence with us as our guests, Mr. Carl Wurtzbach of Lee, Mass., President of the American Numismatic Association, than whom there is no man in the numismatic fraternity we so love to honor; Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, Pa., whose genial presence always adds a pleasure to our dinners, and who is always sure of a hearty welcome; Mr. Howard R. Newcomb of Detroit, who we really think has a most kindly feeling in his heart for the R. N. A., which we feel very sure does not surpass our regard for him.

All did full justice to a thoroughly good dinner, through which were interspersed good music and the singing of popular and patriotic songs.

After the coffee and cigars our President turned the assemblage over to the tender mercies of the toastmaster, Dr. George P. French, who made the most of his opportunity to make things interesting for everybody.

The toastmaster called on Mr. George Gillette, who, in well-chosen words, presented to Mr. Milton H. Roblee, manager of Hotel Rochester, a loving ring, an antique intaglio, beautifully set. Mr. Roblee responded in his usual hearty way, and while disclaiming ability as an orator, his remarks were sincere and to the point. Our Association is greatly indebted to Mr. Roblee for his uniform courtesy and constant favors, and the ring but slightly expressed our appreciation.

Dr. Zimmerman gave us a most interesting and instructive talk on "My Impressions of World-wide Travel." He spoke of archaeological objects which he had seen in eight years of travel about the world, and described in a very vivid way objects of ancient history, such as the tombs of Egypt, the catacombs of Rome, and of ancient and modern customs of the Chinese, as well as in India and South America.

The toastmaster then introduced Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, who insisted that he could have made a better speech had he known of the toastmaster's intentions. However that may be, he has the happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time, and fully maintained his reputation.

One of the new medals of Mr. Yawger, our past President, was presented him in behalf of the Association by Dr. French.

Mr. George Bauer, as Chairman of the Memorial Medal Committee, explained in detail and exhibited to those present several designs for the medal, most of them by our Mechanics' Institute students. The selection of a definite design will be made shortly.

Letters of regret were read from Mr. Moritz Wormser, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Mr. J. M. Oliver and several others who were unable to attend.

Mr. J. A. Koeb explained the process of medal making, carrying us in an interesting way from the crude metal to the finished production.

After letting most of the Past Presidents have their innings, the toastmaster declared that as a physician he always recommended plenty of sleep, and inasmuch as it was then 1 o'clock, he would "call the game." So closed one of the most enjoyable and pleasant dinners of our history.

FRED B. KING, Secretary.

AWARDED FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE.

First Lieut. Theodore Rosen of the 315th Infantry of the Liberty Division (79th) returned to his home in Philadelphia a few days ago wearing the French Croix de Guerre and bearing scars of numerous wounds. Lieutenant Rosen is a brother of Mrs. B. Max Mehl, the numismatic dealer of Fort Worth, Tex. A Philadelphia newspaper recently contained a lengthy narrative of his experiences while fighting in France. He lost his right arm, the thumb of his left hand, a machine gun bullet passed through his right cheek, another through his left wrist, and he had 24 head and body wounds from an exploding hand grenade. For a time it was thought his sight and hearing were totally destroyed, but the medical authorities state that he will in time regain these. He is a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Rutgers College. He enlisted in May, 1917, shortly gained a commission as second lieutenant, was promoted to first lieutenant, and went to France in July, 1918, from Camp Meade, Maryland. He is 23 years old.

THE 1918 ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. H. H. Yawger of Rochester, Librarian of the American Numismatic Association, and who served so acceptably as President of the Rochester Numismatic Association during 1918, will be surprised that his modesty permitted the use of his portrait on the annual medal of the R. N. A. But the issue of these medals seems to be governed by the iron-clad rule that every President of the Association, upon retiring from office, must permit his features to be preserved on metal for the benefit of coming generations of collectors.



The medal has only recently been issued. The reverse is from the same die that has been used on previous annual medals. The dies were cut by Mr. J. A. Koeb, a member of the R. N. A., and they were struck by Bastian Brothers of Rochester. It is in bronze of a lighter color than the preceding issues of the series, and has an exceptionally beautiful finish—a new method which the firm is using.

CONFEDERATE NOTE WITH FAKE BACK.

Upon the back of a \$2 Confederate note of Feb. 17, 1864 (Allen No. 79) is printed in green ink the design shown below. The note comes from Mr. C. E. Walters of Philadelphia, who states that he has submitted it to a number of old collectors, and that many of them have never seen or heard of such a back. The note itself appears to be genuine.



There are two rather odd features about the back. If the parties responsible for it merely desired to make another variety—even a fake one—why was not a back purporting to be for \$2 used? Why make it for \$1000? The workmanship is excellent, except the corners and the center. The error in the spelling of "Dollars" is so glaring that it must have been done intentionally. Otherwise the plate might be thought to have served legitimately some years ago for an issue of State bank or other notes.



The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 1, 1919.

- 2026 R. A. Gurley, Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, Calif.
 2027 George M. Gifford, 198 Main St., Fairhaven, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the May issue.

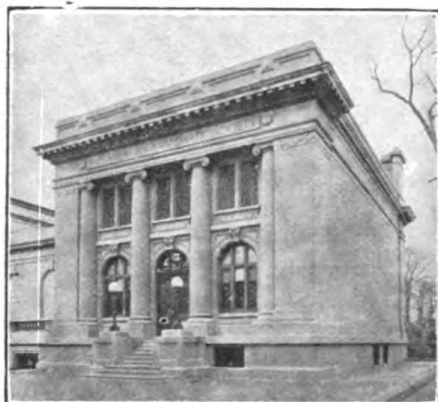
APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
William L. Bruce (General), 33 First St., Wyandotte, Mich.	John M. Oliver E. D. Curtis
W. T. Ballagh (American Coins), Nevada, Mo.	John M. Oliver Preston C. Pond
William A. Gaede (General), 199 S. Dithridge St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm John M. Oliver
Charles T. Shean (U. S.), Kimball Hotel, Springfield, Mass.	John M. Oliver C. A. Frazer
Anton Mohr (Obsolete German), 822 Alvarado St., San Francisco, Calif.	I. Leland Steinman Farran Zerbe
James M. Foos (General), Wapakoneta, Ohio	Otto Kersteiner Dr. J. M. Henderson
Mrs. Mary A. French, 15 Clifton Street, Rochester, N. Y.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson George P. French
George A. Katzenberger (U. S. Coins), 124 W. Main St., Greenville, Ohio	Otto Kersteiner Dr. J. M. Henderson

Springfield, Mass., March 20, 1919.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Renewals of membership in the A. N. A. and subscriptions to The Numismatist for 1919 have been exceptionally prompt this year. A few, however, have overlooked this important matter. If you are one of them, won't you please attend to it without further delay. Dues, 50 cents. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$1.50. Total, \$2.00. Send both to John M. Oliver, General Secretary, 30 Rochelle Street, Springfield, Mass.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITION:

Coins and Medals Commemorating
Treaties of Peace,
and German Satirical Medals.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M

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Secretary:

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Curator:

HOWLAND WOOD

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A METHOD OF MAKING PLASTER REPRODUCTIONS OF COINS AND MEDALS.

Museums and private collectors have frequent occasions to make reproductions of various specimens in their cabinets, both for the benefit of other collectors and organizations, for reproduction in books and for purposes of study. Photographing a coin is the customary way of securing the exact record of it, but this method does not always satisfy all the requirements of scholars. Rubbings or paper impressions, ink transfers and tin-foil impressions are for the most part decidedly unsatisfactory. An exact plaster reproduction has proved the best method. A brief account of a way which has proved best suited for coins and medals is here presented for the benefit of numismatists.

The methods heretofore employed have been to make the molds of sealing wax, wax compositions (such as electrotipers or dentists use), fusible alloys and sulphur. All of these mediums require heat in some form, and unless the best material is used these molds shrink on cooling. The handicap of expense and inconvenience attaches to all of these methods. The American Numismatic Society has been experimenting for some time on the easiest, quickest and best method of reproducing coins in plaster of paris. The method finally adopted is as follows: A mold is made of the composition known in the trade as plastoline or plastocene. These can be obtained at any artist's supply store. Experience has shown that the buff or beeswax color is better than the olive green, because of the presence of sulphur in the olive green form and its consequent effect of discoloration with silver pieces unless great care is used.

For handling this plastocene the most convenient method is to fill shallow round or square boxes, such as pill boxes and boxes medals often come in, or tin preserving-tumbler covers, levelling the surface. This prevents spreading. Before making the impression of the coin, the surface of the plastocene should be lightly sprinkled with talcum powder, which can be bought in bulk at a drug store (unscented), for a few cents. This talc should be carefully rubbed over the surface. The coin then should be gently and gradually pressed into the molding material, and to get the best result, pressure of the thumb should be applied to the bottom of the box so that the wax is pressed into all the depressions of the coin. To remove the coin from the wax a slight pressure from the under side of the box may be employed, if on turning the box upside down, the coin or medal does not jump out easily with a snap of the wrist. It is well to have a soft mat on the table to catch the coin, should it slip or drop.

To make the cast from this mold, the best dental plaster should be used. Various methods for mixing the plaster with water are in vogue. Enough water should be added to make the mixture of about the consistency of thick cream or thin mayonnaise dressing. If an especially hard cast is desired, a little alum mixed with the water will accomplish this result. A little sugar mixed with the water will retard the quick hardening of the plaster which is advantageous if many coins are to be cast at one time.

Most collectors and museums prefer the casts slightly tinted. This can be accomplished by dropping into the plaster solution, buff, brown or grayish dyes. Another method is to mix with the dry plaster powdered colors, such as ochre, burnt sienna or other agreeable shades. The amount to be used is determined largely by personal taste and experimentation. The pouring of the plaster into the molds requires some little experience and considerable knack, as bubbles are very apt to form in the bottom of the depressions made by the high parts of the coin. By holding the box in one hand and pouring the plaster from a small bowl or spoon into the molds, and gently tilting the mold so that the plaster flows over the whole surface, the air that would form bubbles is pushed out before the mixture. Pour enough plaster into the mold so that an outside rim is formed. This plaster should be left in the mold until it is hard enough to handle and can easily be taken from the mold with a knife or the thumb nail. Before the plaster

gets too hard, but not before it is past the stage in which it would be easily defaced, the rough edge should be carefully pared down to the diameter of the coin. The obverse and reverse of the piece are in two separate parts and can then be mounted on a card so that both sides can be seen and studied at one time. It will readily be seen that the method which has been described provides a simple and inexpensive means whereby numismatists can exchange exact reproductions of the pieces in their cabinets when it is impossible to send the pieces themselves. The possibilities of such procedure will occur only after thought has been given to how much is involved, and not until a realization comes of how much better than any other this method is. Added to the possibilities offered by photographic reproductions and with the present-day facilities for intercommunication, the stimulus to the description of classes or series of coins and medals should be tremendous. The educational possibilities are very great. There seems no reason why students of classical art and literature in colleges should not work from casts of coins when it is impossible to secure the originals.

HOWLAND WOOD.

A FURTHER WORD ABOUT WAR MEMORIALS.

In the January number of *THE NUMISMATIST* the matter of medals which might be given to returning soldiers was drawn to the attention of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Under date of February 25th, The Federation of Arts has sent out a circular urging very much the same ideas which were expressed therein. This circular lists the opportunities and methods for establishing such memorials, and gives some helpful suggestions as to the forms they may take. It is a significant thing that the paragraph on medals is perhaps the most extended of them all, and it so well describes the difficulties incident to securing a good medal that it is quoted intact:

"Medals.—To make a good medal is one of the most exacting things an artist can be called upon to do. Properly to execute a medal takes much time and study, even from the most skillful and experienced. It is not the work of the die-maker, or for the artist who works simply on paper, or for a combination of the two. The designing of a medal should be entrusted only to those who have a fine sense of composition, skill in draughtsmanship, and a knowledge of the subtleties of relief. Not only is the space limited, but the range of ideas and motives adapted to relief is limited. People are inclined to ask too much to be told on a medal. While a sketch on paper or a water-color may be valuable as a preliminary step, an order to strike the medal should never be given until the design has been developed in relief, as even a very careful drawing may give a false idea of the relief itself."

All lovers of the medal must use every opportunity to uphold the highest standards and to insist that anything short of the best is undesirable.

WHAT THEY THINK OF OUR MAGAZINE.

The following is from a collector and dealer in coins and paper money, located in Indiana, a member of the A. N. A. for many years:

"You are giving us a splendid magazine. Keep going."

In renewing his subscription, a reader in Lebanon, Ohio, writes:

"*THE NUMISMATIST* has been very interesting this year. It improves with age."

A new subscriber from Binghamton, N. Y., writes:

"Received sample copy of your magazine and am well pleased with it. Please enter my subscription for one year."

A new subscriber from Allerton, Ill., writes as follows:

"Some time ago I wrote asking for a copy of *THE NUMISMATIST*, receiving the same. I have read it, and am now sending money order to pay for 1919 subscription. This will fully state my thoughts and opinion of the magazine. Am interested, and a coin collector. Please enter my name and send the January issue."

A GIFT OF COINS TO BRITISH MUSEUM.

(From the Christian Science Monitor.)

The trustees of the British Museum have just had presented to them a valuable collection of ancient British coins by Sir Arthur Evans, to whom they were bequeathed by his father, Sir John Evans, the distinguished archaeologist and geologist. A great and indefatigable numismatist, Sir John Evans, in 1864 wrote an important book on this subject, which has remained a standard work, entitled, "The Coins of Ancient Britain." Among his other writings are "Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain," published in 1872 and again in 1898. He also wrote many separate papers on archaeology and geology, among which was "Flint Implements in the Drift."

Sir John Evans was president of the Society of Antiquaries from 1885-92, and president of the Numismatic Society from 1874-1908. As president of the former, he was ex-officio a trustee of the British Museum and subsequently, to which his son makes reference in the letter accompanying his gift, a permanent trustee. Sir Arthur Evans is also a distinguished archaeologist and numismatist, but his work has lain chiefly in the Balkan States, where he has made some very remarkable discoveries, and more particularly in Crete, concerning the early history of Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean, about which he has written in his books on the *Ægean* and on *Crete*.

The ancient coinage of Great Britain came originally from the Gauls, though it took on its own independent form very swiftly. Money came in trade first of all across the sea, and once established as a means of barter, quickly spread over the country. The earliest coins were copies of Philip of Macedon's "stater," the name for the principal gold coin of ancient Greek states and the prototype of all later coins. Sir John Evans, after a comparison of their weight with later coins, and from a study of the gradual degradation of the types, placed the origin of the coinage between 200 and 150 B. C. As Sir Arthur Evans writes in his letter to the Keeper of the Department of Coins at the British Museum, "how few realize that a century and a half before the Roman Conquest the early Belgic invaders had not only brought this country within the range of classical influences, but had actually produced a graduated coinage derived from Philip of Macedon."

To follow the country's development in the light which is shed upon it from earliest times, by studying its coinage, is now made possible for the public through the immense labors of Sir John Evans and the munificence of his son. Among many discoveries of great interest in the history of numismatics was that made in 1874, of a hoard of English coins, some of them of Mercian kings, some of kings of Kent, some of archbishops of Canterbury, with a few of Ecgbirth's coins. They were found at Delgany in Ireland and must have been struck not later than A. D. 830. Sir John Evans concluded, and others have since confirmed his decision, that they must have been carried to Ireland as booty by the Viking Fleet. In 834 A. D. the Vikings attacked Sheppey, sailing from Ireland, and must have carried their coins back to Ireland with them, where they were to remain hidden for more than a thousand years.

The collection which Sir Arthur Evans is presenting numbers about 1700 pieces, and is the most complete of its kind in the world. The British Museum already possessed a fine collection of ancient coins which has received much attention from numismatic authorities, and they will now find themselves with a fresh field of extraordinary richness and variety wherein to continue these explorations so ably initiated and directed by the original owner of the coins.

In his letter to Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Department of Coins, Sir Arthur Evans writes:

"After these lean years, during which the British Museum has suffered from government parsimony more than any national institution of the kind, either among friends or foes, it is right that individuals should do what lies in their power to make up for these deprivations. As a personal contribution toward this end I am handing over to you, unconditionally, my father's unique collection of ancient British coins. To them I have added his Gaulish and Iberian series.

"I may say that, as regards the ultimate disposal of his ancient British collection, my father, realizing the claims that might weigh with me on

another side, had left me absolute discretion. I feel, however, that in presenting the collection to your department I am fulfilling his most intimate wishes. It is, moreover, a fitting tribute to his memory that it should be permanently connected with the museum, to the welfare of which, as trustee, he had so long and so actively devoted himself.

"My own researches, indeed, in the past, had partly covered the phase of our early history that this collection represents, and I have been able to add to it some specimens illustrating Celtic expansion in Eastern Europe. But, apart from preoccupations and interruptions caused by the war, my own work has been drawn into still earlier channels by my Cretan investigations. I cannot, therefore, any longer hesitate to transfer the collection to a place where it will be more readily available for other students. I am the more encouraged to hand it over to your own keeping from the high sense of the services which—true to the traditions of the Department of Coins and Medals—you have rendered to numismatic science, a branch of research that derives such special value from the precision that it imports into the study of history and art, but which has been strangely neglected in some of our seats of learning.

"I have felt, too, that our National Museum had the highest claim to the possession of what, in fact, is a unique illustration of an interesting chapter of our 'island story'—the first satisfactory record of which, largely based on this collection, was indeed supplied by my father's work on 'The Coinage of the Ancient Britons.'

"How few realize that a century and a half before the Roman Conquest the early Belgic invaders had not only brought Britain within the range of classical influences, but had actually introduced a graduated coinage derived from that of Philip of Macedon. No one, certainly, who has not studied the numismatic evidence can have any idea of the extent to which, with 'the felt approach' of Imperial Rome, these influences had developed before the days of the Claudian conquest. I do not expect that many of those acquainted with Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline' realize that such a prince actually existed in ancient Britain under not very different conditions of palace life and foreign relations, still less that he and his colleagues in the British predecessors of Colchester, St. Albans, and other towns were striking coins with finely executed Graeco-Roman types and Latin inscriptions. At the present time, indeed, these first advertisements of a British claim to enter the circle of civilized nations may have a certain interest even for those who are not archaeologists. In the early Belgic issues on British soil, too, they may find a seasonable reminder of the permanence of the geographical ties that bind us to our continental neighbors, which are still of such vital consequence to us after the lapse of over two millennia."

COINAGE AT OTTAWA MINT FOR 1918.

The following table shows the coinage executed at the Royal Mint at Ottawa, Canada, for 1918, as reported by Deputy Master James Bonar:

For Canada—	No. of pieces.	Nominal value.
Fifty Cents	832,805	\$ 416,402.50
Twenty-five Cents	4,167,533	1,041,883.25
Ten Cents	5,109,450	510,945.00
Five Cents	5,790,276	289,513.80
Total	15,900,064	
One Cent	13,084,983	\$ 130,849.83
For Newfoundland—		
Fifty Cents	360,000	\$ 180,000.00
For Jamaica—		
Penny	187,728	\$ 3,754.56
Halfpenny	248,717	2,487.17
Farthing	206,516	1,032.58
	642,961	

PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE, FEBRUARY 18.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the Crichton Collection on February 18, 1919, by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex. There were over 1500 lots, and the amount realized was \$6000.

1652 Willow Tree Shilling, very good	\$29.00	Mormon \$5.00, 1849	32.60
1652 Oak Tree Shilling	11.50	Cents. 1793 Wreath, Crosby 9-G	17.25
1652 Oak Tree Shilling, Crosby 3-D	15.00	1796 Bust type, similar to G. 37, V. G.	10.50
1652 Oak Tree Sixpence	8.50	1796 Gilbert 15, Unc.	42.00
1652 Pine Tree Shilling	12.25	1799 Very good	35.00
1652 Oak Tree Threepence..	5.25	1819 Small date, Unc.	4.20
1787 Connecticut Cent, 33-S.	4.80	1821 Ex. fine	10.00
1787 Immunis Columbia Cent	12.00	1822 Wide date, Ex. fine ...	7.35
1787 Fugio Cent, Unc.	2.25	1839 over '36, about fine ...	15.50
1788 Vermont Cent	3.25	1846 Low 6, Unc.	4.20
1722 Rosa Americana Two-pence	6.30	Half Cents. 1793, V. F.	6.80
\$10.00 1795	35.00	1804 Plain 4 with stems	19.75
\$10.00 1796	40.00	1804 spiked chin, Gilbert No.8	21.00
\$10.00 1799	20.00	1804 spiked chin, G. No. 11..	26.00
\$10.00 1804	41.00	1809 inner circle	3.75
\$10.00 1907, St. Gaudens, wire edge	30.00	1826 leaf high	2.50
\$10.00 1907, St. Gaudens, wire edge, periods	62.00	1856 copper nickel	12.00
\$5.00 1807, new type	11.00	1792 Half disme	31.50
\$5.00 1814, fine	24.00	1860 Half dime, stars	10.00
\$5.00 1818, Ex. fine	29.50	1796 Dime, Unc.	8.35
\$5.00 1820, fine	41.00	1859 Dime, rev. 1860, proof.	33.50
\$4.00 1879, proof	105.00	1853 Quarter dollar, no rays and arrows	8.75
\$3.00 1854 D. mint	42.00	1849 Quarter dollar, O. mint, Unc.	14.50
\$3.00 1883	10.00	1796 Half dollar, V. G., 15 stars	81.50
\$2.50 1796, stars	76.00	1836 Milled edge half dollar.	3.00
\$2.50 1832	21.00	1877 Pattern half dollar, bronze, A. W. 1540	8.00
\$2.50 1845 O. mint, fine	40.00	1871 CC. half dollar, Unc. ...	20.00
\$1.00 Gold, 1864, Ex. fine ..	22.50	1872 CC. half dollar, Unc. ...	15.25
\$1.00 Gold, 1865, proof	43.75	1873 CC. half dollar, no arrow heads, Unc.	31.50
\$1.00 Gold, 1880, proof	7.35	1794 Dollar, "fine for coin"..	64.00
\$50.00 1851, U. S. Assay ...	125.00	1852 Dollar, proof	85.00
\$20.00 1853, U. S. Assay ...	33.00	1900 Leshar dollar	12.85
1849 Moffatt \$10.00	23.00		
Carolina \$2.50	60.00		
Colorado \$5.00, Clarke & Co.	21.00		

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

A news item from New York states that Miss Elsie De Wolfe, recently returned from France, has been notified by the French Government that she has been awarded the French Croix de Guerre with the bronze star for displaying courage during a fire in March, 1918.

A great amount of Russian currency is at present turning up in Copenhagen, Denmark, but all the banks have united in branding it "no good."

While President Wilson was home between his two visits to France the National Institute of Social Sciences bestowed upon him the Society's Liberty Service Medal in recognition of his work for conspicuous service to humanity. Oscar Straus, chairman of the committee, made the award.

It is announced that the final part of the collection of Mr. H. O. Granberg, comprising the most unusual assortment of gems that has been offered in many years, will be sold by B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Tex., within a few weeks. The catalog is now in preparation.

A CANADIAN (?) TOKEN BELIEVED TO BE UNIQUE.

Mr. H. D. Gibbs of Pittsburgh, Pa., sends us the token illustrated below, stating that he would be glad to receive any information concerning it or whether or not a duplicate exists.

It may be briefly described as follows: Size of halfpenny. The obverse has a windmill between two vines, date, "1810," below. The reverse has the front view of a tavern with a horse tied in front, below which are the words "No Credit." Edge plain.



Mr. Gibbs states that the piece first made its appearance in the Sandham sale in 1884, lot No. 67, and was purchased by Mr. Cutting. At the sale of the Cutting collection in 1898, by Mr. Lyman H. Low, it was sold as lot No. 15. Regarding it Mr. Low stated in the catalogue: "I am hardly prepared to assert that it ever homed in Canada, but wherever it may have strayed from, I have yet to see its duplicate." Since that time it has passed through several hands and has been declared a Canadian token by Mr. Henry Chapman and others.

NEW MONEY FOR POLAND.

An Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw, dated February 23, says that within three months Poland will introduce new paper money, the unit of which will have the same value as the French franc, under an act now before the Diet. The reason for the step is the feeling that Poland should have its own national money, and also a monetary standard which could be quoted abroad, since at the present time there are three or four different kinds of foreign moneys in Poland, all varying in value. This makes it difficult for Poland to make necessary foreign purchases. The money will be issued by a new national bank, which may possibly be termed the "Fatherland Bank," when the division of lands has been decided.

While Poland is making an effort to secure foreign credit, to stabilize her money, for the present, as she has little gold or silver within her borders, the value of the new money rests on Poland's national guarantee, plus what is owed her by Germany, which is, first, the 800,000,000 marks printed during the German occupation and guaranteed by German banks; second, German marks circulating in Posen and in Poland which are estimated at 2,000,000,000; third, sums which Germany should restore to Poland for war requisitions and thefts, and, fourth, Poland's share in the claims for indemnities from Germany established by the Peace Conference.

The new Polish money probably will be replaced later, or readopted, when the Peace Conference settles the question of the money standard to be adopted.

WORLD CURRENCY MAY FOLLOW PEACE.

A cable dispatch from London to the *New York Times* is to the effect that banking and financial interests in London are being canvassed as to their opinion of an international currency after the conclusion of peace. It has been suggested that the war costs to the League of Nations be pooled and that the sum necessary to pay the interest be contributed by the individual nations upon an equitable basis. The League would issue its own securities, and the bondholders would thus have security backed by the entire league. The different nations would pay their interest to the League in the proposed new international currency. It is believed that such a currency would be accepted at par in all parts of the civilized world.

"VOTE THE LAND FREE."

The meaning of the expression "Freedom of the Seas" is one of the questions which the Peace Conference will be called upon to interpret, and it promises to be one of the most difficult problems it will have to solve. As yet it has no numismatic side.

Before the Civil War the United States had before it a problem in some respects as difficult of solution as the present international one. This question was of the freedom of the land, and not of the sea. Submarines or big navies played no part in it, of course. It referred solely to the extension of slavery into the new States and Territories. The slogan "Vote the Land Free" was the campaign cry of the anti-slavery extension or Free Soil party in the election of 1848, in which General Taylor was successful, and as a campaign medalllet the supporters of the party had the slogan



stamped upon a number of the large copper cents, some of which were holed and worn as buttonhole badges. Most of them, however, were not holed, and as they passed from hand to hand they served a two-fold purpose—a medium of exchange and as anti-slavery extension propaganda. The large copper cents seem to have been the only coins so stamped. They are not particularly rare, but are historically interesting, as they relate to a question the solution of which shook the foundations of the Republic a little later, and even which in 1848 and earlier was causing much anxiety.

THE DISAPPEARING DOLLAR.

(From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.)

A brief dispatch from Philadelphia recently told of perspiring employees in the mint in that city shoveling silver dollars "into the fire," preparatory to transforming them into bullion. The coins were, we doubt not, shoveled into crucibles, as a certain element of waste would attach to melting them in an open fire.

What interests us most is not the manner in which these dollars are being melted, but the fact that they are disappearing, because from this we argue that the West has been divorced from the silver dollar. It seems but a few years ago when an Easterner who crossed the Mississippi river was looked upon with a mild degree of curiosity because he tendered bank notes of small denominations in payment for food or drink.

There are still a few "iron" dollars tucked away in New England, and their possessors may hold them, with the feeling that they will increase in value if the mint continues to melt all it can get of the once respected coins.

COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Quarter Dollars, 1,072,000; Dimes, 2,910,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 2,832,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 12,191,000.

Coinage executed for foreign countries:

Philippine Islands: Silver, 146,000.

Peru: Bronze, 7,000,000.

Nicaragua: Bronze, 750,000; nickel, 100,000.

MEXICAN PAPER MONEY IN THE FLAMES.

(From the Borderland Collector.)

A million pesos of the Mexican paper issue known as Infalsificables were officially burned recently by the Mexican monetary commission agency in Mazatlan, Sinaloa. This issue is now being retired by the Mexican Government.

The Infalsificables, or uncounterfeitable, are decidedly the prettiest issue of paper money made in Mexico during the years of revolution. The bills are in denomination of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos. They are of different designs, and many of them are strikingly pretty. The ones and twos were printed in Mexico, while the other denominations were executed in the United States. They are on good paper and so covered with small lines and designs that it is supposed they cannot be counterfeited, hence the name.

These notes issued to take the place of the Vera Cruz issue came out at a time when Mexican money was at a very low market and for current money of a country were for a time very cheap. The last few months have, however, seen a very rapid rise in Infalsificables, with some of the denominations rather scarce along the border. At the rate at which they are being retired, in a very short time some will be rare.

COINAGE OFFENCES IN ENGLAND.

During the year 1916 28 persons were convicted for coinage offences in England and Wales, as compared with 99 in 1912, 89 in 1913, 56 in 1914, and 41 in 1915. Of the 28 convictions, 17 were for felony—8 for making of counterfeit coin, 1 for the felonious possession of moulds and other implements used in the manufacture of such coin, 8 for uttering or possessing counterfeit coin after a previous conviction for a coinage offence. In all, the police took possession of 432 pieces of counterfeit coin, as compared with 1,603 in 1913, 893 in 1914, and 356 in 1915.

DR. H. R. STORER AWARDED MEDAL.

Having written in his earlier years on subjects that have aided in "the control of pestilence among soldiers and sailors of the United States," Dr. H. R. Storer of Newport, R. I., well known to most numismatists and an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, has been awarded by the American Social Science Association, a branch of the National Institute of Social Sciences, its gold "Liberty Service Medal." It was of special interest in that it was awarded on Christmas Eve last.

COINAGE AT THE MELBOURNE MINT.

During the year 1916 the Melbourne Mint undertook, for the first time in Australia, silver coinage for local circulation, 11,574,806 silver coins being struck, and issues of the nominal value of over £600,000 being made. The charges made for the manufacture raised the total revenue of the mint to a sum exceeding the net expenditure, thus producing a considerable gain to the State Treasury on the year's work.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The 332d American Infantry Regiment received at Genoa, Italy, on the 22d of February, a gold medal in recognition of American intervention on the Italian front. The presentation was made on behalf of the City of Genoa.

J. DEL.

U. S. COINS WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

Among the coins of the United States withdrawn from circulation during the calendar year 1917, most of which were purchased over the counter at the mints and assay offices, were the following: \$3 gold pieces, 15; gold dollars, 258; trade dollars, 200; 20-cent pieces, 268.

WITH THE PRESS JOKE EDITORS.

Spend a few minutes with the press joke editors on coin and currency subjects. The following represents several weeks' accumulation of clippings from various publications, most of them sent in by readers.

Father Was Right.

"Say, pop, what does 'E Pluribus Unum' on a dollar mean?"
 "Strictly speaking, my boy, it means that many are needed now where one used to do the work."

It's Ancient, But It's Honorable.

A small boy had been given a penny with a hole in it. Handing it to a still smaller companion, he said:

"Jimmie, I dare you to go into that shop and buy something with this penny."

Jimmie was quite willing. Entering boldly, he said:

"I want a doughnut." And, taking it, he hastily presented the penny.

"Here," said the girl, "this penny has a hole in it."

"So has the doughnut," announced Jimmie, triumphantly holding its up.

This One Probably Came From England.

"Here," said Teddy's father, showing the little boy a coin, "is a penny three hundred years old. It was given to me when I was a little boy."

"I say!" ejaculated Teddy. "Just think of anybody being able to keep a penny as long as that without spending it!"

Numismatics in the Parlor.

Eliza D. Trott will give a reception to his Sunday-school class on Friday evening. The feature of the evening will be 25 questions on the American 1-cent piece.

Most of Them Charge a Hundred.

Oh, he swallowed half a dollar

And it lodged below the collar

But by a stroke of scientific skill

The coin was excavated

When the surgeon operated

And the man "coughed up" a twenty-dollar bill!

People Are Slow in Palestine.

General Allenby, the hero of the recent big victory in Palestine, is fond of telling a story concerning the guilelessness of a certain Indian soldier of his army. There is, it appears, a good deal of counterfeit coin in circulation out there, and one day the soldier in question tendered at his canteen a 10-piastre piece which, on examination, was found to be bad. The canteen steward called his attention to the fact, and at his request handed the coin back to him in order that he might examine it. He turned it over and over, scanning it closely. Then he said, quite innocently:

"You say this coin is counterfeit, sahib. I think you must be mistaken, for the date upon it, you will observe, is 1900. If it were false, surely it would have been found out before this."

And For Collecting Purposes, Too.

The only purpose for which a dollar is as good nowadays as it was four years ago is to get 10 dimes or 20 nickels from a bank.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

The Greatest Collector of All.

"What," asks John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "do I want with more money?"
 We'll bite, John. What do you want with more money?—*Detroit News*.

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for your business is made upon my record of continuous successes extending for over fifteen years!

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"I have your letter with check in full settlement, for which I thank you. I wish to say business with you has always been highly satisfactory. Hoping you will always receive the patronage which your business methods deserve,

"Sincerely yours,

"C. W. COWELL."

(For whom I have sold a total of approximately \$20,000.00 worth of coins.)

"I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the excellence of this last catalogue of yours. You have carefully compiled the items, you intelligently present them so that one can at a glance see just exactly what you are going to sell, and your type and press work are superior in quality.

"JAMES H. MANNING,
"Albany, N. Y."

"Very glad to receive such a nice lot out of your sale, and thank for your good services. Enclosed find draft to pay this bill. Very glad you got through the influenza. You are needed, and we cannot well spare you.

"L. J. W.,
"Rochester, N. Y."

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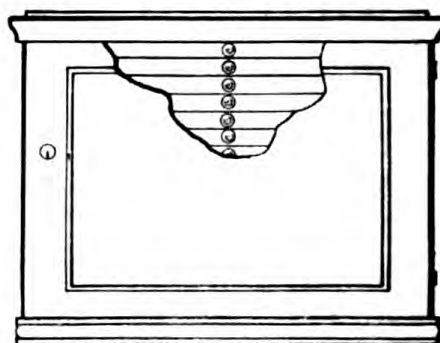
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

MAY, 1919.

No. 5

THE MONETARY CROWN-TITLES OF THE EMPEROR COMMODUS.

By FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN,
University of Oregon, Eugene.

Theodosius the Great, one of the strongest and most constructive of the Roman Imperial line, minted his coins under one single crown-title, maintaining a simple formula unchanged throughout his eventful regime of sixteen years—an example that was without precedent in the history of any important reign. Commodus, on the other hand, one of the weakest and least royal of the Emperors, exerted a childish ingenuity in discovering variations in his name, succeeding, during the twenty-two years of his incumbency as Caesar and Augustus, in devising upwards of ninety different formulae for his obverses—this, too, an example breaking all precedents and a feat never quite achieved by his successors. The contrast is a startling revelation, the man of deeds exhibiting real majesty in his one inflexible name, while the pusillanimous dabbler revels in the cumulation of titles and shifting legends.

We are reminded by this almost spectacular antithesis that, of all the many fascinating phases afforded by the study of Roman Imperial coinage, none could be more alluring than the evolution of the crown-title, with the consequent comparison of the ever-changing form it took in each succeeding reign. How IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS finally became, after many generations, D. N. HONORIVS. P. F. AVG. is a thesis in itself. But the almost countless combinations that came between the extremes, the manifold modifications in orthography, together with the minute variations in the system of abbreviating, these are fairly bewildering in their surprises. Commodus, though an extravagant master in such numismatic vagaries, was yet not far in excess over several Emperors that preceded and followed, so that his coins may be taken as a fair example of that element of variety which makes the Imperial series unique in the history of coinage.

The preponderance in variety which is unquestionably to be awarded to Commodus is due in large part to the complexity of his personal name, for, whether by lineal inheritance and family relationship or by right of discovery, this Princeps came to be the possessor of double the usual triad of names. But when to these were added six complimentary appellatives and another that was deliberately appropriated, together with the four regular titles that connoted sovereignty and the four that expressed the Emperor's official relations to the state, the army, and the people, Commodus certainly would not have been the erratic buffoon he was if he had not made capital of his titular assets. His formal numismatic title if ever written in its final entirety and in unabridged form would have resulted in this astounding composition:

Imperator Caesar Lucius (Marcus) Aelius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus Pius Felix Germanicus Sarmaticus Britannicus, Pater Senatus, Hercules Romanus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunicia Potestate Duodevicesimum, Imperator Octavum, Consul Septimum, Pater Patriae.

Cassius Dio has actually quoted for us a letter to the Senate in which the insufferable inanity of Commodus vents itself in all but three of the above names, but with the substitution of two others that are certainly the superlative degree in vanity—Pacator Orbis Terrarum and Invictus, "the Unconquered Pacifier of the World," together with the addition of Maximus to Germanicus. Fortunately, these last have no numismatic confirmation, and we are spared their farther discussion.

It is at once obvious that a complete formula such as the foregoing was never ventured on the coins. The ordinary money could scarcely have sus-

tained so staggering an array, even with both obverse and reverse at one's disposal. To subserve such a purpose, however, it would not have been inconsistent with Commodus's disposition to revolutionize the whole monetary system, to order larger coins, and to adopt yet more curt abbreviations. But it seems not to have occurred to the eccentric mind of Commodus to essay the entire list, even when the aggregation had attained its chronological maximum. As regards his personal name, the Emperor was inclined instead to prefer only certain portions at different intervals, to the exclusion of previous formulas. The complimentary titles, of course, as well as some of the civic titles, came in succession, so that in their case at least the variation was often due merely to cumulative effect or to a very natural tendency to advertise a fresh appellation to the neglect of former ones.

The subjoined tabular survey (on Page 191), compiled from a study of Eckhel's *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, and containing about *one half* of the known types, suggests at a glance some interesting deductions. A similar table of the coins of Antoninus Pius would discover in contrast but *seventeen* normal legends as a basis for slight variations in abbreviation, though his was a reign covering six more years than the period of his grandson's numismatic activities. It becomes evident, by reference to the table, that there were but four intervals wherein Commodus allowed a year each to pass without the introduction of a new style of obverse, "frenzied finance," if you please, as compared with the stable regularity of Antoninus's norms. Several of Commodus's years reveal five new styles each, one year as high as six. One style only seems to have enjoyed a popularity of five successive years; the majority were rapidly superseded by new formulae. One legend in its unabbreviated form on the first brass was accorded the unusual distinction of being resumed after a lapse of two years, as far as datable mintages may be read.

If Commodus had been disposed also to intermingle his purely official and civic titles with the legends of the obverse, as was the case with many of the Emperors, the variety, already excessive, would have been augmented to an incredible degree. But in this one respect at least he was temperate. The Consular, Tribunicial, Cacerdotal, and Military honors, and the *Pater Patriae* were perforce relegated to the reverses of his coins, and relatively few mintages contain these titles on the obverse.

So, with reference solely to the legends of the obverse and the throne-name thereon expressed, Commodus's coins, as a result both of personal whim and of successive titular awards, fall into fairly well-defined chapters. Three general epochs may first be described in the selection of the personal name, these three thereafter falling into sub-periods according to the acquisition of honorary and semi-official titles.

Chapter 1, A. D. 166-180.

The first of these larger epochs coincides with the years of incumbency as distinctively the Caesar, the heir-apparent and quasi-associate with the elder Emperor. It was in 166 A. D. that Marcus Aurelius Antoninus officially invested his son with the title of Caesar, though the latter was a lad of four years, and from this time until the death of Aurelius in 180, a period of fourteen years, the name of the younger Princeps is shown from his coins to have been Lucius Aurelius Commodus. It is true that on monuments dated in the earlier years of this period there is an additional *nomen* *Ælius*, but there is apparently no numismatic instance of the duplicated *nomen* until quite the closing years of Commodus's life, making the third chapter in the story of his mintages.

It was a curious combination, this name L. Aurelius Commodus, though fairly representative of the times, in which a breaking down of the old rules of nomenclature was becoming an epidemic. From his father, the Caesar inherited the *nomen* Aurelius. But the *praenomen* and *cognomen* were evidently given him out of compliment to his father's Imperial associate and son-in-law, part of whose name, previous to his connection with the Principate, had been Lucius Commodus. Though by the terms of his adoption a new name had been imposed upon him, his former name was not suffered to become obsolete, but was given unexpected resurrection in his namesake, the son of the elder Augustus.

Ordinarily this was regarded as a probationary period, during which the heir-apparent was styled Caesar, Prince of the Youth, and Son of Augustus,

TABULAR SURVEY OF CROWN-TITLES OF EMPEROR COMMODUS.		175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
Commodus Caes. Aug. Fil.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Aurel. Commodus Caes. Aug. Fil. Germ.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commodo Caes. Aug. Fil. Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Aurel. Commodo Caes. Aug. Fil. Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commodo Caes. Aug. Fil. Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commodo Caes. Aug. Fil. Germ. Sarm. Cos.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imp. Caes. L. Aurel. Commodus Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imp. Caes. Aurel. Commodus Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imp. L. Aurel. Commodus Aug. Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imp. Commodus Aug. Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Aurel. Commodus Aug. Germ. Sarm.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Commodus Aug.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Aurel. Commodus Aug. Tr. P. III (III) (V)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Aurel. Commodus Aug. Tr. P. III (III) (V)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Aurel. Commodus Aug. Germ. Sarm. Tr. P. III (III)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Antoninus Aug.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Antoninus Commodus Aug.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Antoninus Commodus Antoninus Aug.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Aurel. Commodus Antoninus Aug.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Antoninus Aug. Plus.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Aurel. Commodus Antoninus Aug. Plus.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Antoninus Aug. Plus.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Anton. Aug. Plus Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comm. Ant. Aug. P. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Anton. Aug. Plus Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Antoninus Aug. Plus Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Anton. Aug. Plus Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Aug. Plus Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. Fel. Aug. P. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. Fel. Aug. P. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. Aug. P. Brit. Fel.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. P. Fel. Aug. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Ant. P. Felix Aug. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Ant. Felix Aug. P. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. P. Felix Aug. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Commodus Antoninus Plus Felix Aug. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. Aug. P. Fel. Brit.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. P. Felix Aug. Brit. P. P.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. P. Fel. Aug. Brit. P. P.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Comm. Ant. P. Felix Aug. Brit. P. P.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imp. Commodus Aug. Plus Felix		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Ael. Aurel. Comm. Aug. P. Fel.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. Ael. Aurelius Commodus Aug. Plus Felix		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

and was accorded Consular and Tribunician offices. But Marcus Aurelius has astonished all posterity by the premature advancement of his unworthy son, sharing with him many of the highest honors usually restricted to the elder Emperor. During the term of his Caesarship, Commodus was hailed Emperor four times, was styled Germanicus and Sarmaticus, and was decreed the senior titles Augustus and Pater Patriae.

The years that passed between Commodus's appointment as Caesar and his first honorary epithet in 172 are represented by very simple obverses, the presumption being that they were all dictated by the Augustus himself. The simplest, comprising the prince's personal name with his one title, is in a class all its own:

L. AVR. COMMODVS. CAESAR.

With this one exception, all the obverses until those of the year 177, when Commodus began to employ his new title Emperor, were of the "Son of Augustus" type. And these also are clearly divided into successive groups by the acquisition of the names Germanicus and Sarmaticus. Previous to the award of the first of these names, the "filius Augusti" is styled simply Commodus, while the chief variation is in the name of the Augustus himself, as follows:

COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. F.
COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. FIL.
COMMODVS. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL.

Roman successes in Germany in 172 brought to Marcus Aurelius and his son conjointly the honorary epithet of Germanicus, though there is discussion in numismatic circles as to whether the latter employed his own title immediately. There is a coin in dispute, whose reverse dates it, in terms of the elder Emperor's Twenty-sixth Tribunician Power, in the year 172, and whose obverse reads:

COMMODVS. CAES. GERM. ANTONINI. ACG. GERM. FIL.

Whatever its exact chronology, the new title was ordinarily appended to the legends already in use, except that in mintages in which the Augustus is also given his share in the honors, Commodus's own honor is placed earlier in the formula, in order not to bring the two into awkward proximity. The superlative Germanicus Maximus, found on the monuments, Commodus seems not to have affected on his coins.

COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. F. GERM.
COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM.
L. AVREL. COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM.
COMMODVS. CAES. GERM. ANTONINI. AVG. GERM. FIL.

But this group was soon superseded after 175 by the introduction of still another title, contemporaneously with an expedition to the East, in consequence of which Germanicus never again appeared without its companion Sarmaticus. A variation is now to be noted, only once again to be employed upon Commodus's obverses—the use of the dative case. Such formulae were exceedingly common upon the reverses, but are agreeable exceptions when found upon the obverse.

COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. F. GERM. SARM.
COMMODVS. CAESAR. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM.
COMMODO. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM.
L. AVREL. COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM.
L. AVREL. COMMODO. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM.

It is quite a plausible assumption that Commodus did not attach to the ordinary and customary offices of the Principate the same importance which he gave to the more spectacular and unusual honors. P. M. was never associated by him with the crown-title on the obverse, and COS., TR. P., and P. P. but rarely, so that their sporadic appearance should be accorded particular emphasis. There is one lone obverse containing COS., the one commemorating his First Consulship in 177, with the legend, in the rare dative:

COMMODO. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM. COS.

On their return from their eastern campaigning, the two Emperors, father and son, were acclaimed Imperatores, and Commodus was thereafter deemed the mature associate of the senior Emperor. Simultaneously, "AVG. FIL," an expression which Aurelius and Commodus had brought into unique distinction, disappears from a prominent place on the coins of the realm. The earlier coins of the Emperor type fall into two classes according to the absence or presence of the title Caesar with GERM. and SARM. An intermediate legend is catalogued in which CAES. is employed without the two honorary *cognomina*.

IMP. L. AVR. COM.
 IMP. L. AVR. COMMODVS.
 IMP. L. AVREL. COMMODVS. GERM. SARM.
 IMP. CAES. AVR. COMMODVS.
 IMP. CAES. AVREL. COMMODVS. GERM. SARM.
 IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. COMMODVS. GERM. SARM.
 IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. COMMODVS. GERM. SARM.

In coins where Emperor appears as a *praenomen*, Commodus seems rather disposed to omit the title Caesar, as will be witnessed especially from subsequent groups.

The climax of premature honors was reached during the year 177, when Marcus Aurelius conferred upon his son the titles Augustus and Pater Patriae. The latter was ordinarily given a place on the reverse of Commodus's coins until late in his reign, but the immediate presence of AVG. added a marked dignity to the obverses, especially where it appears in the briefer formulae of the smaller coins in gold and silver.

COMMODVS. AVG.
 COMMODVS. AVGVSTVS.
 L. COMMODVS. AVG.
 L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG.
 L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG. GERM. SARM.
 IMP. COMMODVS. AVG. GERM. SARM.
 IMP. C. AVREL. COMMODVS. GERM. SARM.
 IMP. L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG. GERM. SARM.

Hitherto the Tribunician Power had been awarded no special honor on the obverses, but the closing years of this first epoch saw two styles of legend in which the TR. P. were restored to the dignity they had formerly enjoyed under Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. In fact, coins of the latter Emperor were still being contemporaneously minted with regular precision in which the elder Emperor was conscientiously numbering his holdings of the Tribunician Power. The two formulae read:

L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG. TR. P. III (III) (V)
 L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG. GERM. SARM. TR. P. III (III)

Chapter II, A. D. 180-191.

The generous list of thirty-two varieties of obverse, the fruit of an apprenticeship alone, was but prophetic of the numismatic frenzy that gripped Commodus upon his accession to the sole sovereignty in 180 A. D. Its first manifestation, shortly after the death of the splendid Marcus Aurelius, was the practical abolition of the former *praenomen* and a partial relinquishment of the *nomen* as well. Doubtless in honor of his father, Commodus now assumed the name Marcus Antoninus, with the occasional interpolation of the *nomen* Aurelius. This creation of a new personal name was accompanied by a complete deletion of the honorary titles Germanicus and Sarmaticus, which Commodus seems to have discarded as the Roman boy would his *toga praetexta*. These were now not distinctive enough for the egotistical Commodus, for his father had shared them equally.

Were it not for the presence of the Imperial likeness upon the obverse and the never-failing unit COMMODVS, the new formulae might easily be interpreted as belonging to an entirely new regime. The simplest forms of the revised legends are of course those of the smaller coins, but, even in the briefest, we find confirmation of that nervous craving of the Emperor

for novelty. The elements composing even the short formula are treated to processes of readjustment and inversion.

COMMODOVS.ANTONINVS.
COMMODOVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.
M.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.
M.ANTONINVS.COMMODVS.AVG.

A comparison of the two groups that now follow, eight with the *praenomen* IMP., but only three with the combination IMP.CAES., will yield farther corroboration of Commodus's apparent indifference to the precedents established by former Emperors. Trajan and Emperors of his ilk had been rather tenacious of the combination IMP.CAES. as initial factors in their titles, a pair that was rarely severed.

IMP.COM.ANTONINVS.
IMP.ANTONINVS.COMMODVS.
IMP.COMM.ANT.AVG.
IMP.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.
IMP.M.COMM.ANTONINVS.AVG.
IMP.M.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.
IMP.M.COMM.ANTO.AVG.

But Commodus's striving after variety was not restricted to the multiplication of names and titles and their unstable placement. There was now manifested in this second chapter of his numismatic chronicle a tendency to introduce heterodox abbreviations. Caesar was ordinarily abbreviated as CAES. or as C. Commodus now followed an infrequent precedent with CAE. The personal *praenomina*, unless there was reason to fear ambiguity, were almost universally denoted by their initials only. Commodus now foisted upon numismatic canons the form MAR., having employed it once before on a lone coin commemorating his father's apotheosis. The name Commodus too, hitherto abbreviated by COM. or COMM., now appeared as COMMO. or COMMOD. and even as COMO. And such freakish forms as these occurred in combinations upon the same coins.

IMP.CAE.MAR.COMMO.
IMP.CAES.MAR.COMMOD.
IMP.CAES.M.ANT.COMMODVS.AVG.

The legends thus far reviewed of the second period were characterized by the absence of any *nomen*. But Commodus had no intention of deleting wholly this portion of his name; it was merely a temporary neglect. AV-RELIVS now had its sporadic reappearance in all its old-time force and in its normal position. The first of the appended list introduces another curious abbreviation in AV., though witnessed in one mintage of the previous reign:

AV.COM.ANTO.AVG.
M.AVREL.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.
M.AVREL.ANTON.COMMODVS.AVG.
IMP.M.AVR.COMMODVS.
IMP.M.AVR.COMM.ANTONINVS.
IMP.M.AVR.COMO.ANTON.AVG.
IMP.CAE.M.AVR.COMMODVS.
IMP.CAES.M.AVR.COMMODVS.
IMP.CAES.M.AVR.COMMODVS.AVG.

The next new element that befell, to impart a still greater flexibility to Commodus's Protean crown-name, was the adulatory title Pius, in 183. It carried, and still carries, a far different connotation from that imparted by its first application, when this same Emperor's illustrious grandfather was the Antoninus Pius *par excellence*. The reason assigned by the historian for its award is in strange contrast to the beautiful legend that was current of the first Antoninus's "piety."

A study of the PIVS mintages will confirm the literary evidence that

Antoninus and Pius were not, in the case of their usage by Commodus, a sort of hyphenated compound name in honor of the original holder, but were separate accretions. Commodus had utilized the name Antoninus since 180, while three years elapsed before the award of the name Pius. Moreover the first coins of the reign on which PIVS is found reveal a separation of the two names, showing that no conscious connection was recognized. It was some time afterward that the acquisition of still other titles gave an occasional and accidental proximity to Antoninus and Pius in the royal titles. It was FELIX that came to be the acknowledged twin of PIVS, rather than Antoninus.

The addition of PIVS to the formulae already employed gave rise to the following group:

M.COMMODVS.ANTON.AVG.PIVS.
M.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.PIVS.
M.AVREL.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.PIVS.

And now, in 184, came a very welcome substitute for the abandoned GERM.SARM. The success of Roman arms in Britain gave occasion for the new honorary title Britannicus, a name that had been borne by none of the Imperial gentry since the ill-fated step-brother of Nero had taken it to the grave with him. Commodus now seized upon the title with avidity and gave it undying fame. With at least one of the re-shaped legends, he broke his own record, for Britannicus endured on the coins for five successive years. The appended group is one of the best examples of how a single formula was capable of variation without violent readjustment. The insertion of the *praenomen* and *cognomen* are the only additional factors employed and yet the group comprises nine different readings:

COMMODOVS.AVG.P.BRIT.
COMM.ANT.AVG.P.BRIT.
M.COMMODVS.AVG.PIVS.BRIT.
M.COMM.ANT.AVG.PIVS.BRIT.
M.COMM.ANTO.AVG.PIVS.BRIT.
M.COMM.ANTON.AVG.PIVS.BRIT.
M.COMMODVS.ANTO.AVG.PIVS.BRIT.
M.COMMODVS.ANTON.AVG.PIVS.BRIT.
M.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.AVG.PIVS.BRIT.

The following year saw yet another appellation awarded to the already much-named Princeps. This was Felix, "the Fortunate," with the same substratum of irony underlying the decree of the Senate. But it was ambrosia for Commodus and marked as well an important epoch in the evolution of the crown-title. Felix came in time to be considered an indispensable companion to Pius, such that a generation later probably employed the initials P.F. as glibly as the present age does U. S. and A. D. or H. R. H. Felix occasionally overshadowed the great name Britannicus. It will be noticed that the latter is omitted from the subjoined formulae:

M.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.PIVS.FELIX.AVG.
IMP.COMMODVS.AVG.PIVS.FELIX.

In fact, the placement of the new name discovered considerable vacillation on the part of Commodus. The combination of the two names Pius and Felix had not yet fixed itself in the conscience of either the Princeps or the people, and the length that the Imperial name had now acquired afforded excellent field for a still greater variety. If we take the new formula in the first datable order that can be determined and letter the component factors as follows:

M.COMM.ANT.FEL.AVG.P.BRIT.

the appended combinations will be discovered:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
a	b	c	e	f	g	d
a	b	c	e	f	d	g
a	b	c	f	d	e	g

The legends themselves read as follows:

M.COMM.ANT.FEL.AVG.P.BRIT.
 M.COMMODVS.ANT.FELIX.AVG.P.BRIT.
 M.COMM.ANT.AVG.P.BRIT.FEL.
 M.COMMODVS.ANT.AVG.P.BRIT.FEL.
 M.COMMODVS.ANT.AVG.P.BRIT.FELIX.
 M.COMM.ANT.AVG.P.FEL.BRIT.
 M.COMM.ANT.P.FEL.AVG.BRIT.
 M.COMM.ANT.P.FELIX.AVG.BRIT.
 M.COMMODVS.ANT.P.FELIX.AVG.BRIT.
 M.COMMODVS.ANTONINVS.PIVS.FELIX.AVG.BRIT.

In 189, the conviction seems to have seized Commodus that he had hitherto accorded but scant dignity to the august title *Pater Patriae*. He had heretofore confined it to the reverses of his coins, but now for three years its presence on the obverses gives rise to a distinctive group, in which P.P., after an obsolete practice, closes a well-rounded legend:

M.COMM.ANT.P.FEL.AVG.BRIT.P.P.
 M.COMM.ANT.P.FELIX.AVG.BRIT.P.P.
 M.COMMOD.ANT.P.FEL.AVG.BRIT.P.P.
 M.COMMOD.ANT.P.FELIX.AVG.BRIT.P.P.
 M.COMMODVS.ANT.P.FELIX.AVG.BRIT.P.P.
 M.COMM.ANT.FELIX.AVG.BRIT.P.P.

Chapter III., A. D. 191-192.

The Spinners had allotted one more year to Commodus, but it was ample time in which to publish another whim and to create a third distinct chapter in the evolution of his mintages. The royal clown had toyed long enough with Britannicus. It was discarded as summarily as had been Germanicus and Sarmaticus, and the Roman Empire was bidden to address its head under a new form. Commodus now affected the *nomen* *Ælius*, in honor again of a name once borne by his father's erstwhile associate, prefixing it with the old *praenomen* *Lucius* and appending the *nomen* *Aurelius*. During the period just closed, the *nomen* had been all but dispensed with. Its neglect was now to be more than attoned for by a doubling of its power. Commodus, early in his reign, had used this duplication of *nomina* in inscriptions upon the monuments, but this was its first appearance upon coins. So the closing year of Commodus's reign saw the following group:

L.AEL.AVREL.COMM.AVG.PIVS.
 L.AEL.AVREL.COMM.AVG.P.FELIX.
 L.AELIVS.AVRELIVS.COMMODVS.AVG.PIVS.FELIX.

Epilogue.

Following the deluge in names which Rome had been for years enduring upon the coinage, the piece which Septimius Severus struck *in memoriam* was strikingly eloquent in its brevity. There was no echo therein of the "Commodian Hercules," "the Pious, the Fortunate, the Hero of Britain," for this was its legend:

DIVO.COMMODO.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY CO. CHECK.

The increase in fare on many of the street-railway lines from 5 cents to 6, 7 and 8 cents has brought into use metal fare checks, making it possible to pay the fare with a single coin or token—a very great convenience.

One of the latest is by the Boston Elevated Railway Co., which now has an 8-cent fare. These were first issued February 22 last, and it is said that within a week they were extensively counterfeited. Besides the inscriptions, "Boston Elevated Ry. Co." and "Good for One Fare," they also have the fac-simile signature of "A. L. Wilson, Treas." They are struck in a metal composed principally of brass, or some metal brass-plated.

RUSSIA'S PAPER MONEY.

Collectors in the United States have heard much about the paper money issued in Russia by the Bolshevik Government, and many have received the impression that it is a distinctive issue. The following article from the *New York Evening Post*, from its special correspondent at Stockholm, corrects this impression, and also gives descriptions of the different kinds of paper money, which explains why, according to newspaper reports, business houses in parts of Russia are closing their doors, refusing to do business on the kind of money in use there.

The Bolsheviks' financial daily newspaper, *Finanzi i Narodnoe Khozaistvo*, does not ignore the fact that questions of note circulation and gold reserves exist, and it shows extraordinary interest in "The Condition of the American Federal Reserve Banks," "The Exploitation of Graphite in Madagascar," and other recondite themes. It is an elaborate and by no means always fanatically Bolshevik production. But it has never considered it necessary to publish even approximately the sum of credit notes issued by the Soviets' Commissariat of Finances.

By credit notes are understood the State Bank's notes which before the war were redeemable in gold, and which still, when printed by the Bolsheviks, bear the old Government undertaking to redeem in gold. Together with these credit notes I count a relatively small number of notes of new design first issued by the Kerensky Government in the summer of 1917, though technically these are not credit-notes. I omit notes issued for local use by provinces, groups of provinces, or cities, and, of course, new kinds of currency issued by the German and Ukrainian Governments in former Russian provinces.

In order to grasp properly the problem of the sum of credit notes in circulation, it is necessary first to understand their kind. Foreigners usually believe that there is a specific Bolshevik money differing from the money issues by the Czars and their successors, the Provisional Governments of Prince Lvoff and Kerensky. One even hears suggestions that the legal Czarist and Provisional Government notes may be restored to something like their gold parity by means of ignoring or annulling the paper put into circulation by the unconstitutional Bolsheviks. This is a misconception. For practically there is no difference whatever between notes issued by the Czars, by Lvoff and Kerensky (with the exception already referred to) and by the Bolsheviks.

In circulation to-day are three kinds of central government paper money:

(1.) "Czar credit notes" (popularly called *tsarskiya dengi*, or Czar money)—that is, notes of pre-revolutionary design, printed by the Czars or by the Lvoff-Kerensky Provisional Governments and later by the Bolsheviks from the old plates, or copies thereof. All these are "Czar credit notes." The highest denomination is 500 rubles. All are numbered.

(2.) "Duma credit notes" of entirely different design, printed and issued by the Provisional Governments, and later printed from the same plates, or from copies thereof, by the Bolsheviks. There is a 1,000-ruble "Duma note," also one for 250 rubles. The Czarist Government did not issue notes of 250 rubles. All "Duma notes" are numbered.

(3.) Currency notes of much simplified design issued during Kerensky's Premiership. Such notes were never printed under the Czarism, and I believe the Bolsheviks have not printed them. They are not numbered.

The value of these credit notes upon the home and foreign markets does not depend at all upon their origin, but solely upon the question, which of the above classes they belong to. The value depends, that is, upon their design. All "Czar notes" have the same value at home and abroad, irrespective of whether they were printed by the Imperial Government, by the Provisional Government, or by the Bolsheviks, and all "Duma notes" have the same value, irrespective of whether they were printed by the Provisional Governments or by the Bolsheviks.

The history is this: After the revolution of March, 1917, when the Czar was deposed, the first Provisional Government (Prince Lvoff's) was obliged to continue the overthrown Imperial Government's policy of printing even more and more paper money to cover administration and war expenses. At first these notes were printed from the existing plates, adorned with impe-

rial insignia and portraits. These are "Czar notes." Soon after the revolution the Government, for sentimental and political reasons, printed notes of new design with vignettes of the Duma Building. These are the "Duma notes." Denomination for denomination, these notes were issued as equal in value to "Czar notes," the security for their redemption in gold was equally good, or equally bad, and they were accepted willingly.

But as disillusion with the new order grew the masses began to show a marked preference for "Czar notes," and "Duma notes" underwent a certain depreciation at home and abroad. As a result, most notes in circulation are to-day "Duma notes," while "Czar notes" are hoarded as fast as they are issued. This obeys the rule, observed all along in Russia, that money considered inferior pushes money considered superior out of circulation. The great objection to issuing local money in Russia in order to relieve the chronic currency famines is that such local money drives "Duma notes" out of circulation as "Duma notes" have driven "Czar notes," and "Czar notes" have driven gold coins.

The "Czar notes" and "Duma notes" printed from the old plates by the Bolsheviks bear numbers, but no outsider knows whether these numbers are new or whether they are repetitions of the numbers on notes issued by the former governments. The new notes further bear the facsimile signature of the former Director of the Bank of State, though he was dismissed when the Bolsheviks seized power, and in this respect one may consider them forgeries. But as no one can distinguish them from "Czar notes" and "Duma notes" printed by the former governments, there is no difference in value at home or abroad.

ITALY ISSUES FIRST PEACE MEDAL.

Art in Italy has not suffered as a result of the part played by her in the late war, if we are to judge from the first peace medal struck in that country. It is dedicated to the glories of the country's victorious army in the following words: "Frappe pour la Victoire de nos Armes, Medaille qui aura, sous peu le pendent d'autre, dediee a la Paix glorieuse."



The obverse bears the portrait of King Victor Emanuel III, one of the foremost numismatists of Europe, with the inscription, "VITT. EMAN. III RE D'ITALIA." The reverse has a figure of Justice with scales, standing upon two serpents, and wearing a wreath of laurel. Behind her is the rising sun and rays. A relief map of Italy forms the background. On the right is the following inscription: "SAVOIA POPOLO VNITI AVSPICI CIVSTIZIA FORZA BELLEZZA SOVRA OGNI BARBARA INSIDIA TRIONFA O ITALIA IN ETENO. MCMXVIII." Translation: "Savoy and the People United Under the Auspices of Justice, Strength, Beauty, Italy Will Triumph Forever Over Any Insidious Barbarism. 1918."

A specimen for illustration comes to us from Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City, who states that he is indebted to Mr. Carlo Johnson of Milan for it, in whose establishment they were struck. The designs are by the well-known sculptor, E. Fare. The metal is a beautiful golden bronze. The illustration is reduced, the medal measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

NUMISMATIC NOTES.

By M. SORENSEN.

A Victory Dollar?

We have had our Victory postage stamp, a rather tame affair, which had nothing to say about Victory. In designing the stamp it was probably assumed that everybody knew all about the terrible world struggle just ended, so it was deemed unnecessary to refer to it on the stamp. Be this as it may, it would seem that the victory of Liberty over German frightfulness would be worth commemorating in a more effective and lasting manner than by issuing a postage stamp. Why don't our Government issue a Victory Dollar—a big silver dollar commemorating the downfall of the biggest arch-criminal the world has ever seen? For obverse I would suggest Liberty, Victory or Justice—either one of the three—with her heel crushing the head of a poisonous viper. I realize that it is easy to make suggestions, well knowing that the powers that be will take no notice of them.

Since the outbreak of the war quantities of gold coin and gold bullion to the value of \$1,300,000,000 have been received at Ottawa by the Department of Finance as trustee for the Imperial Government and the Bank of England. The work of the Royal Mint, Ottawa, which is a branch of the Royal Mint, London, has been greatly increased by war conditions. When the large deposits of gold referred to above were received by the Department of Finance it was necessary that the value should be ascertained and that a certain quantity of gold should be refined. The heavy demand on the gold refinery at the mint led to the construction in eight weeks of a second plant with a monthly output of a million ounces of fine gold. Through this extension this refinery has developed the largest capacity of any gold refinery in the world.

In 1918, 4,197,600 shilling blanks were produced for the Royal Mint, London.

The war having made it impossible to get supplies of coin from England, coinage was carried out by the Ottawa Mint in 1917 and 1918 as follows: 1,670,000 silver pieces and 700,000 bronze pieces for Newfoundland and 642,961 pieces in nickel-copper for Jamaica.

A resolution has been passed in Canada providing for a new one-cent piece, smaller than the present one. The weight of the present coin is $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains; and the weight of the new coin will be 50 grains. The present coin weighs 80 to the pound, while the new coin will weigh 140 to the pound. It will approximate the American bronze cent, which weighs 48 grains. It will be a little larger than the ten-cent silver piece, and thinner, so that it will be easily distinguished by the touch. The old one-cent piece will continue in force, and the new one will be issued by proclamation. It is not intended to withdraw the present one-cent piece from circulation, but as it becomes worn it will be redeemed.

While the Hun was putting in his best licks in Russia he brought with him an abundant supply of Russian currency, "made in Germany," thus kindly saving the Russians the trouble of turning out the stuff. Whatever may be said against the Bolsheviks, it seems that they have appreciated the favor and are returning it 100 per cent. It is stated that Germany is being flooded with Russian currency to such an extent that the Government is becoming alarmed and has forbidden the importation of it. Thus does one favor beget another. Russian ruble notes seem to be very plentiful in Europe, but they are not looked upon with favor. The Scandinavian banks will not accept them. And lately a proclamation was issued in England prohibiting the importation of all ruble notes other than those issued by the Provisional Government of North Russia at Archangel.

Press dispatches from Germany, Austria and Russia carry the information that the greatest confusion still exists in regard to money matters in those countries. As yet no attempt has been made to stabilize the vast amount of currency afloat in the countries indicated. On the contrary, the presses

are still kept running at a lively speed turning out more paper, which will never be redeemed, and which is worth no more than the piece of paper I am writing these notes on. According to information from Slesvig, money in that province is very scarce. If money is sent from Denmark to parties in Slesvig, the recipient often has to wait a long time before the necessary "cash" is on hand at the postoffice so the order can be honored. And in nine cases out of ten the money received is then "war currency," turned out by a local printer and guaranteed by the community or county. Silver coins have entirely disappeared.

A recent news item from Munich carried this information: "Spartacan forces not only are masters of all public buildings and transportation services in the city, but have also seized the presses on which Government bank notes are printed. These presses, it is said, are kept busy."

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington announces that it will add \$10,000 bills to those now in use by the Federal Reserve Bank. Yes, it would not be bad to get a few of these. It is to be hoped that a sufficient number will be issued to go around.

Foreign medals to the number of 9383 had been awarded to members of the American Expeditionary Force up to February 26th, according to a compilation made by the "Stars and Stripes." Of this number 8006 were French War Crosses, 61 medals of the Legion of Honor, 124 the Military Medal, and 98 the Honneur Des Epidemies. The British decorations totaled 518, including 154 Military Crosses and 251 military medals. Belgium decorated 571 members of the Expeditionary Force, and Italy 5.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The French Government has conferred gold medals on Mrs. George A. Kessler, one of the founders and an honorary secretary of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, and Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, also an honorary secretary, in recognition of their efforts in Paris on behalf of the French blinded soldiers. The fund is helping to train and earn their own living no fewer than 1500 soldiers in France alone.

In addition to the Medaille de Reconnaissance de la France awarded some time ago to Mrs. Herbert G. Squiers in recognition of her civilian services, she has received the Croix de Guerre with the Military Star from the French Government in recognition of her services as head of the French Hospital at Monmirall, in the Marne, for over three years, and for bravery and great presence of mind at the battle of Chateau Thierry, when she cared for over 600 wounded unaided except for two volunteer assistants, until she went under fire to the French Military Staff, who at once sent medical and surgical aid.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson of New York City, chairman of the Foreign Medal Committee of the American Numismatic Society, recently held a highly interesting loan exhibition of medallic art at the Century Association. This is the first exhibit of this kind since the International Exhibit several years ago.

J. DEL.

COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during March, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half Dollars, 750,000; Quarter Dollars, 388,000; Dimes, 3,550,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,448,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 20,996,000.

Coinage executed for foreign countries:

Peru—Nickel, 13,750,000.

Argentina—Planchets (nickel), 31,675,000.

Philippine Islands—Silver, 1,844,000; bronze, 2,400,000.

FOR SERVICE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Below is illustrated a medal being issued by the State of Pennsylvania to the members of the National Guard who were in the United States service recently along the Mexican border. The medal is attached to a ribbon. The illustration is from a photograph furnished by Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham of Philadelphia, who also furnishes us with the following description:

The photograph is exact size. The ribbon is 1½ inches wide, of watered silk, dark blue edges, with the Mexican colors—red, white and green—in narrow stripes in the center. The medal was designed by Messrs. Jos. K. Davidson's Sons, 210 South 13th street, Philadelphia, from suggestions furnished by the officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard. They cut the dies and made the medals complete, and they are almost ready for distribution to all who took part in that campaign.



The bust of William Penn in armor on the obverse is taken from the portrait in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The reverse shows Columbia with sword and shield, standing guard by the border monument, while in front of her is the American eagle challenging the Mexican serpent rising from a cactus plant. In the distance is the Rio Grande River, across which can be seen the smoke of revolution.

Mr. Gillingham is an authority on decorations and medals awarded for valor, and in commenting on the quality of this medal says: "I consider this medal the most artistic of any given by the various States for such service, and far excels in design and workmanship many of the medals given by other States for the Spanish-American War. I trust it will stimulate all other States to give their sons appropriate medals for services in the war with Germany."

PATRIOTIC GOLD COIN OF PERU.

The gold coin illustrated below is sent to us by Mr. Rud Kohler of New York City. It is an issue of Peru, of the denomination of 5 soles, and is somewhat of an oddity.



The obverse has the Peruvian arms in the center, above which is the inscription, "Obolo Popular Patriotico." The reverse is without design, having "In Hoc Signo Vinces" within a circle; above, "Peru—1910"; below, "Cinco Soles." Mr. Kohler states that "a sol in gold is 48½ cents (U. S.), and the old silver sol is now worth 71 cents; yet this piece, the weight of our gold dollar, says 5 soles."

Mr. Harry F. Williams of Chicago, the authority on South American gold coins, writes that in his travels he has seen a number of these coins. He was unable to get definite information about them, but was told in Panama City that they were issued to sell at a figure greatly over bullion value, the profit to go into some patriotic fund.

While Mr. Williams does not consider this information entirely reliable, it seems to explain the fictitious value over the bullion value, especially when the inscriptions, which are of a patriotic nature, are considered.

THE NUMISMATIST

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1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

NUMISMATICS IN THE SCHOOL.

During March there was organized at Whitewater, Wis., a numismatic society that is in some respects unique. The society is composed of members of the faculty and several of the students of the State Commercial Normal School at Whitewater. Some details of the organization will be found in the department of meetings of societies in this issue.

It is unique in that it is the first numismatic society, so far as our information goes, to be organized in a school or college. Numismatics as a part of the curriculum is occasionally found in some of the more prominent colleges and universities of the country, but not to the extent that it should be, or would be if its value and importance were more generally understood and appreciated. But of regularly organized numismatic societies in these seats of learning, we believe there are none.

It is also unique in that its members are entirely, or for the most part at least, novices in numismatics. It has been demonstrated in this country

that it is not an easy matter to organize societies, even in localities where there are a number of experienced collectors. But the fact that the Whitewater society is composed of beginners in this study has not prevented it from undertaking what most collectors would consider almost an impossible thing.

It will be interesting to watch developments in the Whitewater experiment. The fact that it is organized along unusual lines will make it interesting. It stamps the school as one of the most progressive in the country and a little in advance of other schools of its kind. We believe it will be a success. It deserves to be. And it deserves the moral and practical support of the American Numismatic Association and its members individually. It will need encouragement, and in the formation of its cabinet of coins and its library the experienced collectors of the country are in position to assist it. One of its first acts was to have its officers become members of the American Numismatic Association and to have *THE NUMISMATIST* reach it regularly. That is a good start in itself. It has our best wishes for a live, healthy organization.

NO REPRINTS OF CONFEDERATE PAPER MONEY ARTICLES.

We have had numerous inquiries as to whether or not the series of articles on the Paper Money of the Confederate States, by Mr. H. D. Allen, recently concluded in this magazine, will be published in book or pamphlet form.

This matter has been considered, and was even considered before the series was commenced, and at the present time it does not seem probable that it will be reprinted. We foresaw that there would be a demand for these papers, not from our present subscribers, who, of course, have it complete in their files, but from those who will become interested later on, and a number of extra copies were printed each month to take care of this demand. While this supply lasts we can furnish the 21 issues in which it appeared for \$2.85, postpaid, cash with order, but they can be sent only at the time of the regular monthly mailing.

If reprinted in pamphlet form it would not be possible to furnish copies at less than this price, possibly more. By purchasing the back number collectors will not only get a complete history of Confederate paper money, but also the other contents of the magazine. And we have the word of numerous subscribers that the contents while this series of articles was running were exceptionally good.

COLLECTORS WILL NOT MUTILATE HISTORY'S PAGES.

Writing to *THE NUMISMATIST* regarding the editorial in the April issue on "Collecting German Coins," Mr. Farran Zerbe, of San Francisco, says:

"Those patriotic zealots who would ban from collections specimens relating to Germany or her allies would, in the doing, expurge epitomes of history. Consider as we may what has been, mutilating history's pages neither helps or changes it."

HONORARY MEMBER S. C. STEVENS DEAD.

Word was received at the time of going to press from Mr. T. E. Leon that Mr. S. C. Stevens of Chicago, an honorary member of the A. N. A., died on April 26.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, February 26th, 1919. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the Society, and duly seconded: Samuel Norwood Grant Bailey, B.A., LL.B.; Henry Platt Hall, F.R.N.S.; John Martin, G. Hamilton-Smith.

The following presentations were announced, and a vote of thanks to the donors was passed:

Medal commemorating the crossing of the Channel in an aeroplane by the King and Queen of the Belgians, by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

"Repertoire d'Art et d'Archeologie," by the Bibliotheque d'Art et d'Archeologie, Paris.

"An Historical Roll of those Women of the British Empire to whom the Military Medal has been awarded," by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Leslie.

THE NUMISMATIST, January, 1919.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson read a paper on the coins of Charles I, of the "Declaration" type, which bear the letters BR in monogram. These were formerly attributed to the Oxford mint, but subsequently to Bristol. Later on the discovery of a statement, made in 1684, by a Mr. Baskerville, that the monogram represented the initials of Dr. Bailey, President of St. John's College, the attribution to Oxford again found favor. In spite, however, of the absence of any documentary evidence of the existence of a mint at Bristol, the lecturer was able to show that the coins in question must have been issued in that city.

Two or three days after the arrival of the mint at Oxford, in January, 1642-3, the King invited the various colleges to lend him their plate to be made into money, promising to repay "as soon as God shall enable us." The colleges promptly responded, but St. John's put in a proviso that £300 should be returned to them to pay for some new buildings. The value of the plate surrendered by this college was approximately £688, which, at the rate at which the mint authorities could work, would not have taken more than a few days to coin, yet the BR pieces bear the dates 1643 and 1644, and correspond, in general detail, with those bearing the letters OX and the dates 1643 and 1644. These same dates, moreover, occur on the coins, bearing the name of the mint, which were issued at Chester, Exeter, and Weymouth.

Bristol was captured by the Cavaliers in July, 1643, and held by them until September, 1645, a period which covers all the dates of the BR coins. It was the second city in England in those days, and was a more convenient centre for Bushell than Oxford, since he could have direct communication with Aberystwith by sea. In his petition to Charles II for a committee to examine his claims, he states that he had clothed the troops which came from Ireland, but that all his vouchers were lost when his house at Bristol was burnt. Sir William Parkhurst, his brother warden of the mint at Oxford, writing in support of Bushell's claims, stated that after Bushell's departure for Bristol with his fine silver, he (Sir William) experienced great difficulty in maintaining the standard of the coinage. Everything, therefore, points to Bristol as the place of origin of these coins. There were many troops in the neighborhood to be paid, and so important did the city become that latterly it had its own royal Treasurer. The attribution to Oxford must therefore be abandoned, especially as several colleges surrendered more plate than St. John's, without making any stipulation that the money coined from it should bear any particular mark.

Exhibition in illustration of the paper read:

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: A series of half-crowns and shillings of the Oxford mint, dated 1642, 1643 and 1644, and of the Bristol mint, dated 1643 and 1644.

By Mr. H. A. Parsons: A penny of Edward the Confessor, type C-B 2, of the Berkeley mint, reading, on the reverse, *EDGAR ON BERLLE.

By Mr. Grant R. Francis: A series of coins of scarce varieties, and in unusually fine condition, struck at the Exeter mint of Charles I; also half-crowns of the same sovereign, minted at Chester and Weymouth.

By Mr. Henry Garside: Pieces of twenty, ten, five and two piastres of the late Hussein Kamil, first Sultan of Egypt, issued in the year 1917.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting was held Friday evening, April 11th, at the New Grand Hotel, President A. R. Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Connors, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Miller, Proskey, Reilly, Smith, Swanson, Saltus, Valentine, Wood, Wormser and Wyman.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Secretary reported the change in membership of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus from regular to life.

Executive Committee reported the subject for the next meeting: Coins, Medals and Tokens relating to Queen Victoria.

The President announced that one hundred years ago to-day the steamship Savannah, the first steam craft to cross the Atlantic Ocean, left this city for Savannah, Ga., on the first leg of her historical voyage.

In 1818 the Legislature of Georgia incorporated the Savannah Steamship Co., an organization of Savannah's leading capitalists, which was formed with the object of putting into practical operation the ambitious project of transatlantic navigation. The ship was built in New York, and upon completion came to her home port, from which she set forth on her pioneer trip.

The Savannah was considered an imposing ship in those days, although now she would be thought an insignificant little craft. She was only 350 tons, fitted out as a sailing vessel, but with arrangements for the addition of auxiliary steam, as would be said now. The motive power was transmitted through a 90-horse-power engine to two paddle wheels, one on each side. But she was built staunchly, as they knew how to build ships 100 years ago.

With the elaborate ceremony and circumstance she set out on May 22nd on what was to be the beginning of a new era in world history. She did not pass out at Tybee until two days later. Then she bravely proceeded, going on up to the coast of Newfoundland before striking across. She sighted the coast of Ireland on June 17th, so that the trip across took just 25 days.

The log of the Savannah makes romantic reading. It is related that when the vessel approached the Irish coast she was sighted by a British cutter, which, seeing the smoke pouring from her low funnel, naturally supposed she was on fire, and hastened to the assistance of the "ship in distress." The British had no information of the intended visit, or if they had been informed by letters, they were not disposed to have any faith in the attempt.

Later the Savannah proceeded under her own steam to Stockholm, and thence to St. Petersburg. From Russia she sailed on her return trip direct to Savannah, where she arrived on November 30th, 1819. And so it was that the world first knew the possibility of crossing the ocean by steam.

Mr. Wm. F. Beller sent the following coins and medals from his collection for exhibition. All of these show steamships or steamboats:

Agricultural and Mechanical Association, St. Louis.

Papal medal of Leo XIII, 1896.

Centennial of Middletown, Conn., 1864.

Wells, Fargo & Co., March 18, 1902.

Ecuador, Sucre, 1884-1897.

International Industrial Exhibition of Buffalo.

Commercial Tercentenary of New York, 1914.

Steamship Company of Havana, Cuba (2 varieties).

French bronze medal, 1865, showing primitive steamship and locomotive.

Brazil, 1000 reis, 1900.

Selma, Alabama, Exposition, 1872.

Texas State Fair, Houston, Texas, award medal.

Hudson-Fulton Exposition, 1909, medals of New York and Newburgh.

Regensburg, Industrial Exposition, 1849.

Victor Emanuel III, five lira, fiftieth anniversary, 1911.

Austria, 2 vereins thaler, 1857, on completion of railway.

Springfield, Mass., 250th anniversary medal, 1886.

Mr. Wormser exhibited the following with a few remarks:

Thaler of George, duke of Saxe-Coburg-Meiningen, with a grotesque bust of himself and his consort, Louise Elinore of Hohenlohe, no date, between 1782-1803. The portraits look almost like Rolandson caricatures, and I do not recall any instance of similar caricatures on current coins.

In connection with the subject of the evening—steamboats—it is interesting to present representations of its predecessor, the sailboat, as they appear on earlier coins.

Brunswick-Wolfenbützel, Augustus, travel on ships thaler, no date, 1634-66, showing two ships, and man on shore, hesitating to embark. There is a story that the duke gave these to his children when they went on travels. Two varieties.

Brunswick, Rudolph Augustus, 1679, triple thaler, showing a Roman or Viking boat, with a tier of oars and a sail.

Brunswick, Ernest August, administrator of Osnabrück, 2 Thaler, 1680. A sailing vessel in a billowy sea, a rocky mountain and a hilly shore line in the background, "The same in spite of the varied waves."

Hanau, Count Frederick Casimir, a galleon, carrying the Church, the cornerstone of which was laid with solemn festivities by Elector John George of Saxony in 1658, May 25th, which event this 1½ thaler commemorates.

Saxony, ducat and ½ gulden, struck by Frederick Augustus, elector and King of Poland, in memory of the death of his mother, Anna Sophia of Denmark. A ship is shown entering the peaceful harbor, its sails all reefed.

Hildesheim, medal, 1742, to commemorate the second centennial of the introduction of the Reformation in the city, "Safe in the guidance of Christ," describes the journey of the stately ship.

Emden, medal to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the rule of the College of 40. A view of the harbor of the city, alive with different types of sailing vessels, sharply depicted and filling the foreground.

Brandenburg, Frederick William, 1683, guinea ducat, a galleon, blown by the wind, the sails full, struck for the African Company, probably of gold from the expedition, the first German colonial venture, of which we in our days are seeing the end. For details see the able article by our illustrious president, Mr. Frey, in the *American Numismatic Society Journal* of 1914.

Dutch Indies, 1802, one guilder, a sailing ship with full-set sails, the type possibly suggested by the guinea ducat and the ships supposed typical of a colonial empire.

Mr. Wyman exhibited as follows: Portrait medals relating to the English victories in the Napoleonic wars: Two of the Duke of Wellington, one of General Lord Hill, one of the Marquis of Anglesey, one of Sir John Moore, one of Lord Symdook, one of Marshal Sir Thomas Picton. Mr. Wyman also showed contemporaneous portrait or prints of each of the above and autograph letters of Hill and Anglesey.

Dr. D. W. Valentine exhibited his four most interesting coins, as follows: 1802 half dime, dime, half dollar and dollar.

Mr. Elliott Smith exhibited 13 steamship and ferry tokens.

Mr. E. Beesley exhibited the following: Order of Garter, 1688 (silver); Elizabeth, Broad (gold); Rose Noble, 1515; William IV Coronation Medal (gold); Gold octodrachm; Queen Carolina Coronation Medal (gold); Medal Great Eastern steamship (bronze); halfpenny token of Bristol, 1811.

Mr. George H. Blake: \$50 check, dated Nov. 12th, 1811, on the Manhattan Bank, signed by Robt. Fulton; 1896 silver certificate, low No. 67, with Fulton portrait on reverse side; Federal Reserve \$20 bill, inverted reverse, showing large ocean steamer on Hudson River.

Mr. Henry C. Miller: 1788 Connecticut cent, 6H, finest known specimen; 1787 Connecticut cent, 15F, uncirculated.

Mr. Connor: Metal badge of the Gillespie Loading Co., found on one of the victims of the explosion at their plant on October 4th. One very small vest-pocket folding pair scales.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary and Treasurer.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The forty-fifth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held March 26th at the office of the Secretary, Suite 329, 235 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. The meeting was called to order by President

Farran Zerbe. Members present: Messrs. Hill, Hitchcock, Haagensen, Brandon, Twitchell, Todd, Gurley, Haigh, Landecker, Reimers, Gill, Nygren, Goldsmith, Zerbe and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read communications from Frank Higgison and L. T. Brodstone, also a letter written to Captan Beebe, Charge d'Affaires Educational Department, San Francisco, Presidio.

Upon motion of Mr. Gill, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was unanimously carried that the Society hold its annual banquet at some future date to be set by Messrs. Zerbe and Steinman, acting as a committee on this banquet.

Upon motion of Mr. Haagensen, seconded by Mr. Nygren, it was unanimously carried that the President be empowered to appoint a committee of one to act as Historian, for the purpose of collecting data, information and history of California's medals, coins or other objects relating to the Pioneers of that State, this matter to be written for the archives of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, and each member to help secure for the Historian all objects of interest. Mr. Zerbe appointed Mr. Hitchcock to fill the office of Historian.

The Secretary presented the name of Frank Higgison for active membership in the Society. Mr. Higgison was unanimously elected.

Mr. Steinman stated that the President discussed with him the advisability of having a drawing etched that would be artistic and characteristic of our State and our Society, and that from this drawing should be made the Society's official seal. Mr. Steinman submitted to the members a pen-and-ink drawing etched by himself for the approval of the members. Upon motion it was decided that this matter be taken up at the next meeting.

The Secretary gave a talk on the progress of the P. C. N. from its inception to the present date.

Mr. Hitchcock exhibited a silver commemorative medal issued in 1913 by the Americans in Argentine. This medal is oblong and weighs a trifle over three ounces.

Mr. Zerbe showed a crude hand-cut and hammered silver planchet, size of the \$50 slug, engraved in crude style with Indian drawing on one side.

Mr. Steinman exhibited an 1872 S mint mark silver dollar in fine condition, and an 1870 C.C. mint mark silver dollar in exceedingly fine condition.

The Secretary was appointed auctioneer for the evening, and his efforts met with good results.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, April 29th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 74th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held in the rooms of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening, April 9th, 1919, with Vice-President Stone in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Converse, Emery, Morse, Morris, Oliver, Pond, Prevost and Stone.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. The Treasurer's report was then read. The report of the Publicity Committee was then listened to, and both Messrs. Morse and Oliver reported and presented cards for approval, which were adopted with slight modifications.

The question of changing Article IV, Section 1, of the by-laws was then discussed, and by proper vote was changed to read "Officers shall be President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer," etc., instead of "Secretary-Treasurer." Section 3 was then changed to conform to this and to read, "The Treasurer shall collect all dues, etc." Election for Secretary was then called, and Wilson C. Emery was duly elected by ballot. Election for Treasurer was then called, and Albert W. Morris was duly elected Treasurer by ballot.

Vice-President Stone then called upon the Treasurer to present at the next meeting a list of delinquents, together with the amount due the club.

Mr. Prevost then read extracts from a book written by Andrew D. White on paper money inflation in France, how it came, what it brought, and how it ended, which was very interesting to all members and which was very much appreciated. Upon conclusion of the reading Mr. Prevost was given a rising vote of thanks.

Our Ex-President, Preston C. Pond, presented the club with a set of current Denver coins in uncirculated condition, for which he was given a vote

of thanks; after which the club adjourned to a near-by restaurant for refreshments.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

STATE COMMERCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, WHITEWATER, WIS.

During March there was organized at the State Commercial Normal School, Whitewater, Wis., a small numismatic society. The president is A. H. Yoder, president of the institution, and Thomas T. Goff is secretary, teacher of commercial mathematics. Henry Maldaner, a student, was elected librarian.

In addition to a general interest in numismatics, the aim of the society is to promote the collection of numismatic material for the commercial museum. For the present the museum is making an effort to obtain type sets of all the American coins and sets of copper and silver coins of the leading nations; that is, the museum is interested in strictly modern coins. On the other hand, however, a collection of Wisconsin tokens is being made, and also broken-bank bills of Wisconsin. G. W. Curry of Baraboo, Wis., District Secretary, has paid the society a visit, and because of his friendly interest, as well as valuable contributions, has been made an honorary member.

The numismatic society is full of pep and enthusiasm, but short of material, and sadly lacking in experience. We are in a position to receive the advice as well as contributions of our friends. We hope soon to be able to be in a position to return such favors.

A. H. YODER, President.

NUMISMATIC SECTION, MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BALTIMORE, MD.

In response to invitations, a number of collectors of Baltimore met at the home of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, 105 West Franklin street, Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday evening, April 22, for the purpose of forming a local numismatic society.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. F. C. Nicholas, Curator of the Academy, who welcomed the members, and stated that a Section of Numismatics had just been formed in the Academy, and that it was desired that all interested in the subject in the city should become members. He announced that Mr. Waldo Newcomer had been appointed Chairman of the Section, and Mr. F. G. Duffield, Vice-Chairman, and that the latter would temporarily act as Secretary.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Newcomer made a brief address, giving his views on what lines of work the Section might engage in.

It was decided that for the present the Section would meet the first and third Monday evenings of each month.

Dr. Nicholas announced that Corresponding Membership in the Academy would cost \$1 a year. This would enable out-of-town friends of the Numismatic Section to become connected with it at a small cost.

The evening was spent in a general discussion of plans for future work, and on numismatic subjects in general.

A room in the Academy has been fitted up with individual desks for the use of the Numismatic and Philatelic Sections.

The following list includes those who were present or had sent word that it was their intention to become members: Dr. F. C. Nicholas, Mr. Waldo Newcomer, Dr. Edward Plummer, C. Lat. Wilhelm, H. Keighley-Peach, Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Judge Walter I. Dawkins, Mr. Hooper, Henry G. Hilken, D. A. Williams, Edw. E. Lee and F. G. Duffield.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Acting Secretary.

SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY AND CLUB MEETING.

The circular issued by the Swedish Numismatic Society announcing the February meeting contained the following numismatic news:

The members of the Swedish Numismatic Society will meet on Tuesday, February 11, 7.15 P. M., at Hotel Gillet, to decide about the acceptance of a

donation to the Society by the banker, C. W. Burmester, under certain conditions.

The members of the Council will meet at 7.45 P. M. same day to take action, as a consequence of the decision made by the Society at its recent annual meeting.

The Numismatic Club will meet at 8.15 P. M., when the medal engraver, Mr. Erik Lindberg, will deliver a lecture on "Medallic Art and the War," illustrated with stereopticon views, after which Mr. T. G. Appelgren will read a paper about the inscriptions on the coins of Olof Skotkonung, entitled "Rex Ancol."

The coin struck recently commemorating the death of Charles XII can be had at the price of eight crowns. The commemorative plaque struck in silver and bronze of the opera singer Arvid Odman can be purchased at 22.50 in silver and 6 crowns in bronze. Part of this amount goes to the Society's medal fund.—(Free trans. by J. DEL.)

WAR TOKENS OF FRANCE.

Through the courtesy of Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., we illustrate a few more tokens of France issued during the war. A number of similar issues have been illustrated and described in these pages during the past three years.



25 Cent. of Quercy.
25 Cent. of Gard.

5 Cent. of Perpignan.
10 Cent. of Perpignan.

The first is an issue of Quercy. (Other tokens of Quercy were illustrated in our issue of November, 1916.) Obverse, a soldier advancing to r. "On les aura!" Reverse, "25" surrounded by "Jeton Quercy. 1914-17." Brass.

The second are issues of Gard, one of the departments of France, a portion of which borders on the Mediterranean Sea. Obverse, Bust of "the Maid of Gard." To left, "1917"; to right, "1918." Reverse, "25" within an octagon, surrounded by "Groupes Commerciaux du Gard. 1917." Aluminum.

The 10 centimes is of the same type, metal and shape.

The third are issues of Perpignan, in the extreme southern part of France. Obverse, Arms of the city, crowned. Above, "Perpignan"; below, "1917." Reverse, "10 Cent" surrounded by the inscription "Chambre Syndicale des Commerçants." Octagonal. Aluminum.

The 5 centimes is of the same type and metal, but is round.

NICKEL COINS PROBABLE IN SCANDINAVIA.

The question of introducing nickel coins in Scandinavia is being considered, according to information received by Coin Director Wallroth, with much interest in all three countries. The subject, however, has not culminated in action except in correspondence between the three Governments. The project seems to have prospects of realization, particularly because the Norwegian nickel mines have resumed operations.—(Free trans. by J. DEL.)



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Lee, Mass.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted May 1, 1919.

- 2028 William L. Bruce, 33 First St., Wyandotte, Mich.
 2029 W. T. Ballagh, Nevada, Mo.
 2030 William A. Gaede, 199 S. Dithridge St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 2031 Charles T. Shean, Kimball Hotel, Springfield, Mass.
 2032 Anton Mohr, 822 Alvarado St., San Francisco, Calif.
 2033 James M. Foos, Wapakaneta, Ohio.
 2034 Mrs. Mary A. French, 15 Clifton St., Rochester, N. Y.
 2035 George A. Katzenberger, 124 W. Main St., Greenville, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the June issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
F. C. Witt,	W. G. Curry
Kilbourne, Wis.	J. M. Oliver
Albert H. Yoder (U. S. Coins),	T. E. Leon
Whitewater, Wis.	J. M. Oliver
Thomas T. Goff,	T. E. Leon
Whitewater, Wis.	J. M. Oliver
J. L. Colstadt (Foreign Copper),	J. M. Oliver
Granger, Mo.	Preston C. Pond
W. H. Barnes (U. S. Coins and Commemorative Medals),	F. G. Duffield
218-222 Iron Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.	J. M. Oliver

Change of Address.

George F. Titus from Norwalk, Ohio, to 500 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Will A. Monroe from Cleveland, Ohio, to R. D. #9, Leoni Village, Jackson, Mich.

Springfield, Mass., April 20, 1919.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
 General Secretary.

TO MEMBERS OF THE A. N. A.

Members of the A. N. A. are advised that the mailing list of **THE NUMISMATIST** will be revised in May, and those few who have not renewed for 1919 will be dropped from the list.

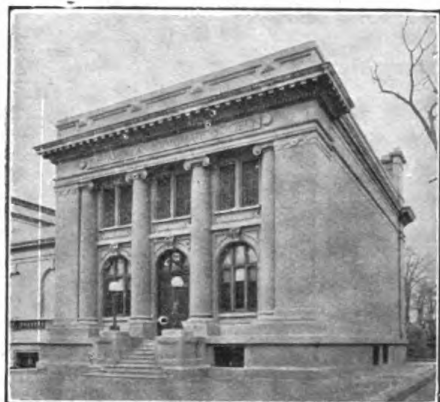
OBITUARY.

DANIEL FOWLER HOWORTH.

Word has been received by Mr. Lyman H. Low, New Rochelle, N. Y., from T. Egbert Howorth, that his father, Daniel Fowler Howorth, died on March 14 last at his home, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, England, in his 77th year.

Few of the collectors of England have kept more in personal touch with numismatics and collectors in the United States than Mr. Howorth, and he will be mourned by a large circle of friends on this side of the Atlantic. He was for a number of years a member of the American Numismatic Association and a reader of **THE NUMISMATIST**, to the pages of which he was a frequent contributor in his more active years of collecting.

Mr. Low writes of him as follows: "He was my correspondent and patron for nearly 30 years. He had a high standing among English collectors, and was well versed in native Indian coins—to such an extent that public institutions sought his services. He was a frequent buyer at American sales. He was the author of "Colonial Coins and Tokens of the English Colonies" (and perhaps other works). In 1910 he placed his collection in my hands for public sale, giving a preference over the London market, and commented favorably on the result. He possessed many gems in the American and Canadian series."



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITION:

Coins and Medals Commemorating
Treaties of Peace,
and German Satirical Medals.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The spring meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Museum on Saturday, April 12, 1919.

The meeting was called to order at 3:18 P. M., Mr. Drowne presiding.

The reading of the minutes of the annual meeting was dispensed with.

There was no report from the President. The Secretary presented a report, as follows:

Secretary's Report.

In planning the meeting this afternoon, our attention has been to present very short reports in order that there might be as much opportunity for a social gathering afterward as possible. In consequence, the reports are as brief as may be, both on the part of Mr. Wood and myself.

I would first call your attention to our membership, and the steady increase that has been maintained since the beginning of our campaign in March, 1918. At the annual meeting for 1918 we reported one hundred and forty-seven (147) Associate Members. This is the only branch of our membership in which we can increase, the number of Fellows being limited. The number of Associates on our rolls today, despite that some have resigned in the meantime, is three hundred and thirty-four (334). As you will see, this is considerably more than a one hundred (100%) per cent. increase.

It is very pleasant for us to find that in spite of no special effort being made to keep the membership campaign going, there has been a steady enrollment, the average reported at each meeting of the Council being between five and ten new members. Last year it was said that perhaps the reason we hadn't increased our membership noticeably was probably due to the fact that we hadn't been free enough with our invitations, and certainly the response we have met this year would bear out this supposition.

In regard to visitors, we were glad to notice that for January and February of this year we had something like four times the number of visitors for the same period the year before last. That is, our attendance for January and February of this year was double what we had a right to expect in proportion to the number we had last year.

Another point which should be emphasized is that we have had a great many distinguished visitors, among them Colonel Theodore Reinach and M. Seymour de Ricci of the French High Commission, who were here for two visits. They availed themselves of the opportunities of our collection, and an arrangement was made whereby we telegraphed to Washington, and Mr. Newell secured leave and came to show his collection. Colonel Reinach spent the greater part of two days here.

One of the fields where our Society has been able to branch out has been through loans. To the New York Historical Society we have loaned a collection of medals, coins, and tokens relating to Washington and Lincoln. They have been there for a month, and have made an attractive exhibition for their members.

To the Century Club we loaned a large number of our more important medals, and so attractive and interesting has that exhibition proved that we have been asked to double the term of the loan, and there has come to us word that a most satisfactory arrangement is likely to be brought to pass whereby this Society will have gained a very considerable benefit through our having made this loan to the Century Club. This exhibition has another advantage. It permitted the members of the Century Club to see these medals at their leisure and to appreciate their beauty, something of which many of them had previously had no realization.

This brings us to the matter of our own medals. Most of you have today seen the Joan of Arc Medal, which has just been completed, and for which we are sending out the circulars—the one for which Mr. Saltus was the prime mover, and the one most interested here. We feel that in the Joan of Arc Medal we have a piece that will reflect the greatest credit upon our Society. It already has attracted some attention in the newspapers, owing to the fact that at the dinner given to the members of the French Institute at the Union Club last week the first copy was presented to M. de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of France, and another copy has been given to the French Institute here in New York. We are informed that a number

of copies are to go to France for distribution there in such manner as the head of that Commission may deem most effective.

The medal to commemorate the signing of the Treaty of Peace is all but complete. We are planning to hold that for the signing of the negotiations. You will, of course, receive circulars in due time.

The third medal which we have under way, you will remember, is the medal commemorating the international celebration of the Fourth of July. Last year a notably considerable number of other countries observed our national holiday, and this was deemed worthy of commemoration in medallic form. Those of us who have seen the designs believe that it is a striking piece and one which will add to the high reputation which we deserve to have for our medallic output.

It remains only to mention the medal to be awarded on April 12 for signal achievement in the art of the medal. This is the J. Sanford Saltus award medal. A committee consisting of the President of the National Academy, Mr. Herbert Adams; the President of the National Sculpture Society, Mr. Paul W. Bartlett, and our own President have conferred on this award. Because it is given for the first time, the medal carries with it a very considerable distinction. In consequence, we have deemed it well to invite the members of the National Sculpture Society to be with us at that meeting, and a joint meeting has been planned at which we hope the members of this Society will make every effort to be present to welcome the members of the Sculpture Society.

Report of the Curator.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The accessions since the first of the year are as follows:

1607 coins and tokens
585 medals and decorations
94 pieces of paper money
5 counterfeits of ancient coins

2291 pieces in all, from 46 donors, as follows:

Edward D. Adams	Henry H. Kitson
Samuel P. Avery	A. A. Leve
Edwin Swift Balch	Frank I. Liveright
William P. Beaver	Norvin R. Lindheim, Jr.
George H. Blake	J. M. Miller
Mrs. Bryson Burroughs	William G. Moller
T. Louis Comparette	Allan G. Newman
John C. Costello	Edward T. Newell
Leonard Crunelle	Louis F. Ragot
Charles A. A. Deering	Wayte Raymond
Henry Russell Drowne	Guisippi Ros
Frank G. Duffield	Maurice Rosenheim
Mrs. Fanny J. Edgerton	J. Sanford Saltus
John Flanagan	Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan
James E. Fraser	Cornelius J. Sullivan
Laura Gardin Fraser	Howland Wood
Herbert Friedenwald	L. E. Woodhouse
Harrold Gillingham	Arthur C. Wyman
Mrs. N. J. Hamburger	American Cross of Honor
Estate of William Tod Helmuth	Ferracute Machine Co.
Mrs. F. W. Hiddinga	Medallic Art Co.
Archer M. Huntington	United States War Department
Jeno Jusko	Western Reserve Historical Society

The accessions show a gratifying increase over the same period last year, despite the fact that at that time we received the Newell collection of over a thousand Egyptian glass weights. Some of the more noteworthy additions since the last report are the German Satirical Medals now being shown in two of the cases. Several accounts of these have appeared in the newspapers, with a number of the pieces illustrated.

I am happy to state that we have at last received on deposit from the Government the Distinguished Service Medal and the two types of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Through Mr. Hill of the British Museum we have had turned over to us a find of two hundred coins of the Dukes of Athens and the Princess of Achaia, the gift of Mr. Maurice Rosenheim of London.

Mr. Samuel P. Avery presented to us the other day two plaques made of whalebone by John Osborn in 1626. Mr. Saltus has presented us with a number of choice pieces, and I desire to call attention to his most recent gift, the gold medal commemorating the dedication of Joan of Arc Park in New York.

One of our new members who has become much interested in the Society has presented to us a certain series he was especially interested in, to amplify our own collection, and intends to build this up as occasion offers; not only that, but his general collection of coins has been placed at our disposal to select what we need. By this generous offer we have acquired over six hundred pieces.

We have been fortunate in adding to our series of Modern Artistic Medals by American artists a number of choice pieces representing ten different medalists.

Mr. J. P. Morgan has recently placed on loan with us 177 Renaissance medals and plaques, supplementing the loan of the Greek and Roman coins deposited with us some time ago. Selections from these will be placed on view later.

We have also received on loan from Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie the collection of Polish coins and medals, numbering 765 pieces; the collection of Lincoln medals, consisting of 630 pieces, and the collection of New York medals and store cards, comprising 708 pieces formed by the late Mr. Zabriskie, who was for a number of years president of this Society.

The work of transferring our collection into the new steel cases is about completed, but the work on the coins is by no means done, as there are still thousands of Oriental coins to be classified and arranged.

A notable feature of the increasing activities and duties of the Society is what might be called the service side of the work. For convenience in reporting upon this phase, it may be well to divide it roughly under three heads.

1. Replies to inquiries in regard to the value of coins.
2. Attribution and identification of coins.
3. Educational work.

Under the first head may be included the numerous letters and personal inquiries, amounting to fifteen or twenty a week, asking us to give the value of coins. Most of these are unimportant, but an effort is made to give all information which will arouse any latent numismatic interest in the questioner, and several interesting points of contact have been established as a result.

From time to time we are asked to identify or attribute coins or medals. Fortunately, in every case we have been able to give the desired information. Through service of this sort we have established cordial relations with the heads of the classical departments of two New England colleges, received several interesting gifts of coins, and stimulated the interest of several potential collectors. An interesting incident in connection with this phase of our work is the assistance we have been able to give our neighbor, the Indian Museum, in regard to medals, coins, etc., found in Indian graves.

Under the head of "Educational Work" we can apply specifically the work with our younger visitors. A special effort has been made to get in close touch with boys who come into the museum, and if they show any interest, to encourage them to start collecting, or direct their footsteps. As a result, several boys are now actively collecting, consulting us frequently for advice and information. Perhaps it would be well to add that by this means several new members of the Society have been gained.

To a certain extent it is possible to measure the results of the activities mentioned in tangible ways, such as new members, accessions, etc. But it is impossible to estimate the intangible but very real and important results that have thus been accomplished in establishing and spreading the knowledge that the American Numismatic Society is a living, active institution.

The formal report of the Treasurer was presented, with brief comments by Mr. Reilly, and ordered accepted and filed.

The following report was then presented by the Librarian:

Librarian's Report.

In January we remember the mention in the report of the Librarian of the fact that we had ordered large numbers of books from Paris. They have since arrived; some of them are being bound. A few of them are here mentioned by name in order that you may see what an addition they have made to our library.

Among them, Van Hende's "Numismatique Lilloise" is especially interesting just now. Schlumberger's "Les Bracteates d'Allemagne" gives us a work on the early German Bracteates which we sadly need. Cousinery's "Voyage dans la Macedoine" is something which Mr. Newell noted immediately because of its connection with Macedonia and Alexander the Great. There is a very important work by Gariel on Les Monnoies Royales de France, which those of you who have an interest in the French coinage may be interested in.

A number of additional titles are at the binders.

We have also added an "Encyclopedia of India," and, as a general work, the Cambridge Modern History, in fourteen volumes, which gives us another important collection, and fills in laps and lacks in our collection, which would take a great many more volumes if we were to purchase them separately.

Mention should be made at this time of a gift which came to us from Mr. George R. Marvin, who sent an almost complete volume of the American Journal of Archaeology. This is something which we have desired for a long time and which greatly strengthens our classical section.

The funds which the library had at the beginning of the year, something in the neighborhood of \$500, have by these purchases been decreased to less than half of that sum.

On behalf of the Publication Committee, Mr. Reilly presented a brief, informal statement of a proposition which had been submitted to them for their consideration. He explained that this was merely a tentative outline of the plan, which would be open for discussion when a more formal report had been prepared by the Publication Committee.

Dr. Nies responded, pointing out some of the advantages of the suggested plan.

Some well-thought-out suggestions regarding possible medals which should be of interest to the American Numismatic Society for future publication were presented by Mr. deLagerberg. Among them, special emphasis was laid upon the desirability of a Walt Whitman medal. Dr. Nies commented very favorably upon the suggestion.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

JOAN OF ARC PARK DEDICATION MEDAL.



The American Numismatic Society, New York City, has just issued another very meritorious medal—one that commemorates the dedication of Joan of Arc Park, New York City. The medal is reproduced here.

A leaflet issued by the Committee on the Publication of Medals, composed of Messrs. Edward D. Adams, John I. Waterbury, W. Gedney Beatty and Sydney P. Noe, gives the following details regarding the issue of the medal:

Joan of Arc stands to all the world as an incarnation of the spirit of France. She has been the inspiration of the poets, the painters and the sculptors of that nation. The people of New York are singularly fortunate in their possession of what is one of the loveliest conceptions of Joan of Arc. It is the statue modelled by one of our foremost sculptors, Miss Anna V. Hyatt, and it stands on an eminence on Riverside Drive overlooking the Hudson. The City of New York has done itself honor in naming the surrounding portion of the slope, Joan of Arc Park. The American Numismatic Society decided to issue a medal commemorating this dedication, as an evidence of our admiration for the spirit of France which dominated Joan of Arc. Miss Hyatt consented to make the design.

The accompanying reproduction conveys something of the beauty of the resulting medal. It is distinguished by a feeling of mediaeval style to which the figure of Joan in armor contributes largely. The inscription in Gothic lettering reads "Homage to the Maid of France." The reverse shows the banner of Joan of Arc, while other pennants in perspective convey a suggestion of the ceremonies at the dedication. It bears the inscription "Joan of Arc Park, Dedicated January 6, 1919."

Copies will be issued in silver and bronze, and the members of the Committee in charge of the dedication will be permitted to share with the members of this Society in the subscription; with this exception and with the exception of orders coming from abroad, copies will be sold only to members who subscribe before May 15, 1919. The price for the silver medals has been fixed at ten dollars, and that of the bronze at five dollars. Subscriptions, stating the number desired in each metal, accompanied by cheques to the order of the American Numismatic Society, should be addressed to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York, N. Y.

A NEW MEDAL.

The medal, of which an illustration is given below, is one of the few without any direct connection with the present war that have appeared during the past year. It is in commemoration of the splendid work which has been done by the Children's Bureau throughout the country. Several friends of the Bureau have formed themselves into a committee for publishing this piece.



The work of the Bureau commemorated by this means may be briefly described as a direct effort to strengthen the new generation. The number of babies who die every year needlessly is appalling. The work of the Bureau has been one of education and prevention. Through a carefully systematized series of weighing and measuring tests, defects or imperfections have been called to the attention of parents and means for remedying them pointed out. The value of this crusade will be felt in the years to come. That it could have been conceived and that it was carried to so suc-

cessful a result in the midst of so many handicaps due to the world conflict is the more credit to its supporters.

This medal commemorates that success. It is two inches in diameter (bronze). The design was made by Mr. Chester Beach, one of the foremost of our American sculptors, and it beautifully symbolizes the particular work which it signalizes. It will be distributed at cost to those who have interested themselves in bringing about the success of the effort through the Secretary of the Committee, Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto. It is offered to readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* for \$2.50 (plus 15 cents to cover postage and registration). Orders may be sent to the Secretary of The American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEDAL.

The illustration below is of a medal recently issued by the University of Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, for merit in architectural ornament.



The medals are by Davison & Co. of Philadelphia. The designs are by Mr. Albert Laessle, also of that city. The illustration is from a photograph of impressions from the dies in lead.

BOLSHEVIK POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.

The illustrations below show the 1, 2 and 3-kopeck stamps issued by the Bolshevik Government of Russia, to be used as currency, similar in character to the Russian stamp currency issued before the revolution in that country. The stamps were furnished for illustration by Mr. C. E. Walters of Philadelphia.



The reverse of the 3-kopeck is shown. We have not a translation of this, but it is presumed that it is to the effect that "it has the right of circulation equally with the current silver coin," as was the case with the former Russian issue. The reason for surcharging the 1 and 2 kopeck denominations has not been explained to us, and we are without information as to whose portraits adorn the stamps.

SCHENECTADY PRESENTS MEDALS TO SOLDIERS.

The City of Schenectady, N. Y., is presenting medals to its returned soldiers and others who served in the recent war. The medal has on the obverse a figure of Justice standing, below which is a United States shield; upon the left, a soldier; upon the right, a marine, both with guns. Above, "For Democracy, Liberty and Justice."



The reverse has in the center the seal of the city of Schenectady, upon which is perched an eagle; a battle scene on the left, and on the right the prow of a battleship with airplanes above. Below is the inscription, "Presented by the People of the City of Schenectady to Their Loyal Defenders."

The medal is attached to an orange and purple ribbon, the colors of the city, with a bar pin, upon which is "1917-1919."

They are being presented at the Mayor's office, and only to those who produce discharge papers and sign the official records, which show where they have been in the service, and other data.

The medals are by Bastian Bros. Company, Rochester, N. Y. They are struck in bronze, but those given in memory are gold-plated.

We are indebted to Mr. Lewis B. Sebring, City Engineer of Schenectady, for photographs of the medal.

THE OLDEST LIBERTY BOND.

Although called by other names, we have had issues of Liberty Bonds in this country on several occasions for one hundred and twenty-nine years—notably in the first years of the Republic and in the Civil War. The first was floated in 1789, the year when the Government was established with Washington's inauguration. During the first six years after the Revolution ended, the American States were in a condition bordering on anarchy, with no national Government and feeble State governments. It was what John Fiske in one of the best of his books called "The Critical Period of American History." When the Constitution was finally ratified and Washington elected the first President, the Government as we know it was formed. That was in the spring of 1789. Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury, and on him devolved the duty of raising funds for the infant Government. One of the fundamentals in his operations was the great task of funding the war-debts of all the States and inducing the National Government to assume them. Conditions being pressing, Hamilton, in raising the necessary money, at first did not wait even for the approval of Congress, but went to the Bank of New York, which he had helped to found in 1784—the second bank in the United States and the first in New York City—to raise the first necessary money. At a meeting of the Board of Directors the new Secretary of the Treasury asked for a loan of two hundred thousand dollars. It was promptly and unanimously granted, the money to be advanced in five installments of twenty thousand dollars each and ten of ten thousand dollars each, at six per cent. On the following day Hamilton sent to the bank the first bond ever issued by the United States Treasury—a bond of twenty thousand dollars—on receipt of which the money was paid over, so that the United States Treasury could show twenty thousand dollars cash on hand. In *The Investors' Magazine*, where these facts were recently brought to light, we are further told that the bond then issued

is still carefully preserved by the bank which bought it. Quite unlike the now familiar Liberty Bonds of 1917 and 1918, it was executed with an ordinary quill pen, such as was in use in those times, and signed in ink by the Secretary. With its seal somewhat yellow with age, the bond is still in an excellent state of preservation.—*Literary Digest*.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

A press dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, states that the Jamaican Government has decided to issue its own paper money to the amount of \$750,000.

The Cincinnati Zoo has a coin collection in its "annex." Joseph Powell, the curator, has brought together a representative collection of United States silver and copper coins, and it is proving quite an attraction to the visitors.

The issue of one-crown bills is continued in Sweden. Up to the present time fifteen millions have been put in circulation. The great scarcity of silver is the reason for their continuation for an indefinite period.

The last issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* is a double number for March and April, and its contents cover a wide range of subjects, including "Coins and Medals Relating to Peace Treaties," an address by Mr. M. Wormser before the New York Numismatic Club, with a list of the exhibits; "Early History of Castorland" (illustrated), a paper by Mr. Theo. E. Leon read before the Chicago Coin Club; "The Cards of Jerry McDonald, London, Ont.," "One of the Unsolved Numismatic Mysteries"; "The Seventh Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association," and a poem, "Get the Types First," with a number of short articles and reports of the meetings of numismatic societies.

From a reproduction of a photograph sent to THE NUMISMATIST by Mr. Geo. C. Arnold of Providence, R. I., we learn that Congressman W. A. Ashbrook of Ohio, an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, sailed for Europe recently with a party of Congressmen for the purpose of studying the progress of aeronautics there.

The money-changer has been a fixture in Saloniki from time immemorial. During the war he reaped a rich harvest on the fluctuating value of the currency of the war-affected countries. The American dollar was the only currency that he could not buy at a profit. It resisted all the vicissitudes and varying fortunes of the war and held steadily at 100 cents when all other money of the world was fluctuating.

MEDAL FOR EVERY SOLDIER OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

After prolonged conferences with all the Allied Governments, General March announced on April 12, a design had been approved for issuance to every soldier who participated in the great war on the Allied side of a "victory medal" in commemoration of his service to civilization. The design will be similar for all countries on the obverse, but may differ in detail for the various armies.

The obverse side of the medal will bear a winged victory, and on the reverse will be, in the language of the country by which it is issued, the words "the great war for civilization," and the arms of the Allies. A campaign ribbon also has been adopted, to consist of a "double rainbow" series with the red in the center. This ribbon will be similar for all armies and is to be issued in the United States very soon.

A lapel button for civilian wear also has been adopted. It will be of bronze except in the case of soldiers wounded in action, when it will be of silver. This medal will represent a star in a wreath with the letters "U. S.," for the American soldier, in the center.

The design for the victory medal already has been turned over to the National Art Commission, of which Charles Dana Gibson is chairman.

To indicate participation in the more important engagements extra clasps will be given to be attached to the ribbon of the medal. For the American Army these clasps will bear the names of battles selected by General Pershing as the most important engagements of the war. Special clasps also will designate the place of service, as in France, England, Siberia or Italy.

For the service ribbons similar insignia have been approved, in the form of stars to represent these engagements. Citations of individual soldiers will be shown by attaching a small silver star for each citation.

"We propose," said General March, "to award this medal to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks and army nurses who served on active duty for at least 15 days at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, in the Army of the United States and whose service in the army was honorable. As it will take some little time to develop the medal itself, the ribbon will be awarded first, as it can be procured. We expect to be able to start furnishing the ribbon in a relatively short time."

THE MEDAL OF VERDUN.

The following lines by Minna Irving in the *New York Sun* refer to the medal issued in commemoration of the defense of Verdun, which was reproduced in *THE NUMISMATIST* for October, 1917:

"To the high chiefs, officers, soldiers, to all the heroes, known and unknown, both dead and living, who have triumphed over the barbarian's onslaught and immortalized her name throughout the world and for ages to come, the town of Verdun, inviolate and standing on her ruins, dedicates this medal in token of her gratitude."—By resolution of the Town Council of Verdun assembled at Paris, November 20, 1916.

Commemorating glorious deed,
Of double eagle size,
A glittering golden disk upon
Its velvet bed it lies,
The sword of France, grim battlements
Against the rising sun
And palms of victory—behold
The medal of Verdun!

The city of a million wounds
Still gaping raw and red,
The city of a sea of tears
To bathe her dauntless dead,
Unconquered and unconquerable,
And mighty to endure,
She fronts the dawn of hope again,
A spirit proud and pure.

Lo! she has passed her ordeal,
Behind the ancient gate
The foe could never force she stands
Supreme, inviolate.
Crowned with the glory that her sons
In crimson travail won,
She gives this token to her friends—
The medal of Verdun!

MEDALS FOR VICTORY LOAN WORKERS.

A medal has been issued by the United States Treasury Department for presentation to workers during the campaign for the Fifth or Victory Loan. We have not seen a specimen, but newspaper illustrations of it show on the obverse a front view of the Treasury Building with a spread eagle below it. Surrounding is the inscription, "Victory Liberty Loan." The reverse has inscriptions only, "Awarded by the United States Treasury Department for Patriotic Service in behalf of the Liberty Loans" in eight lines. Surrounding this is "Made From Captured German Cannon."

TAKE THE LOAN!

Written in May, 1861.

Come, freemen of the land,
Come meet the great demand,
True heart and open hand—
Take the loan!

For the hopes the prophets saw,
For the swords your brothers draw,
For Liberty and law,
Take the loan!

Ye ladies of the land,
As ye love the gallant band
Who have drawn a soldier's brand,
Take the loan!

Who would bring them what she could,
Who would give the soldier food,
Who would stanch her brother's blood,
Take the loan!

All who saw her hosts pass by,
All who joined the parting cry,
When we bade them do or die,
Take the loan!

As ye wished their triumph then,
As ye hope to meet again,
And to meet their gaze as men,
Take the loan!

Who would press the great appeal
Of our ranks of serried steel,
Put your shoulders to the wheel,
Take the loan!

That our prayers in truth may rise!
Which we press with streaming eyes,
On the Lord of earth and skies,
Take the loan!

—Edward Everett Hale.

THE VALUE OF A "HOBBY."

People who learn to enjoy their spare time usually have "hobbies." They are interested in photography, coin collecting, stamps, painting, music or one of a dozen or two other things that lend to personal enjoyment and, at the same time, develop the man. When the end of the day comes, people who ride hobbies relieve their minds of the problems of their work. They enter whole-heartedly and with careful minds into the enjoyment of their hobbies. A well-chosen "hobby" broadens the mental horizon of the man who pursues it. It offers him wholesome diversion during his spare time. It enables him to entertain and instruct his friends effectively. It adds a new pleasure to his everyday life and renews his youthfulness. The man who has no hobby has a pleasurable experience before him in beginning one.
—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal*.

SWEDEN WANTS TO GET RID OF IRON COINS.

The question "When do we get rid of iron coins?" is being responded to by Mr. Wallroth, the Director of the Swedish Mint, to the effect that it depends on how soon the value of copper returns to normal. A sure sign in this direction is that the scarcity of subsidiary coins is now less acute. The Riksbank has no difficulties in the matter of exchange. However, the striking of iron coins at the mint continues.—(Free trans. by J. DEL.)

LIMERICK TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL ISSUES NOTES.

An Associated Press dispatch, dated Limerick, April 21, says:

The general strike here, incident to the proclamation of Limerick as a military area, assumed a new phase today when the Finance Commission of the Limerick Trades and Labor Council announced that it was preparing to issue its own money in the form of 1-shilling and 10-shilling notes, which would be used in the purchase of food for the 14,000 strikers.

The money is called "Strike Treasury notes," and is secured by the stock of food which it is proposed to purchase with the financial gifts reaching Limerick from other parts of Ireland and by the "integrity of the workers of Limerick."

The announcement of the new financial scheme was made by Tom Johnson, Treasurer of the Irish Labor Congress, who announced also that the Food Commission of the Labor Council had arranged for supplies for the city. This food will be assembled in the warehouses in Limerick and sold to merchants, who will distribute it under the direction of the Labor Council at fixed prices which do not permit of profiteering.

The notes are printed in different colors to show their denominations. Those of 10 shillings are inscribed as follows:

"General strike against British militarism April, 1919. The Limerick Trades and Labor Council promise to pay bearer ten shillings.

"LIMERICK TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,
"Chairman
Treasurer."

The total amount of the issue has not yet been determined, but the printing presses are already at work.

The military forces were especially watchful during the night and it is said that reinforcements have arrived.

EXHIBITION OF MEDALLIC ART IN MILWAUKEE.

During the month of April the people of Minneapolis had an opportunity to view two important collections of medals, the details of which are given below, taken from the *Minneapolis Journal*:

"The Frank Fletcher collection of medals and the American bronze collection from the Gorham Galleries of New York City will be on exhibition to members of the Art Institute and their friends from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock tonight in the Art Institute. It will be the first showing of the two collections in Minneapolis.

"Forty-three American artists are represented in the Gorham collection of 65 pieces, said by collectors to be the greatest in the United States. There are about 400 medals in the Fletcher gathering, dating from the Fifteenth Century to the present time, showing work of the schools of Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain and the United States.

"Rossiter Howard, educational director of the Art Institute, will speak on the collection of bronzes, and Frank Fletcher will give a short address on medallic art. The two exhibitions will be open to the public from 1 to 5 p. m. tomorrow."

MEDAL PRESENTED TO ENSIGN MUNNS.

The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society's silver medal was presented the other day to Ensign J. J. Munns of the United States Destroyer Beale, for gallantry at sea. In September, when the City of Glasgow was torpedoed, Ensign Munns, in a motor-boat launched from the Beale, succeeded under great difficulty in saving three of the four men left on board.

WHEELS IN MOTION FOR SMALLER CANADIAN CENT.

An Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa, dated March 26, said that Sir Thomas White had introduced a bill in the House of Commons providing for the issue of a new one-cent piece much smaller than the present coin of that denomination. The proposed coin is about the size of the United States cent.

Announcement Extraordinary

With warranted pride I am pleased to announce that Mr. H. O. Granberg, Past President of the American Numismatic Association, has placed with me his wonderful "Gem" Collection of American Coins—the final and by far the finest selection of his valuable numismatic accumulation.

The entire silver coinage from 1794 to date is represented by a practically endless chain of beautiful mint uncirculated and proof specimens.

**ORIGINAL SPECIMENS FROM THE GREATEST
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**The Entire Collection to be Sold by me at
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CATALOGUES WILL BE READY SOON.

They will be sent free only to those who are now on my list. To others they will be sent only upon receipt of order for the Price List of the Sale at only 50c.

The Price List will show the amounts realized for each lot of this Great Sale.

Orders for Catalogues and Price Lists are now being booked.



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Food For Thought

To my knowledge, Mr. Granberg, who served the American Numismatic Association as President and Chairman of Board of Governors for several years, and whose private numismatic collection was considered one of the most valuable of its kind in the world, had previously sold three other collections at auction. The first one was sold by me in 1912, and the two others were sold at later dates at two other different markets.

It is worthy for you to take note of the fact that Mr. Granberg now decides in favor of my methods and market for the sale of his final and finest collection!

B. MAX MEHL.

Mehl Building,
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

A book with 150 pictures of Look-out Mountain, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, and Sherman Marching to the Sea. The best that was ever produced of the battlefields of the Civil War, 1861-65. Size of the book 7x9 inches. Price, 50 cts. by mail. Worth \$1.50.

Confederate Belt Buckles,
Price \$1.00. Worth \$3.50.

1000 Pictures of the Civil War,
From Maryland to Texas. Size 10x15 inches and 16x22 inches. Price, 25 cents. Worth \$1.00 to \$5. each.

All kinds of Civil War Relics for sale.

Wanted—500 Arrow Heads, perfect, and half dozen Indian Stone Axes.

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Louis Engel, Manager,
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

JUNE, 1919.

No. 6

REVOLUTIONARY COINS AND NOTES OF MEXICO.

A Brief Review of the Numismatic Products of That Country During the Recent Years of Revolution.

By L. A. CARDWELL.

Down through the years since 1536, when the first coin produced on the American continent, a copper quarter real, dropped from the mint which was established at Mexico City by orders of Charles and Joanna, the reigning Spanish monarchs of the time, Mexico has produced many things of numismatic interest. Probably during all the 383 years which have elapsed since that time no period of equal length has brought forth more of interest to the collector of coins and paper money than the last few years of revolution.

During this time coins were struck or cast from native metals by private or semi-public sources, while paper money was turned out in immense quantities by state and municipal authorities, factional leaders and private individuals. Many of these issues are very interesting, and even at this early date are very hard to procure and may be classed as rare.

There has never been a national currency in Mexico of the same class as the greenbacks, treasury notes or certificates of the United States. Before the revolution the national money of the country consisted of metal coins of five and ten pesos gold (exactly half the size of the \$5 and \$10 United States gold pieces), half pesos, 20 and 10 centavo pieces of silver, 5 centavo pieces of nickel and 1 and 2 centavo coins of copper. The only paper money then circulating in the country was issued by the banks under strict Government supervision, which required that a metal reserve at all times must be kept on hand for its redemption upon demand.

Usually when revolution breaks out in a country, metal money drops out of sight. So it was with Mexico. When the Huerta usurpation began the silver and gold quickly disappeared, being hoarded by those into whose hands it fell or smuggled out of the country in spite of strict regulations prohibiting the exportation of coined money. This shortage, of course, led to the production of something to take its place.

At different times during the last few years various leaders issued paper money in large quantities, oftentimes without keeping any accurate record of the amount issued or properly safeguarding its production. Most of these issues were easily imitated, with the result in many instances floods of spurious notes were released in the country by counterfeiters.

At the outbreak of the "Constitutionalist" revolution against Huerta, in 1913, Carranza authorized an issue of 6,000,000 pesos in paper money. This was known as the Monclovia issue, so called from the town in the State of Coahuila where the decree was promulgated. These were in the form of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 peso notes, and, being rather poorly executed, were so extensively counterfeited that they soon fell into disuse.

About this time General Francisco Villa, who was then fighting with Carranza, while besieging Torreon, was granted permission to issue 1,000,000 pesos in paper with which to pay his men. A printer at Chihuahua was engaged to turn out the issue, and before completing the million pesos the supply of paper was exhausted. This resulted in some quarter million pesos being turned out on all kinds and colors of paper. However, in the meantime, this printer, being of a thrifty disposition, turned out almost as much money for himself and friends as he did for Pancho, and in a few days a promising career was ended before a firing squad. These generally are interesting, having a type-set appearance and in denominations of 10, 25 and 50 centavos, 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Among other issues of notes was the Constitutional Army issue of 1914,

on which appeared a seal bearing the words "Primer Jefe" (First Chief), the title assumed by Carranza. They were in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 pesos. The issue by Villa at Chihuahua in 1914 was known as "dos Caras," for the reason that the notes bore two faces or photographs. There were in denominations of 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pesos. The Vera Cruz issue of 1915 and the various and numerous State issues, many of which were very pretty and well executed, while others were the crudest kind of makeshifts.



Top—100 Peso, Provisional Government, 1914.
Center—10 Pesos, Infalsificables, 1916.
Bottom—10 Pesos, State of Sinaloa, 1915.

The last governmental issue, known as "Infalsificables," for the reason that it is supposed they cannot be counterfeited, was intended to replace the Vera Cruz issue. This is decidedly one of the prettiest series of the entire revolution. They are printed on different sizes of paper and are in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos. Those from the 5-peso up were produced in the United States on paper very closely resembling that on which our currency is printed. This issue is now being redeemed by the Mexican Government and destroyed as rapidly as possible. Paper money has now practically ceased to circulate in the Republic.

Cardboard currency in denominations of 5, 10 and 20 centavos was also issued to take the place of small change, which had disappeared. This issue is one of the most unique productions of the revolutions. Small scrip of numerous designs were also employed throughout the country to replace change.

The various coins and the story of their production is of great interest, especially to collectors. Many of these are fairly well produced, considering the conditions under which they were manufactured, while others are very crude.

At Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, there were produced pesos and half pesos of silver, and copper 2-centavo pieces of the same size as the regular governmental coins. This issue is known as the Parral series and were the first revolutionary coins. The silver coins were probably made from



Parral Half Peso, 1913.

confiscated bullion, while the copper pieces were struck from copper wires taken from the Parral-Santa Barbara Railway, which line was, of course, forced to suspend operations. These coins are very plain and bear none of the traditional Mexican devices.



"Muera Huerta" Peso, 1914. Issued by Villa.

The "Muera Huerta" peso, struck under the direction of the bandit Villa, at Durango, shortly after his escape from the penitentiary, where he was held under death sentence by Huerta, takes its name from the inscription "Muera Huerta" (Death to Huerta), which is probably the only inscription of the kind ever placed upon a coin. Another novel feature of the piece is that of the date, 1914, appears upon it twice. These coins disappeared from circulation in a very short time and are now eagerly sought by collectors.

The issue of this coin bearing the inscription so expressive of the bandit's hate for Huerta is said to have so enraged the usurper that he issued a proclamation imposing the death penalty upon whoever might be found with one of these pieces in his possession.

Another coin issued by Villa at Chihuahua was a silver peso known as the "Army of the North" peso. This coin is said to have brought to the bandit's standard 5000 recruits, from the fact that he was able to pay his troops in silver coin, while the other leaders paid their men in paper money, which had almost lost its purchasing power.



Chihuahua Five Centavos, 1914.

Five-centavo and ten-centavo coppers were also issued from the mint at Chihuahua in 1914 and 1915. The five-centavo piece is plentiful, while the ten centavo is rather scarce. There has also been a regular governmental issue of five-centavo copper for some year.

Zapata, the unconquerable bandit leader of the south, issued two-peso and one-peso coins of silver in 1914. These are said to contain some gold. Anyway, they will always bring more than the bandit chieftain ever expected they would. They are of crude workmanship and bear the inscription "REFORMA, LIBERTAD, JUSTECIA Y LEY" (Reform, Liberty, Justice and Law)—a rather high-sounding motto to be adopted by a bandit leader.



Zapata Two Pesos, 1915.

The Constitutionalist leader, Carrosco, produced coins in the Tepec territory of the same design and size of the ordinary Mexican peso, from gold and silver mixed, by moulding them in sand. Some 3,000 pieces are said to have been produced in this way. Very few of these, however, traveled as far as the border, nearly all of them being melted down at a good profit. These, of course, are very rare.

The State of Oaxaca, in 1915, declared itself independent and produced coins of its own in considerable variety of gold, silver and copper. In 1916, 21 pieces of a most unusual coinage was struck there. It was a gold coin in the denomination of 60 pesos. Only two of these pieces, it is said, ever reached the United States. When the city of Oaxaca was later taken by Carranza forces, all coins that could be found were melted down and the dies destroyed.

Last year Mexico was placed on a gold basis, and in November a new silver peso was struck. The piece follows very closely the traditional Mexican design, and is much smaller than the old-style peso, and is a very pretty piece. During 1918, too, was coined a new 20-peso gold coin, the highest value in general use previously being the "Hidalgo," or 10-peso gold. This new gold coin is known as "calerandados," for the reason that it bears a picture of the Aztec calendar stone at Mexico City.

As this is written press reports from the city of Mexico state that 10, 20 and 50-centavo pieces have again become very scarce. This is due to the high price of silver, which allows a nice profit when these coins are melted down. Merchants, it is stated, refuse to give change in silver for the 10 and 20-peso gold coins. To relieve this the Government has recently issued a new 2½ pesos in gold.

Truly, a complete collection of specimens of all the coins and paper money produced in Mexico since the reign of Diaz would be a valuable one, not only from a standpoint of its monetary value, but from a historical and educational interest as well.

SMUGGLING GERMAN MONEY OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

It is reported from Zurich that the *Neue Zeitung* of Stuttgart says that in spite of regulations issued by the German Government, a great many capitalists, in particular those who made enormous war profits, are managing to export their money. The paper asserts that in the last two months 25,000,000,000 marks have been deposited in different Swiss banks.

WAMPUM AS CURRENCY IN COLONIAL DAYS.

(The following references to the use of wampum as currency in colonial times are taken from a paper, "Wampum in Indian Tradition and Currency," by Dr. Frank G. Speck, read before a meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, November 16, 1915, and printed in the proceedings of the Society in 1916.)

Historical references in the colonial accounts of the Eastern States frequently bear upon the use of wampum beads as a medium of exchange, practically as money. Records from Massachusetts show that from 1627, when the use of wampum as money was introduced into New England, it came through the instrumentality of one Isaac de Razier, secretary of the New Netherlands. Among the New England colonists wampum had a valuation in 1637, we note, of four beads for a penny. Its value varied at times. In 1642 it had sunk to a valuation of six beads for a penny, and was current as legal tender (1648) up to amounts of forty shillings. Other references show that in northern New England subsequent to this time wampum rapidly spread among both natives and colonists in a hitherto unknown function, namely, as a medium of exchange. Since practically all of the wampum among the tribes of Maine and the Maritime Provinces of Canada is either directly known by the Indians to have come from the Iroquois or to have reached the region from the outside, it seems safe to date the acculturation of the material in northern New England from some period subsequent to 1630.

In New Netherlands in 1650 wampum was acceptable as currency at a valuation of from four to six beads for a Dutch stiver. Again, in 1656, it was reduced in value to eight for a stiver, while in 1660 the authorities proposed to reduce it to twelve to sixteen for a stiver. Grocers even accepted wampum as payment in New Netherlands for their commodities, a white bead being equal to half a farthing, a black one to a farthing. At this time we learn that a coarse loaf of bread of eight pounds in weight was priced at seven stivers in silver and fourteen wampum. In 1662 wampum again decreased to twenty-four white or twelve black beads for a stiver. It is interesting to add that the use of wampum in this capacity by grocers survived until a few generations ago in Bergen County, N. J., and in southern Rockland County, N. Y., among the descendants of the Dutch settlers in these regions and, moreover, that the manufacture of the beads continued until recent decades among some few of those who had in their childhood employed the long winter evenings in making wampum beads to trade with the country storekeepers for home necessities. In fact, a wampum factory was operated even after the middle of the nineteenth century by the Campbell brothers at Park Ridge, N. J., where, in the refuse heap near the ruins of the old factory, which was run by a water-wheel, the writer has obtained fragments of wampum beads in various stages of completion. An assortment of this material has been acquired by the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

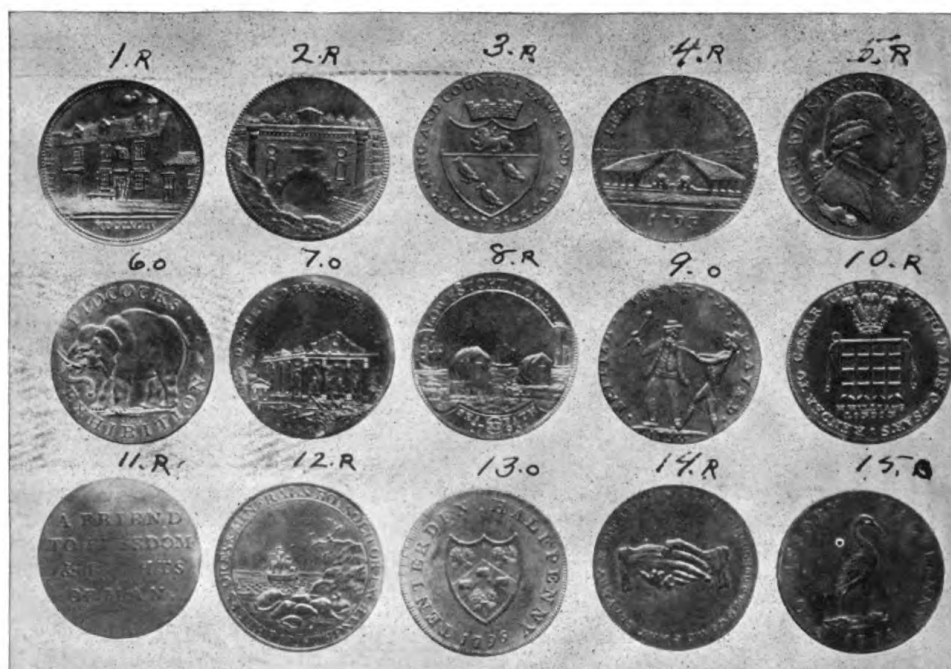
Reverting to historical references again, we learn that beaver skins were also a collateral pecuniary unit in New Netherlands. In 1657 two strings of wampum were equivalent to a deer skin, a bear skin or beaver skin, the strings amounting to 120 beads. The Senecas in 1660 promised the Dutch that they would come and trade with them if the latter would pay thirty handfuls of black or sixty handfuls of white wampum beads for a beaver skin. The Mohawks received for lands west of Schenectady in 1672, 600 handfuls of white wampum. A fathom string among the Dutch of this time brought four guilders, or \$1.66, and five shillings in New England. The famous transaction conveying Manhattan Island to the Dutch was concluded in wampum currency, as everyone knows. Perhaps the last reference to the use of wampum as money brings us up to 1693, when ferriage between Brooklyn and New York was eight stivers in wampum or a silver twopence piece for a single passenger. Subsequently, through corruption and decreasing valuation, wampum seems to have died out as a recognized commercial medium of exchange.

ENGLISH EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS.

By ARTHUR C. WYMAN.

A numismatic series which should come more and more into favor among American collectors is composed of those English pieces commonly known as "Conder Tokens," but more properly termed Eighteenth Century Tokens. Their varied type and the reflection they present of English life during an important period in its history, make them especially interesting, while the fact that a comparatively small number of them have come to this country gives zest to the hunt for them.

Like all token issues, the primary cause of their production was the shortage of official coinage. England had been involved in the wars against Napoleon, and the government was unable to supply the amount of small change necessary for commercial purposes. The earliest of the tokens appeared in the 1780 decade, though the bulk of the issue came a little later, and most of the pieces are dated for the years between 1792 and 1797. Originally



Eighteenth Century Tokens (Illustrations reduced).

they were put out by merchants and others, including frequently the town authorities, as many of them show by their inscriptions, for "the convenience of trade." Among the earliest that appear are those produced by some of the big copper mining companies in Wales, which thus found a convenient and ready market for their product. During the very period of their production and use they attracted the attention of collectors, and two books were issued describing them, the first, "The Virtuoso's Companion," London, 1797; the second, and the one which gave the popular name to the pieces, "An Arrangement of Provisional Tokens, Coins," etc., by James Conder, Ipswich, 1798. These two works stimulated the interest in the tokens to an extent hard to realize at the present time, and resulted in many of the issuers taking advantage of it to produce tokens never intended for general circulation, but rather for the cabinets of collectors. Some of these were specially designed and form very interesting and often beautiful specimens of the die-cutters' art, but many were merely mules, made by combining obverse and reverse dies that had been previously used for the more legitimate issues. At the beginning most of the pieces bore in incuse letters around the edge the name of the issuer or the person or company who would redeem them.

The latest and most authoritative work relating to the Eighteenth Century Tokens is "The Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century," by James Atkins, London, 1892. Mr. Atkins lists nearly four thousand varieties and very nearly as many more sub-varieties caused by changes in the edge reading. A special interest that these English tokens might have for American collectors is due to the fact that a number of them are struck from dies which apparently had been cut for the purpose of supplying tokens or coins for the newly independent American colonies. Among these might be especially mentioned a Lancashire token which bears on the reverse a bust with the inscription "WASHINGTON PRESIDENT 1791," while another piece from Hampshire has as its reverse a female figure standing holding in her right hand a pole surmounted with a Liberty cap, and with the inscription 'LIBERTY & COMMERCE 1794.' Collectors of New York tokens will recognize this as being from the same die as the one used for a piece issued in New York. (See illustration No. 15.)

Many of the pieces refer to current political movements in England. Among these are three illustrated here. The first (No. 11), with a bust



Eighteenth Century Tokens (Illustrations reduced).

and the inscription "HON. T. ERSKINE" on the obverse, appeared just after a famous trial in which the right of free speech and press was involved and at which Thomas Erskine, later Lord Chancellor, was the attorney for the defense. Another (No. 9), one of an enormous issue by Thomas Spence, a bookseller and publisher in London, presents a protest against the practice of seizing men by the English press gangs for service in the British navy, while the third (No. 14) is a vivid reminder of the struggle that was then being waged in Great Britain for the abolition of negro slavery in the British Colonies.

Others of the pieces make definite reference to the business of the issuers, such as the token shown of the Red Lion Inn in Slough, Buckinghamshire; Pidcock's Menagerie in London, and a Kent token depicting a horse and dray standing in front of a brewery, the dray loaded with kegs, with the today touching inscription "TO CHEER OUR HEARTS." (Nos. 1, 6 and 13.)

Frequently the design on the pieces was suggested by the predominant industry of the neighborhood in which they circulated. Examples of these are found in Yorkshire and Suffolk tokens commemorating the woolen industry and fisheries. (Nos. 4 and 8.)

Other tokens presented effigies of buildings located in, or bore the arms of, the community where they originated, such as the Gloucestershire, Kent, and Middlesex tokens shown, the latter of which displays the arms of the city of London. (Nos. 2, 3 and 10.)

The next token illustrated is that of a London dealer in pictures and curiosities. This is very rare, as only six dozen of them were struck. (No. 12.)

The last illustration is that of one of the numerous varieties of Wilkinson Tokens, issued in Warwickshire. John Wilkinson was an ironmaster who had risen to great wealth through his control of a large number of iron and copper mines, and his firm was a prolific issuer of tokens, all of which bore his bust. (No. 5.)

Apparently this ostentation on the part of Mr. Wilkinson caused considerable comment, for almost immediately upon the appearance of these pieces (which were among the earliest issued) another token appeared also with a bust, a rude imitation of the one on the Wilkinson token, and with this inscription on the reverse "AND HE SAID LET US MAKE PENNIES AFTER MY OWN IMAGE." The same spirit which caused the production of this piece was also responsible for the following lines printed in the *London Magazine* in 1787:

Enigram on Mr. Wilkinson's Copper Money.

In Greece and Rome your men of parts
Renoun'd in arms, or famed in arts,
On splendid coins and medals shone,
To make their deeds and person's known;
So Wilkinson, from this example,
Gives of himself a matchless sample;
And bids the iron monarch pass
Like his own metal, wrapt in brass!
Which shows his modesty and sense,
And how, and where, he made his pence;*
As iron when 'tis brought in taction,
Collects the copper by attraction.
So this in him 'twas very proper
To stamp his brazen face on copper!

*The tokens were first issued as pence, but were soon called in and reissued as halfpence.

DONATION TO THE SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The philanthropist and banker, Mr. C. W. Burmester of Stockholm, Sweden, has donated to the Swedish Numismatic Society the sum of about 8000 crowns, the interest of which will be devoted to a fund for the continuation of the striking of a yearly medal. The said fund was founded in 1873 by Commander Magnus Lagerberg and supported by him about 15 years.



We reproduce here the Society's annual medal, 1915, of Charles Ralamb. Born 1622, Died 1698. It was designed by the medal engraver, Mr. S. Kulle. It is struck in silver. We are indebted to Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City for an opportunity to illustrate it. (See *THE NUMISMATIST*, January, 1919, page 37.)

VICTORY NOTES OF OTHER DAYS.

In the recent Victory Note selling campaign the writer was a volunteer associate with the Speakers' Bureau in San Francisco, and gave various talks before clubs in support of the loan. Victory Notes of 1919, unlike most of the Government's interest-bearing notes of the past that were generally offered to the public, do not have the circulation privilege. But the story of previous notes, most all of which may be claimed "Victory" notes, and the showing of specimens from my collection gave interest to the talks, calls for repetition, and produced subscriptions.

Among the exhibits were various State issues, particularly Massachusetts, relating to the Revolution. Interest-bearing notes and loan certificates dated in the early 1780's, "the dawn of Liberty," were referred to as Uncle Sam's first "Victory" notes. Notes of 1814 and 1815 were Victory notes of the second war with England. Victory over "commerce destroyer *Panic*," 1837-1842, was represented by notes of the period. A "hand" was had over reference to a Victory note of our little affair with Mexico, in the late 40's, which did so much to cement California to the Union. With the Civil War came our first Government paper currency, and interest-bearing notes and securities in greater quantity and variety than ever before, and of a general character and protection against counterfeiting, qualities that have followed or influenced the many issues of paper currency since then. The 5 per cent and 6 per cent "face" notes and the 6 per cent coupon notes of the early 60's were shown as leads to the Victory which had its notes in the much noted seven-thirties—the 7 $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. coupon interest notes of 1865. These were referred to as what the colored race is pleased to call "Father Abraham's notes," just as is probable the people of little nations a generation hence will call the Victory notes of 1919 "Father Woodrow's notes." The present issue is the first of interest-bearing notes to be offered to the public since 1879—the 4 per cent. 30 year notes. These were presented as Victory notes—notable for their part in the victory over fiat money.

That all of these notes were redeemed, payment of some of them being made before they were due, and that all are now sufficiently scarce to be classed as curiosities and command a good premium when obtainable, proved to be good booster material for the Victory Loan.

A contributing exhibit was a 4-daler copper-plate piece, with the assurance "No danger of Victory Notes being paid in money like this."

Many numismatic collectors and dealers in various parts of the country have given their time and material from their collections for the success of all the great war loans, and hundreds of specimens, particularly obsolete paper money and early financial documents, were donated and did their part in stimulating subscriptions.

Notes and loan certificates relating to the Revolution were successfully used as prizes for the largest amount subscribed in competition. Near midnight, Saturday, May 10th, the last moments of the drive, when the supply of prize helmets had been exhausted and "last call for the last chance" had been made at the main night street stand, the crowd had thinned and the purses were believed to have talked flat, one of the "bonds" of the Revolution, the engraving of which is credited to Paul Revere, was offered as a prize and produced an \$800 cash subscription.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 12, 1919.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during April, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington:

Silver—Half Dollars, 1,115,000; Dimes, 3,785,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 25,066,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Philippine Islands—Silver, 1,690,000; bronze, 2,140,000.

Peru—Gold, 29,195 (planchets).

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1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

BALTIMORE'S NEW NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The new local numismatic society in Baltimore is another evidence of the steady growth and development of numismatic interest in this country. The formation of this society was contemplated shortly after the A. N. A. Convention there in 1916, but with the launching of numerous activities due to the war, the matter was postponed.

The society was organized on April 22, with environments somewhat different from those of other local societies, which are all practically independent of other local institutions. The new Baltimore society is a component part of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, and is a Section of the Academy. In no respect will this connection prove disadvantageous. On the other hand, it will serve to strengthen it in many ways, especially in its early months, for, like all such numismatic organizations, it begins life with only a few members, but with splendid prospects for a steady, healthy growth and a useful existence.

The Maryland Academy of Sciences is one of Baltimore's honored institutions. Founded in 1819, it is celebrating its 100th anniversary by extending its field of work in several new directions, one of which is numismatics. Membership in any Section is obtained first through membership in the Academy. Admission to any Section is then optional with the members.

The new Numismatic Section is fortunate in having as its Chairman Mr. Waldo Newcomer, one of the foremost numismatists in the United States. Under his guidance the new society should make its presence felt in a city that has not in late years been considered a very active numismatic center.

In Dr. F. C. Nicholas, the Curator of the Academy, the new Section of Numismatics has a devoted friend. Though not an active collector, he has a splendid general knowledge of the subject, acquired through many years of travel abroad, and will be able to be of much assistance to the new Section.

The connection of the new Baltimore society with the Academy will suggest to the collectors in other cities the possibility of affiliation with some similar local institutions in case the formation of a local numismatic society on independent lines does not seem possible.

WHEN MONEY CEASES TO BE MONEY.

An agent of the Russian Soviet Government is reported as saying that as soon as it gets enough machines from America it will print so much money that it will become worthless and nobody will want it. Newspaper dispatches from Russia indicate that this is part of the Bolshevik program.

With its hundreds of thousands of peasants in want of food and clothing, and with so much money in the country that no one wants it, Russia presents a pitiful picture. Her paper money has now reached a state of worthlessness even below that of the colonial paper currency of this country during the Revolutionary War, or the Confederate paper money during the last year of the Civil War. But however depreciated these latter issues may have become, they had the merit at least of being a respectable effort to provide a currency for the people, and not an attempt to destroy its value as money. Even the paper currency of Villa seems to have a halo of glory thrown about it by comparison with the Bolshevik waste paper.

The greatest value of the present Russian paper money will perhaps be reached when collectors begin to buy it for numismatic purposes.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

We frequently receive letters from A. N. A. members and other subscribers living in Canada asking us to publish something occasionally regarding Canadian coins and tokens. And right here we want to say that our Canadian members are among the most loyal to the A. N. A. and *THE NUMISMATIST* of any locality or section on our mailing list. Their membership and subscription continues year after year with scarcely a lapse. And this loyalty stands out all the more prominently because of the fact that there has not been a very great amount of reading matter relating to Canadian numismatics published in recent years. Many Canadian collectors are interested only in the issues of that country (though some are general collectors) and have only a passing interest in the coins and medals of other countries.

But the fault is not entirely ours. Canadian tokens have received the attention of collectors in that country for many years, and a number of

works have been published on the subject; lists of certain issues or series have also been compiled and published in book or pamphlet form, until it is almost impossible to add to the existing literature on the subject. But we are not only willing to give space to any contributed article that approaches any of the series from a new angle, or that describes any that have not heretofore received sufficient treatment, but such articles are invited and will be appreciated.

It is largely up to the Canadian collectors to provide the literature on the Canadian series.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the official announcement by Waldo C. Moore, Chairman of the Board of Governors, of the selection of September 20 to 24 as the time for holding the Philadelphia Convention of the American Numismatic Association, as well as the official call for nomination for offices to be filled at the convention. This early announcement of the date should enable all members to arrange their vacation for the date selected, and to make such other arrangements as will enable them to be present on that occasion. Members will recall that no convention was held last year, and the enthusiasm for this year's gathering should be at top notch.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

This Token Is Not Unique.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In the April number of *THE NUMISMATIST*, page 178, Mr. H. T. Gibbs of Pittsburgh illustrates "a Canadian (?) token believed to be unique." I have had one of these in my collection for many years, and it is in about the same condition as the one illustrated.

The reverse, which, according to my opinion should be the reverse, is not well described, as what is claimed to be a horse looks to me more like an ox, and there is a sign post bearing a decanter and a wineglass in front of the tavern. As I do not believe this to be Canadian, I have placed it with the unassignable. It seems to bear a resemblance to the workmanship on the "Tea Stores Tokens" issued by Tornthweit of Sydney, N. S. W., although it is not of quite so high relief. It may possibly be one of the Pennsylvania "Bungtowns."

I cannot remember where I secured it, but probably among the heterogeneous tokens circulating in Canada about forty years ago. As to the date, mine shows certain figures, but I cannot make 1810 out of it.

I am informed, reliably, I believe, that there are also three other specimens of the tokens in the collection of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

Montreal, Canada, May 8, 1919.

The Bolshevik Stamp Currency.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

The Bolshevik postage-stamp currency illustrated in the May issue are fac-similes of the Romanoff Centenary stamps issued in 1913, with the exception of the surcharge 1 and 2. The portraits are as follows: 1. Peter the Great. 2. Alexander II, assassinated in 1881. 3. Alexander III, father of the late Czar. I think very likely you have received the information before this reaches you. If not, it may be acceptable.

Very truly yours,

G. A. LARNED.

Oxford, Mass., May 23, 1919.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, March 26th, 1919, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Samuel Norwood Grant Bailey, B.A., LL.B.; Henry Platt Hall, F.R.N.S.; John Martin; G. Hamilton-Smith.

Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson, having vacated the chair, which was taken by Major Carlyon-Britton, read a paper on entries of numismatic interest contained in an article by Dr. Henry F. Berry, I.S.O., on the Masters' Accounts of the Merchant Tailors' Gild of Dublin, which appeared in Vol. XLVIII of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. All the items discussed by the lecturer occur in the extracts for the years 1553-1561, which appear on page 22 of the article in question, and some of them are definitely given as in Irish currency, although no specific mention of that currency is to be found at any later date. It may be added that sums of less than two shillings are invariably given in pence, a custom which appears to have lasted until the eighteenth century.

By far the most interesting of the accounts is that for the year 1561, in which are mentioned white testers, white groats, testers, groats and obols, and lastly "brown backs." Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson gave a list of the different coins circulating in Ireland in the sixteenth century, illustrating it by a selection from his own cabinet, and discussed the values at which they were ordered to pass current. The white testers and white groats of the account must be referred to Queen Elizabeth's second coinage, issued in 1561, which contained 11 oz. of fine silver to 3 oz. of alloy. Of base testers there were no fewer than four distinct issues during the reigns of Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth. The current values of these ranged from 8d. down to 3½d., and those of the groats varied between 1¾d. and 1¼d. The "brown back" could not be identified with precision, for the only nickname the lecturer had been able to trace was that of the "Bungal," which was mentioned in Simons' Essays, but it was not unlikely that the term was applied, certainly not inappropriately, to the base shillings of Edward VI, which had recently been decried and countermarked with a portcullis or a greyhound, according to the amount of base metal they contained. Finally, a word of sympathy was expressed for the cashier of the period, who must have had the greatest difficulty in balancing his accounts correctly, with so many coins of similar names but varying values in circulation, and who, in such a monetary chaos, must have been exposed to great temptations to fraud.

Before the meeting broke up, Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson announced that, since he read his paper on the "Bristol Mints of Charles I" at the February meeting of the Society, Miss Helen Farquhar had called his attention to the important evidence furnished by Harleian MS. 6833. This was a statement of Bushell's case, drawn up for submission to the Committee of the Privy Council, which was ordered by Charles II to consider his claims to compensation. The evidence included that of one Richard Nicholls, "a moneyer trusted by the Corporation of His Majesty's mint of the Tower of London, Shrewsbury, Oxon and Bristol." Another witness was one Pigott, who testified concerning the repairing of the castle of Bristol and the setting up there of a mint to coin £100 a week. There was also a royal letter addressed to Bushell as one of the wardens of the mint at Bristol. The attribution of the coins bearing the monogram BR to Bristol was therefore placed beyond all doubt.

Exhibitions in illustration of the paper read:

By Lieut.-Colonel Morrieson: Two Irish "harp" groats of Henry VIII, bearing the initials of Jane Seymour and Ann of Cleves respectively, and a third with the title REX instead of DOMINVS, and the initials H. R.

Base groat and half-groat bearing the portrait of Henry VIII, but struck in the reign of Edward VI, both of the Dublin mint.

Base testoon of Edward VI; mint-mark harp on either side.

Base shillings of Edward VI, countermarked with a portcullis and a greyhound respectively.

Irish shilling of Mary, Irish groat of Philip and Mary, and base penny of Philip and Mary of the London Mint.

Irish shilling and groat of Elizabeth and Irish groat of Elizabeth, of 1561, with on the reverse a shield bearing three harps.

Other exhibitions:

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Penny of the first coinage of Henry II, of the Durham mint: obverse, + HENRI:R:AC; reverse, + CRISTRET:ON:DVN.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: Two half-crowns, three shillings, one sixpence, one groat and one half-groat of Charles I, bearing the letters BR in monogram, all of the year 1644 and a variety of the shilling of 1645 with the monogram BR recumbent, and having peculiar stops.

Miss Farquhar also exhibited the following medals, exemplifying the muling prevalent in the seventeenth century.

1. Crowned bust of Charles II, legend: "should hear both houses of parliament for true Religion and Subjects freedom stand;" reverse, both Houses of Parliament, with the King and the Speaker, in session, no legend; border on both sides; silver gilt.

2. Bust of the Earl of Essex, outer legend as on No. 1, inner legend: "Pro . Religione . lege . Rege . et . Parlamento;" reverse, borders and gilding as No. 1.

3. Larger bust of the Earl of Essex, legend: THE SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GYDEON, incuse; reverse type as before, but with incuse legend IN THE MYLTITVDE OF COVNCCELLORS THERE IS PEACE, no borders, silver gilt.

4. Bust of the Earl of Manchester, three-quarters towards left, wearing armour and scarf; legend, incuse: "Pro . Religione . lege . Rege et Parlamento .;" reverse, Houses of Parliament, neither legend nor border, silver gilt.

5. Bust of Charles I as on Med. Ill., vol. i, p. 292, No. 108: CAROLVS . D . G . MAG . BRITAN . FRAN . ET . HIB . REX . FID .; reverse, bust of Henrietta Maria; signed T RAWLINS, legend: HENRETTA (sic) . MARIA . D . G . MAG . BRITAN . FRAN . ET . HIB . REG; border on either side; silver.

6. Obverse as last; reverse royal arms, enclosed in a garter and crown-ed; no legend; border on either side; silver gilt.

7. Bust of Prince Charles to left; no legend; reverse, arms as on No. 6; no border; silver.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Three Irish seventeenth-century tokens, each bearing the Merchant Tailors' arms, namely, Drogheda, John Rookes, 1671; Drogheda, Saml. Stanbridg, 1653; Dublin, Stephen Clark.

YORKSHIRE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held in the Municipal Museum, Doncaster, on October 19, 1918, at 3 P. M., the President, Mr. G. L. Shackles, F.R.N.S., in the chair. Mr. Alderman Spence, on behalf of the corporation, gave a hearty welcome to the Society on its first visit to the town of Doncaster.

Dr. H. H. Corbett described a large number of interesting coins from the Museum Cabinets. These included the remains of three local hoards of late Roman third brass from Campsmount Park, near Askern; a hoard of denarii from near Cadeby, besides a number of first brass and denarii which had been recently presented to the Museum; also a number of Doncaster and Pontefract seventeenth century tokens and others of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Mr. W. Sykes read a paper on "Wood's Irish Copper Coins." William Wood, English ironmaster, was born at Wolverhampton in 1671. He owned iron and copper mines in the West of England, and is said to have held mining rights in 39 counties in England and Wales. In 1722 Irish industry was hampered by a scarcity of small copper currency, and it was to Wood that a patent was granted on payment of £10,000 to coin copper halfpence and farthings for Ireland. Though Wood's coins were infinitely better than the counterfeit "raps" which were in common circulation in Ireland at the time, they were much poorer in quality than the corresponding English coins. The copper money to be coined was equal in nominal value to £108,000, each pound of copper of a bullion value of one shilling was to be coined into halfpence and farthings of the face value of half-a-crown. Further-

more, the amount to be issued was far in excess of the country's requirements, seeing that the whole circulating medium of Ireland at the time was only £400,000. In these circumstances the utmost amount of copper money required would be £15,000. It was not, however, the financial, but the political aspect of the scheme which aroused popular indignation. In 1724 Dean Swift resolved to come forward on the popular side. Assuming the character of M. B., a Dublin draper or "Drapier," he attacked the scheme in a series of virulent pamphlets—the famous "Drapier's Letters." These brought down the storm which the Irish Parliament had invoked, and the patent had to be surrendered (1725), Wood receiving a pension of £3,000 for eight years in compensation.

Mr. Sykes fully acknowledged his indebtedness to the valuable works of Nelson and Moriarty in the preparation of his paper. Mr. Sykes showed an interesting collection of Wood's coins (which was augmented by others from the cabinets of Messrs. Pickersgill & Brigg) in illustration of his paper.

The Honorable Secretary read a paper on "Coins as an aid to the teaching of history in the lower forms, together with remarks on School Museums."

Mr. T. Sheppard, M. Sec., F.S.A. (Scot.) exhibited 21 out of the 23 known tokens of Doncaster issued between 1660 and 1670, some of which are exceedingly rare. Examples of the two other pieces were shown by Dr. Corbett and Mr. W. T. Freemantle.

This is probably the first occasion on which all the Doncaster seventeenth century tokens have been shown together.

Mr. Sheppard also showed a token of Robert Malbie of Bawtry (1664).

In addition to a fine series of Doncaster seventeenth century tokens, Mr. Freemantle exhibited a complete series of nineteenth century silver tokens of Doncaster, together with two silver tickets inscribed, "New Betting Rooms, Doncaster, established 1800."

Mr. W. Sykes also showed a series of the Doncaster silver tokens and gave a full account of the Otho de Tilli cross (a Doncaster landmark) which is figured on the obverse of Birkinshaw's shilling Doncaster token. He also exhibited Birkinshaw's penny token of 1812 and an exceedingly rare uniface ticket of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, Aldwarke No. 1.

Mr. T. Pickersgill showed English halfpence and farthings of George I, including the "dump" varieties of both values; also a medal issued to commemorate the bombardment of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Mr. M. A. Brigg sent for exhibition two seventeenth century tokens of Stamford, Lincs.

Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, M. Sc., F.L.S., sent for exhibition a book printed in Amsterdam (1685), being an account of the religion, camp construction, military discipline and baths of the Romans, profusely illustrated by engravings taken from coins and inscribed stones.

Messrs. Pickersgill and Firth described a collection of coins and tokens issued as money of necessity during the present war, also the new silver and nickel money of Egypt as a British Protectorate.

Cordial votes of thanks were given to Alderman Spence and the Doncaster Art Gallery and Museum committee for their kindness in entertaining the members, and to Dr. Corbett for his kindness in making the local arrangements.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, May 9th, at the New Grand Hotel, President A. R. Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beesley, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Belden, Frey, Heaton, deLagerberg, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wormser, and Wyman.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Executive Committee reported the subject for the next meeting: "Coins of Poland."

Treasurer reported the purchase of one Victory Bond for the Club.

The subject for the evening, "Coins, Tokens and Medals Relating to Queen Victoria," was then in order.

Mr. M. Wormser exhibited: East India Co. one mohur dated 1841.

Mr. Beesley exhibited the following: Set of Jubilee gold and silver; War

Medal, Snakin, 1885; Bronze Medals—1837, Queen's visit to London; 1847, Queen's visit to Cambridge; bronze and silver medals—1876, Queen's medal for International exhibit; bronze medal of Queen Victoria, 1843, struck in Belgium; pewter Marriage Medal; Maundy set dated 1845; brass platter, engraved head of the Queen.

Mr. Wyman exhibited: General Service Medal, 5 bars; Punjab Medal, 2 bars; South African, 1853, medal; Indian Mutiny Medal, 2 bars; Egypt Medal, 1 bar; New Zealand, 1863-1866, Medal; Second Afghan War Medal; Indian General Service, 1895, Medal, 2 bars; Queen's Transvaal Medal, 5 bars.

Mr. Rud Kohler exhibited: Two Jubilee, 1887, sovereigns; 1 young head, sovereign; 1 Australian sovereign, Sydney mint; 1 Model Crown 1848.

Mr. David Proskey exhibited: 1887 Jubilee set of proofs from farthing to £5, including Maundy money; 1839, proof set, $\frac{1}{4}$ farthing to 5 shillings, all with plain edges, an excessively rare set; 1847 and 1853 Gothic crowns, proofs, with plain and inscribed edges; 1849 "Godless" florin; 1864 bronze penny, the rarest date; 1856 farthing with "VICTOEIA" (error); 1875 farthing with "FARTIING" (error); one-third farthings for Malta; 1893 proof set from farthing to 5 shillings with veiled headdress; 1838 First coinage, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 pence; 1870 Newfoundland gold \$2; 1756, '57 Australia gold half and one sovereign; 1840 India sets, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 rupee, with the two styles of portraits; 1862 India sets $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 rupee, with crowned draped portraits as "Queen" and "Empress"; Various model coins, 1/16, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ farthing, and other fractional pieces, two shilling and five shilling patterns; gold medal given a U. S. naval officer for services in Dr. Kane's Polar Expedition searching for Sir John Franklin, only one known to date; various large Coronation and Anniversary Medals with 14 differing portraits; total, 117 pieces.

Medallic Art Committee reported that at the next meeting the Victor Emanuel Medal would be ready, and also the new seal of the Club.

Regularly moved, seconded and carried that the officers of the Club and the Medallic Art Committee pass on the designs of the new seal.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The third monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, April 3, 1919. The following members were present: Messrs. Lawless, Brown, Kelly, Jonas, Boyer, Leon, Michael, Rachtus, Ripstra, Hinckley, Carey, Josephson, Davis, and Miss Naerup. Miss Catherine Rachtus was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and placed on file.

The rules were suspended and Messrs. Wm. Jerrems, Jr., of Kansas City, Mo.; P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, and Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio, were elected to membership.

Mr. Ripstra exhibited a design for the club emblem, which was accepted with minor changes. He was given a vote of thanks for the beautiful piece of work which he had prepared.

The Secretary reported that he had seen the donor of the Reward of Merit Prizes and had accepted them in behalf of the Club. The prizes, a gold proof set of 1908, which are to be given to members of the Club at the meeting next March, were exhibited by the Secretary.

The Secretary read a paper on "Irish Gun Money," written by Mr. Lawless. This paper was illustrated by twenty-five specimens of gun money, showing all the different types, which were exhibited by Mr. Brown.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Josephson: Gobrecht dollar of 1836, quarter dollar of 1796, and half dollars of 1794 and 1795, and a guinea in brass of William III.

By Mr. Brown: Four varieties of 20-heller pieces of German East Africa, one in copper and three in bronze.

By Mr. Jonas: Large bronzes of Augustus, Tiberius, Domitian, Galba, Nero and Agrippa.

By Mr. Leon: Two German medals, one commemorating the passing of the 19th century, and the other Count von Waldersee's visit to China, and two U. S. legal-tender notes with inverted backs.

By Mr. Rachtus: Denar of Bohemia of Duke Udelarius, a Parthian didrachm of Abkar II, a World's Fair medal, and some merchant's tokens of the Civil War period.

By Mr. Davis: One and two pence and a shilling of the Commonwealth of England, and a sixpence of James II struck for Ireland.

By Mr. Hinckley: Complete sets of fractional notes issued by the Union Bank, New London, Conn.; the New London Bank, the Mystic River Bank, Mystic Bridge, Conn., and by John Jeffery. These comprised all denominations from one to twenty-five, and were dated 1861 to 1864.

The following additions were made to the cabinet of the Club: By Mr. Rachtus: A medal struck at the Government Exhibit at the World's Fair, and a Civil War Token of Freedman & Goodkind, Chicago. By Mr. Hinckley: An Isabella quarter.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

The fourth monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, May 7. The following members were present: Mrs. Ripstra, Miss Naerup, Dr. Luttenberger, and Messrs. Boyer, Leon, Ripstra, Josephson, Jonas, Hinckley, Rackus, Kelley, Carey, Wilson, Lawless, Brown and Davis. The meeting was called to order by President Hinckley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and placed on file.

Frank L. Swanstrom of DeKalb, Ill.; Hugh F. Hughes, and Charles Blumenschein were elected to membership.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. W. F. Dunham concerning a one-mill piece which he has had coined, one piece to go to each member of the Club who joined this year. These pieces have a limited issue and are bound to become rare. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Dunham for his activities in behalf of the Club.

Mr. Leon announced the death of Chicago's veteran numismatist and dealer, Mr. S. C. Stevens. Miss Naerup, who for several years was associated with Mr. Stevens, gave an interesting account of his life and numismatic activities.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyer: Declaration type half crown of Charles I, dated 1643, and a square coin of Salzburg, dated 1654.

By Dr. Luttenberger: A Panama-Pacific medal.

By Mr. Wilson: 1, 2, 4 and 8 doubles of Guernesey.

By Mr. Josephson: Penny of Ifars II, one of the Hiberno-Danish kings of Dublin, and a fine Roman bronze of Constantius.

By Mr. Jonas: Tetradrachm of Alexander, and a first bronze of Drusus, Sr.

By Mr. Carey: 1 and 5-sen pieces of the new Japanese issue.

By Mr. Brown: Nine 20-cash pieces of recent issue, struck for various provinces of China. Among the provinces represented were Hu Nan, Hu Poo, Pei Yang and Fung Tien.

By Mr. Davis: Several Chicago medals.

By Mr. Hinckley: 5, 10, 25 and 50-cent notes of the Bank of America, and 5, 10 and 25-cent notes of the Bank of Hanover.

By Mr. Lawless: Polish crowns of Stanislaus Augustus and Sigismund III, and a 20-shilling note of Delaware, issued in 1776.

By Mr. Leon: Collection of 60 very fine U. S. cents, mostly in uncirculated condition; dollar and half dollar of 1795, large eagle Washington cent, a Massachusetts cent, Gold stater of Alexander, three \$5 Treasury notes with inverted backs, and a number of bank notes of large denominations, including \$3000, \$5000 and \$10,000 notes of the Phenix National Bank of New York, \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000 notes of the Clinton Bank, and a \$1000 note of the Morris Canal and Banking Co.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society dined at the Hotel Napoli on Friday, May 2nd, with the following members present: Messrs. Comstock, Kimball, Shepardson, Morse, Joy, Gray, Steinmetz, Stearns, Tilden, Storer, and Mr. Wheeler in the chair as President.

Mr. Gray showed a set of 25 shell store cards, sundry rare specimens of

Massachusetts scrip, and a medal of the Boston Peace Jubilee.

Mr. Kimball showed a medal of Prince Eugene, several medals of French kings, and a number of American medals.

Mr. Tilden showed an interesting set of reproductions of American colonial pieces by Robinson, including a Rosa Americana in silver; a medal of the capture of Prague, and the small Cyrus W. Field Medal.

Mr. Wheeler showed two Massachusetts Treasury notes of 1779 and 1780.

Mr. Joy showed a fine 1797 half cent, 1 over 1.

Mr. Shepardson showed a 1796 dime, uncirculated; Low 149 (the Philadelphia 50-cent piece) in superb condition; the Delta Kappa Epsilon Medal, and a daguerreotype of Webster.

Mr. Comstock showed a yang of Korea; a shot of Korea, showing enamelled centre; a real of Mexico, 1535; 2 reals of Zacatecas of 1811; half ruble of Russia of 1799; a dump rupee of Bengal of 1781; the bronze badge of the British Iron and Steel Institute of their meeting in 1890 with the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York; the Badge of Italy and America (Columbus Day, 1918), and a bronze Confederate button showing eagle on hemisphere.

Dr. Storer showed the Appleton Medal presented by the Veteran Association of the Boston Cadets to the 101st U. S. Engineers for Oversea Service; the Greek Order of the Saviour; the plaque of Dr. Welch, by Brenner; the French medal by LaFleur of the 200th anniversary of the foundation of New Orleans; the badge of the Holland Society of the 300th anniversary of Hudson; the Inauguration-Assassination Medal of Lincoln in aluminum, and a number of other Lincoln medals, and the medal of the Harvard Society of the Monks of the Flagon.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The regular meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was called to order Tuesday, May 6th, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., with President G. F. E. Wilharm in the chair. Other members present: Messrs. Marlier, Gaede, Craft, Locker, Boyle and Gies.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Society was in receipt of a communication from Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Tex., in which was enclosed a Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society Medal with his compliments. The gift was gratefully received by the Society and a vote of thanks ordered forwarded to Mr. Mehl.

The nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year was held and the following officers elected:

President, G. F. E. Wilharm.

Vice-President, F. N. Boyle.

Secretary, A. C. Gies.

Treasurer, G. A. Marlier.

Curator, Wm. A. Gaede.

After the officers had been duly installed, President Wilharm appointed Mr. Boyle as the Society's publicity agent. At the conclusion of the business routine the exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Craft: Electrotypes of U. S. half cent 1793, Crosby's 1-A; Large U. S. cent, 1793, chain; Sommer Island 20-shilling piece; "Non-Dependens," Pan Inimica Tyrannis American penny; 1792 Liberty, Parent to Science, etc.; New England, 1652 shilling; Good Samaritan shilling; 1792 disme; 1807, 1839 type '38, '39 boobyhead, '42, '45, '55; 1818 U. S. pattern cent; 1861, Grand Army Medal.

By Mr. Gaede: 1802 \$5 U. S. gold; 1899 \$20 Gold; wire and plain edge specimens of the 1907 gold \$20 with Roman numerals; Pan-American Exposition \$1 and \$2.50 gold pieces; 1892 Transvaal shilling; 1871 Prussian Victory dollar; 1880 Prussian five mark (Frederick III); 1876 Philadelphia Centennial "Nevada Dollar"; 1815 and 1818 U. S. quarters, uncirculated.

By Mr. Locker: Four 1793 U. S. Cents, chain, wreaths, Crosby 9-G and 11-J, and Liberty cap 1806, and 1824 half dollar.

By Mr. Marlier: Gold stater Philip II of Macedonia; gold stater of Alexander the Great; gold aureus, Faustina; concave solidus, Byzantine, Romanus the Fourth; twelve tetradrachms in extremely fine condition, in-

cluding Perganum, Cephalonia, Philistus of Syracuse, reign of Agathocles, Zugitania, Thrace, Bactria, Philip the Second of Macedonia, etc., and a number of specimens of Ancient bronzes, also in extremely fine condition.

By Dr. Wilharm: 1364 five franca-pied; Honorious solidus; 1881 French-Indo five piasters, 1913 Chinese Republic, Yuam-Shi-Kai; three 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shillings, 1876 Japanese Trade dollar, and medal of Joan of Arc Park of New York City.

By Mr. Gies: \$3 Gold, 1878-79-88; Isabella Quarter, and a German two-mark Jubilee piece.

By Mr. Boyle: Extremely fine large U. S. Cents, 1821, 1823 over 22, 1824 over 22, uncirculated cents; 1831-32-39 boobyhead; \$3 gold pieces from 1856 to 69.

After the exhibits, upon motion, the meeting adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in June.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held April 29th at the office of its Secretary, Suite 329, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. Members present: Messrs. Charlot, Gill, Twitchell, Mohr, Haagensen, Turrill, Goldsmith, Reimers, Thomas, Brandon, Zerbe and Steinman. Guest present: Mr. Melville Castle.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read communications from Atlas A. Leve, T. A. Netland and Frank G. Duffield, also letters to these correspondents.

Owing to the absence of the chairman of the Membership Committee, no report was forthcoming.

Mr. Steinman, chairman of the Committee on Annual Banquet, handed in his report.

Upon motion of Mr. Gill, seconded by Mr. Turrill, it was duly carried that the place and time of this banquet be set at the next meeting.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Hitchcock, Historian of the Society, no report as to the progress of this department was presented.

The Chair stated that owing to the fact that he had prepared a lengthy talk on the Victory Liberty Loan, and would supplement this lecture with an elaborate exhibition of the different kind of United States notes, the auction and exhibits of the members' specimens would be dispensed with.

Mr. Zerbe entertained the Society for an hour with an exceedingly interesting and instructive talk, and illustrated same by showing specimens mentioned in his lecture.

At the conclusion of Mr. Zerbe's discourse it was moved and unanimously carried that he be extended a vote of thanks for affording the Society this treat.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, May 27th.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

NUMISMATIC SECTION, MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BALTIMORE, MD.

The second meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at 8 P. M. on May 5, 1919, Chairman Waldo Newcomer presiding. Members present were Mr. Newcomer, Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Messrs. Peach, Wilhelm and Duffield. Guests present were Rev. Father Ooghe, professor of philosophy of Loyola College; Messrs. Joseph H. Hooper and Edward McColgan.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Letters were read from Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs and Mr. Henry G. Hilken, making application for membership in the Section, and they were duly elected.

Letters were also read from Judge Walter I. Dawkins, Rev. Edward P. McAdams and Mr. E. L. Bangs regarding membership.

Applications for membership were received from Rev. Father Ooghe, Joseph H. Hooper and Edward McColgan.

As this was the evening for the annual meeting and election of officers

of the Academy, and the members of the Numismatic Section desired to attend, all other matters of business were postponed until the next meeting.

The exhibits of the evening were:

By Mr. Newcomer: Gold 5 soles of Peru, 1910 (illustrated and described in the May issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*) and one of the medals awarded to the workers in the Victory Loan campaign.

By Dr. Plummer: A complete set of the silver bullet money of Siam, 1-32 tical to 4 ticals, all very fine specimens; a full set of the Jubilee coinage of Queen Victoria, gold and silver, uncirculated.

By Mr. Hooper: Several Washington cents and tokens, as follows: 1783, Washington & Independence, military bust, fine; 1783, Washington & Independence, laureated bust, fine; 1791, Washington large eagle cent, fine; 1791, Washington small eagle cent, very fine; 1793, Washington ship half-penny, fine; 1795, Liberty and Security halfpenny, extra fine; no date, Liberty and Security penny, extra fine; double-head cent, extra fine; North Wales halfpenny, very fine; 1795, Clark & Harris grate cent, milled edge, very fine.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Acting Secretary.

The third meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy, Monday, May 19, at 8 P. M., Vice-Chairman Duffield presiding in the absence of Chairman Newcomer, who was out of the city. Those present were: Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Rev. Father Ooghe, Judge Dawkins, Messrs. Hilken, Peach, Wilhelm and Duffield. Dr. E. Fitzroy Phillips was present as the guest of Dr. Plummer.

Upon request, Dr. Phillips acted as secretary.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

On motion, Rev. Father Ooghe, Judge Dawkins, Jos. H. Hooper and Edward McColgan were elected members of the Section.

On motion, Messrs. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia and George H. Blake of Jersey City, N. J., were elected Corresponding Members of the Section.

On motion of Mr. Hilken the office of Treasurer was created and the duties combined with those of the Secretary. It was also decided that the Section membership dues be \$1 a year.

Mr. Duffield called the attention of the members to the fact that Mr. Edward Stabler, the Secretary of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, was a son of Edward Stabler of Sandy Spring, Md., a prominent engraver of his time, to whom the Government authorities entrusted the task of engraving the Great Seal of the United States in 1841. Mr. Duffield stated that although Mr. Stabler must have been a skilful engraver, medals bearing his signature were uncommon, the only ones he could recall being the award medals of the Maryland Institute. He suggested that the Section invite Mr. Stabler to meet with it some time in the near future and address it upon his father's career as a die-cutter, so far as he could remember or family records would show, or to read a paper on the subject before the Section.

Dr. Nicholas stated that Mr. Stabler had a splendid collection of dies cut by his father, most of them being for seals. He felt sure that Mr. Stabler would accept an invitation to meet with us, but doubted whether, on account of his age (84), he would consent to prepare a paper. Dr. Nicholas was appointed a committee to invite Mr. Stabler.

The matter of urging the Academy to issue a medal during the present year to commemorate the 100th year of its existence as an Academy was discussed, and Dr. Nicholas was appointed a committee to bring the matter to the attention of the Academy at its next meeting.

The exhibits of the evening were:

By Mr. Peach: A silver engraved medal, "1860. Reward of Merit. Presented by the trustees of the School on the Foundation of Sir John Cass, Knt. Sarah Hobbs, aged 13 years. In the 22d year of the reign of Queen Victoria." The medal was obtained from a Sioux Indian in South Dakota in 1885. A silver medal bearing on one side St. George slaying the dragon, and on the other side a ship. The medal was found in the ruins of the old Capitol at Washington, destroyed by the British in 1812. He also exhibited a number of political tokens.

By Rev. Father Ooghe: Brazil, 1816, 960 reis; brass medal of St. Francis Xavier and St. Ignatius of Loyola; a bronze medal of Eugene IV; award medal by Rev. James Dolan of St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore.

By Dr. Plummer: A string of shell money of the South Sea Islands; a specimen of ring money of Benin, Guinea; a specimen of wire money of Persia; and several denominations of porcelain coins of Siam. He also exhibited specimens of ancient Greek and Roman coins, showing the extremes in size; also a gold quarter dollar and a copper 10 kopecks of Russia, showing the extremes in size of modern coins. He also gave a short talk covering the nature and object of his exhibit.

Adjourned to meet Monday evening, June 2.

After the meeting several of the members were the guests of the Astronomical Section and enjoyed a half hour with the stars and the telescopes in the observatory on the roof of the Academy.

DR. E. FITZROY PHILLIPS, Acting Secretary.

PRICES AT LOW'S 197th SALE.

Following are the prices realized for some of the lots at the 197th Sale of Lyman H. Low at Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on April 23 last:

1a	Kentucky Cent. Lettered edge. Unc.	\$ 3.65
8a	Cent, 1793. Crosby 11-J. Good	5.65
11	do. 1798. Large date. V. fine	1.45
34a	do. 1844. Unc.	2.65
58	Half Dime, 1846. V. G.	1.15
93	Half Dol. 1836. Milled edge. V. F.	1.80
113	Colonial. "Auctori Plebis." "Hispaniola." 1736. V. G.	1.15
138	Canada. Unpublished token	22.00
163	Colonial. Connecticut Cent, 1785, head of '86. C. 7-D. V. G.	5.50
216	Colonial. Sommers Island. 20 Shil. A fabrication from dies, in brass	2.65
217	do. From dies as last, in lead	.35
223	Bar Cent. Silver. Bolen's copy	25.00
230	New York. George Clinton Cent. Copper. Bolen's copy	4.75
232	1792. Cent. Liberty Parent of Science. Bolen's copy	3.00
233	1792. Disme. Bolen's copy, silvered	2.00
236	Half Cent, 1793. Electrotpe	1.80
237	do. 1831. Electrotpe	2.10
238	do. 1836. Electrotpe	2.20
239	to 249. do., 1840 to 1849, 1852. Electrotypes. Each	2.00
260	Book. Dye's Coin Encyclopedia	4.10
263	do. Humphreys' Coin Collectors Manual. 2 vols. Each	1.45
284	Paper Money. Mass. Debenture, 542 pounds, Jan. 1, 1780. Fine	2.20
289	do. New Jersey. Debenture, 30 pounds, May 15, 1784. Good.	1.50
290	do. do. Newark. Steamboat Company, 4 cents, Feb. 10, 1816.	1.10
323	do. Irish Republic. \$10. 186-. Unc.	1.00
333	Half Dol. 1861 O. Ex. fine	1.20
334	Quarter Dol. 1916. New type. Unc.	1.25
353	Theodore Roosevelt. Autograph sig. 1898	1.50
373	Canada. Token, D. Desjardins. B. 575. Unc.	1.35
401	do. Medal. 1758. Adml. Boscawen. V. G.	1.95
444	Pattern Dollar. 1878. A. 1560. Copper proof	3.85
446	Amsterdam. 1578. 20 Stuivers. V. G.	3.60
447	Mexico. Ferd. VII, 1819. 8 Reals. V. G.	2.20
453	Rome. Scudo. Clement XI, 1702. Fine	4.40

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The King of the Belgians has conferred "the Medal of Queen Elizabeth" on Mrs. Laura Sherman Gray, wife of Prentiss N. Gray, known internationally for his work with the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The same medal has also been conferred on Miss Florence Wardwell of 115 East 53d street, New York, who is one of the best known volunteer women war relief workers in the East.

J. DEL.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Lee, Mass.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1919.

- 2036 F. C. Witt, Kilbourn, Wis.
 2037 Albert H. Yoder, Whitewater, Wis.
 2038 Thomas T. Goff, Whitewater, Wis.
 2039 J. L. Colstadt, Granger, Mo.
 2040 W. H. Barnes, 218-222 Iron Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the July issue.

APPLICANT

C. O. Herz (General),

455 S. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

Ernest R. Wernstrom,

516 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Henry F. Geyer,

Foot of Morris St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROPOSED BY

Frank Higgins

John M. Oliver

J. deLagerberg

John M. Oliver

Henry Chapman

S. Hudson Chapman

Change of Address.

E. S. Norris from 80 Elmwood St., Boston, Mass., to Sharon, Mass.

R. M. Osborne from Lynn, Mass., to Box 28, Pratt Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Springfield, Mass., May 20, 1919.

JOHN M. OLIVER,

General Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DATE OF ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Announcement is hereby made that the date for holding the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association in Philadelphia, Pa., has been fixed for SEPTEMBER 20-24, 1919, this date having been suggested by representatives from Philadelphia at the meeting held at Springfield, Mass., December 11, 1919. (See THE NUMISMATIST, January, 1919.)

The Entertainment and Program Committee is out diligently scouring the city and country for the proper tricks, and "what's doing" will be announced later.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Chairman Board of Governors.

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 8, 1919.

CALL FOR NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Section 2, Article IV of our By-Laws provides:

"At least sixty days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the members so nominated; and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nomination. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President whose duty it will be to see that nominations for officers shall be made."

In compliance with the above, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 10, 1919.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Chairman Board of Governors.

OBITUARY.

SILAS C. STEVENS.

Silas C. Stevens, one of the oldest members of the American Numismatic Association, and perhaps the oldest numismatic dealer in the United States, died at his home in Chicago, Ill., on April 26, 1919, in his 83d year.

Mr. Stevens had been an active member of the A. N. A. since its organization, being No. 22, until the Baltimore Convention in 1916, when he was made an honorary member. He was born near Dover, Me., on October 21, 1837. In 1843 his parents moved to a farm near Quincy, Ill., and since 1855 he has resided in Chicago. During the Civil War he enlisted as a member of the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery in July, 1862, in which he served one year. Until July 3, 1865, when he was mustered out, he served in various positions, both in the field and in clerical positions in the army.

In 1877 he began business as a dealer in coins and stamps, and in 1880 he formed a partnership with L. F. Lindsay under the firm name of Stevens & Co., with offices at 30 Tribune Building. Later the firm moved to 90 Randolph street, and in 1883 Mr. Stevens bought the interest of his partner in the business. In 1887 he moved to 143 North Dearborn street, where he continued the business up to the time of his death.

TRAINLOADS OF SILVER CROSS THE CONTINENT.

Now that the Government has completed its war time shipments to India of silver from melted dollars, Director of the Mint Baker has disclosed how thousands of tons of the metal were hauled from the Philadelphia mint to San Francisco in special trains guarded by armed men without loss of an ounce and without general knowledge of the procedure, says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington.

Eighteen of these treasure trains made the trip across the continent in the 12 months ended last April 23, with the silver like big bricks piled in each of the five express cars composing a special train. Two men with automatic pistols at their hips and sawed off shotguns on their laps sat in each car and later guarded the secret transfer of the white bars from train to ship at San Francisco.

Each silver brick weighed about 62 pounds and was worth \$1000, and each train carried between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of the bricks. Wrecking of the trains and theft of the metal by bandits was considered an ever present menace to be guarded against.

Guarded shipments of silver dollars also were made from the United States Treasury in Washington and from the New Orleans Subtreasury to Philadelphia. These dollars traveled in stout bags of \$1000 each, and were handled much like bags of silver, except that armed men always were near. More than 265,000,000 silver dollars were melted and shipped to India during the year, to meet urgent war demands for coinage.

USE OF IRON COINS DISCONTINUED IN SWEDEN.

As copper can now be procured in Sweden at normal figures, the striking of subsidiary iron coins has been discontinued. It is also expected that the issue of one-krone notes will soon be discontinued also. The scarcity of smaller denominations of coins and notes seems to have been overcome for the present to some extent.—(Free trans. by J. deL.)

BOLSHEVIKS ACCUSED OF COUNTERFEITING.

A cable to the *New York World* from Paris says that a fugitive from Moscow is quoted as saying that the manufacture of counterfeit money in neutral countries is one branch of the Bolshevik propaganda. He states that the counterfeits are of foreign bank notes, mainly of francs and marks, and that they are cleverly executed.

THE MONETARY UNIT OF NICARAGUA.

Prior to 1913 the unit of value in Nicaragua was the sol of Peru (\$0.48665 United States currency). Nicaragua itself minted no coin of a larger denomination than a peseta (\$0.20), but the monetary unit of practically every Latin-American country circulated there, and, regardless of its actual name, was called a sol. As a matter of fact, the usual name was peso, and whether it was a Mexican coin or a Guatemalan, or a Honduran, or a Chilean, in Nicaragua its purchasing value was the same and consequently merely a sol.

In 1912 it seemed that the American bankers who became interested in the collection of the customs in Nicaragua conceived the idea of giving Nicaragua a new unit of value equal to the American dollar, so a new coin was minted, called the cordoba, with a par value of the dollar. The cordoba looks very much like any one of the many other silver coins which the country was used to, and to a large majority of the population it was, and still is, simply another sol, and consequently has little or no purchasing power.

From the standpoint of trade, as well as from the standpoint of policy, it would be worth while to endeavor to have the unit of value for Nicaragua put back at least to where it was under the sol. The average Nicaraguan has a dislike for the cordoba, but has a strong feeling of sentiment for the sol.

J. DEL.

WILL ASK FOR ISSUE OF VICTORY COINS.

Since the armistice was signed there have been numerous calls for an issue of a Victory coin or coins. That sentiment to this end is taking shape is shown by the action of the American Federation of Arts at its recent convention in New York City about the middle of May. A press report of the convention contains the following:

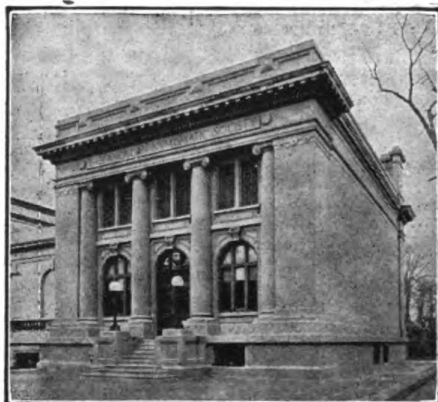
"Before closing its three-day convention held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Federation of Arts adopted a resolution calling upon Congress to commemorate the participation of the United States in the war and the purpose for which it went into the war by striking off new coins in 1920. The resolution, presented at the morning gathering, received unanimous approval."

SCARCITY OF CENTS AGAIN REPORTED.

It is reported that since May 1, when the new luxury tax went into effect, there has been an extraordinary demand for cents for the purpose of making change, although not so great as the demand several months ago. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of this coin that have been minted for months past, the supply does not seem to equal the demand. A dispatch from Washington says that the U. S. mints and subtreasuries have been flooded with orders for millions of one-cent pieces, and these coins have been shipped to banks by the bushels. To meet the continued demand the Philadelphia and Denver mints are working almost exclusively on one-cent pieces, and an extra shift of workers has been ordered for the Philadelphia mint. Beginning May 7, 2,000,000 one-cent pieces were expected to be turned out daily.

WAR BAN OFF SILVER.

Restrictions on the export of silver and standardization of the price at \$1.01½ a fine ounce were removed on May 5 by the Federal Reserve Board, thus in effect establishing a free market for silver in the United States and throughout the world. Wartime restrictions were imposed last August 15. Heretofore the Reserve Board permitted export of silver only for civil or military purposes of importance in connection with prosecution of the war and only in case the price paid by the exporters was not more than \$1.01½ a fine ounce.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITION:

Coins and Medals Commemorating
Treaties of Peace,
and German Satirical Medals.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The American Numismatic Society met on the evening of April 22nd to make the first award of the J. Sanford Saltus Medal "For Signal Achievement in the Art of the Medal." The members were greeted by President Newell, who presided for the first time since he was commissioned in the army a year ago. After his introductory remarks Mr. Newell announced the purpose of the meeting and introduced Mr. John Reilly, Jr., who told of the generosity of Mr. Saltus, which had made the production of the award medal possible, and asked Mr. Saltus himself to present the first medal to Mr. James E. Fraser, who had been chosen by the committee as its recipient. This Mr. Saltus very gracefully did, and the formal meeting adjourned.

The medal was designed by Mr. A. A. Weinman, and is itself a signal achievement in medallic art.

ROOSEVELT PINS AND MEDALLIONS.

The Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, of which Mrs. Leonard Wood is Honorary President, and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, President, is acquiring Colonel Roosevelt's birthplace, at 28 East 20th street, New York City, and the adjoining property, at 26 East 20th street. The place of his birth will be restored and the interior reproduced. The whole "Roosevelt House," with its assembly halls is to be not merely a museum, but a center of citizenship activities, a living thing, a place where the boys and girls of America, and the men and women as well, foreign born and native alike, will come together in citizenship activities, in order that their understanding of America may become deeper and keener.

Each donor of \$1 or more to the fund will receive a medallic pin in gold bronze, somewhat resembling an antique coin, showing the head of Roosevelt, with the inscription "Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association." "Service." The medallion has an irregular edge, and is about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. It is a small-size replica of a bronze medallion $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, now being executed for the association by the artist, Anna V. Hyatt, which the association intends to sell for \$10. It is also intended to sell a larger bronze medallion about 9 inches in diameter.

The Roosevelt pins were made by the Standard Emblem Co. of Providence, R. I.

Subscriptions may be sent to the treasurer, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, New York Trust Co., 1 East 57th street, New York City.

TWO RECENT MEDALS OF URUGUAY.

Two recent issues of medals, both of Montevideo, Uruguay, are as follows:

One is the National Wool Exposition Medal, 1918. The obverse has an agricultural scene, with lambs grazing, and a female figure representing Industry. The reverse has a scroll in the center for engraving, and the inscription, "Exposicion Nacional de Lanass. C. N. de F. R. 1918. Montevideo." It is struck in brass, and measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. By Tammara.

The other medal is for the South American Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in January and February of this year, under the auspices of the National Commission for Rural Development. The obverse has a seated figure of Industry beside a globe, with emblems of commerce, industry and manufacture about her, below which is a panel for engraving. The reverse has the inscription, "Exposicion Agricola Industrial. Sud Americana. 1919. Montevideo." It is struck in silver bronze, and measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

The Uruguayan Government authorized an appropriation of 20,000 pesos for the exposition. The Comision Nacional de Fomento Rural is not an official institution, but receives a subvention from the Government.

Copies of both medals have been received through the courtesy of Illmo Sr. P. Lapeyrehys of the Commission Nacional de Fomento Rural, of Montevideo.

J. DEL.

THE A. N. S. PEACE MEDAL.

Shortly after the signing of the armistice on November 11th, 1918, The American Numismatic Society decided to publish a Peace Medal. In order to draw forth the best possible medal a competition was planned and fifteen sculptors of prominence submitted designs. From these models a Committee of Award selected the one illustrated below. It was made by Mr. Chester Beach, one of the most eminent of our younger American sculptors. In his design he has provided a superb conception of what this world peace in 1919 symbolizes.



On the obverse Peace is shown with the palm branch and wreath of victory—a beautiful, womanly embodiment. On the other side of the winged horse there is the manly form of Justice—a figure of Right Triumphant. The helmet of conflict is still upon his head, but the sheathed sword shows that the battle has been won. At the side the wreathed scales appear. Justice and Peace advance together. Above the longing for peace and justice, however, the treaty of 1919 is distinguished beyond all others by the earnest desire that in future, war may be eliminated. The powerful figure mounted on Pegasus expresses the idea of the League of Nations incorporated in this treaty. The clasped book of the law and the dynamic out-

stretched arm need no interpreting—the forcefulness of the type and its virility suggest that henceforth the principles of righteousness will be in control. This thought is further emphasized in the fallen figure of destruction, whose torch is being trampled beneath the foot of Justice. In its lines, in its planes and in the composition this is a monumental design.

On the reverse is shown the palace of Versailles, where the treaty will be signed. The sun is bursting through the clouds of war and its rays light up the facade. The whole is framed by a decorative wreath. The inscription, "Peace of Versailles, 1919," and the name of The American Numismatic Society complete the design.

Members of The American Numismatic Society may subscribe for either silver or bronze copies of this medal. Through special action of the Council, who believe that so fine a medal should not be limited to our membership, bronze copies (but not those in silver) will be offered to others. The price for the silver medal has been fixed at ten dollars, and that of the bronze at five. Subscriptions, stating the number desired in each metal, accompanied by cheques to the order of The American Numismatic Society, should be addressed to The American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York, N. Y.

RUSSIAN MONEY COUNTERFEITED BY WHOLESALE.

(From the Western Electric News.)

With the presses printing money at top speed day and night and everybody counterfeiting it wholesale, prices have naturally skyrocketed in Russia to dizzy heights. Increasing the price of a cab fare from 18 cents to \$55 and getting away with it is a feat beyond even the wildest dreams of the most frenzied war profiteer that ever disgraced the fair land of America. But they do such things in Russia under the rule of the governmental nightmare now prevailing there known as Bolshevism, says B. Freyman, an American citizen of Russian birth, who has recently returned to the United States after a four-year stay in Russia.

"When I came away in 1918 I paid 1100 rubles, or \$55, for a cab ride to the station, which is the cost of a first-class steamer passage from Libau, Russia, to New York city. At such prices but few people indulge in cab rides except men in uniforms, most of them Government leaders, who frequently ride in carriages with pretty women to rest their brains from the exhausting task of settling weighty affairs of State by doing nothing and talking much.

"Money was plentiful—just a little too plentiful to keep its normal value, although it only depreciated about one-third during the Czar's regime. However, coins soon disappeared completely, as the Government withdrew them from circulation when it became apparent that they were being hoarded by speculators, and that the base-metal coins were being gathered in by Germany for the metal they contained. In place of the small-denomination coins, the authorities put out paper money with the same face printing as the regular postage stamps. On the back, instead of paste, they bore a notice reading: 'Has the same purchasing value as a coin of the same denomination.'

"Of course, it was the easiest thing in the world to counterfeit this currency, and many formerly unprofitable printing presses began at once to make money. Some of the counterfeiters even humorously replaced the Government notice on the back by another, which ran: 'How much are ours worse than yours?' As the two notices are about the same length in Russian, these counterfeits passed quite freely among the illiterate masses, and even among the more intelligent people, who seldom took the trouble to examine them closely."

DESIGN FOR VICTORY MEDAL OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Press correspondence from London says:

Who'll design the best medal commemorating the great war? The competition is to be thrown open to the world. The Government is preparing to invite submission of designs. The old French school is preferred as model. It is proposed the medals shall picture the principal events leading to the winning of the war.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

The *Lewisburg* (Ohio) *Leader* of May 1 reprints in its entirety the article on "Mary Ann," by Mr. Waldo C. Moore, which appeared in the January, 1919, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Much of the May issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* is devoted to "The Leshor or Referendum Pieces," by Farran Zerbe, reprinted from the *American Journal of Numismatics*. There is also an article illustrating and describing the "Medal Commemorating the Signing of the Treaty of Peace," to be issued by the American Numismatic Society; and a "Letter from Uncle George to His Nephew John" (with much good advice to collectors), and other miscellany.

The Laetare Medal has been awarded to George L. Duval of 23 Broad street, New York City, for the University of Notre Dame, for philanthropic work in connection with the advancement of the Roman Catholic Church, its ideals and its followers.

The Edison Medal has been awarded to Benjamin G. Lamme of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. It is given yearly for meritorious achievement in electrical science or electrical engineering. The medal was presented by the American Institute of Electrical Engineering.

Depreciation of the German mark makes it possible to convert one American dollar into more than three times as many marks as before the war, says an announcement by the American Relief Administration, subsequent to receipt of a message from Mr. Hoover, Director General, saying that "a rate of 12.64 German marks for a dollar has been fixed with the German Finance Commission for transferring money to individuals in Germany for relief purposes." The new rate will hold good during May. Other demand dollar exchange rates which have been fixed and which will apply until further notice, it was announced, were as follows: Poland, 10.5 marks; Finland, 9.10 marks; Czechoslovakia, 16.5 marks.

A dispatch from Havana, May 19, says: "The bronze tablet in honor of Jose Marti, the Cuban liberator, offered by Uruguay, was unveiled today. Cuban veterans, headed by President Menocal, occupied the position of honor." It is Jose Marti's bust that appears on the Cuban gold coins, first issued in 1915.

Sixteen thousand members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will be awarded special war medals by the organization for the part they took in the war, it is announced by the officers of the Brotherhood in triennial convention in Columbus, Ohio. The organization's service flag contains more than 840 gold stars.

The uncertain monetary and transaction conditions at present reigning, coupled to information which the Danish Government has received that counterfeited rouble notes in all probability to a great extent are imported into Denmark, has given the Danish Minister of Commerce occasion to introduce a bill with regard to control of the import and export of rouble notes. The bill in question authorizes the minister provisionally to prohibit all imports and exports of such notes, and infringement is punished with fines varying from 500 to 10,000 Kroner or imprisonment.—*Denmark Abroad*, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The *Pasadena* (Cal.) *Star-News* of May 9 reprinted the poem by Edward Everett Hale, "Take the Loan," which was printed in these pages in the May issue, with the statement that it was from *THE NUMISMATIST*, and that it was submitted to the *Star-News* by Mr. Baldwin Coolidge of that city and was especially applicable at the present time.



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THE NUMISMATIST

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JULY, 1919.

No. 7

A TRIAL LIST OF THE COUNTERMARKED MODERN COINS OF THE WORLD.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

An attempt has been made in the following to compile a list of the modern coins of the world that have for one reason or another been countermarked. No pretense is made that it is complete, and it would be too much to expect that it is free from errors. For these reasons it is designated as a "trial list." However short it may fall of including ALL existing countermarks, and whatever errors it may contain, it is believed to include at least all the important and better-known issues, as well as many of lesser importance, and it further has the merit, I believe, of being the first list of its kind to be published.

The source from which the greater part of the data has come is the auction sale catalogue, both domestic and foreign, for many years prior to 1915, when the list as it now stands was completed. From the same source since that time it might be possible to add other coins or dates to the list, as well as, possibly, a few more countermarks. The writer has always had a friendly feeling for these issues, though he has not collected them extensively nor studied them more than superficially. The list was compiled for his own use in the hope that at some future time he might be able to pursue the subject further. It is given here, with whatever merit it possesses, to those who are interested in the series.

One of the greatest difficulties in compiling the list has been to identify some of the countermarks from the catalogue description. This will vary according to the cataloguer, and they are not all agreed on the attribution of some of the stamps. The countermark, being impressed on an uneven surface, frequently fails to show all details clearly, especially when the impression is not strong, and that will account for some of the differences in describing the same countermark. The date or denomination of the original coin is often omitted in the catalogue description.

The reasons for countermarking coins are numerous, and in many instances are given below in connection with the coins. In the main, the reasons can be summarized in a single word—necessity. This, of course, refers to official issues. Many of them represent makeshift coinages by Governments without coinage facilities of their own, the original coins being those of other countries. Numerous instances are found where the countermark is for a different value.

Closely related to countermarked coins are those known as overstrikes—coins which have been used as planchets for a subsequent issue. These were not always the result of necessity, though many of them doubtless were. Governments have sometimes resorted to this practice, perhaps, because of lack of facilities for melting the old coins and fashioning new planchets, or as a measure of economy. Others of this class would seem to be only pieces struck as die trials. In but few instances does there seem to be anything like an extensive issue of any particular overstruck coin. As these are similar to countermarked pieces, they have been included in the list.

In addition to the official countermarks there are many coins which bear stamps evidently the work of vandals. And yet a name or initials, or a word or words, or a phrase, have frequently been stamped on coins for a legitimate purpose. Which of these to place in the list and which to discard was not easy to determine, so the writer has included them all, and passes up to the reader or collector the task of discrimination.

The collector who hesitates about admitting to his cabinet any coin that is not beautiful or in splendid condition will not grow enthusiastic over countermarked issues. Some of them may have been in desirable condition

as original coins, but the countermarking has in most instances disfigured or defaced them, and the wear from circulation which followed has rendered them unattractive to the eye trained to enjoy only handsome coins.

Frequent explanations of the countermarks or comments on them will be found throughout the list. Many of these have also been taken from sale catalogues. Regarding many of them there is little or no difference of opinion among the cataloguers or others. Opinion seems to be divided as to the purpose or use of some of the other stamps.

An arrangement of the pieces in the list that would be satisfactory from every point of view has been impossible. The most satisfactory arrangement seemed to be the grouping of the countermarks, regardless of all things else, and this has been followed.

The list is divided into three sections, as follows:

Section I comprises the coins of the world, except the West Indies and the United States.

Section II comprises the coins of the West India Islands under their respective names.

Section III comprises the coins of the United States that have been countermarked for use in foreign countries; foreign coins that have been countermarked for use in the United States, and United States coins that have been countermarked for use at home.

The arrangement of the details of the coins is, first, the list number; second, the name of the country issuing the original coin; third, the denomination; fourth, the date (when given) of the coin, or the ruler under whom issued, followed by the countermark appearing on it, and placed under the name of the country in which it was intended to be used after being countermarked. Where the latter has not been determined, the coin is placed under the name of the country originally issuing it.

The abbreviation "Cm." indicates "countermarked."

SECTION I.

Comprising the Countermarked Modern Coins of the World, Except the West Indies and the United States.

ANGOLA.

The following three issues are coins of Brazil countermarked with the arms of Portugal for circulation in Angola:

1. 40 Reis, 1753, 1757, Cm. arms of Portugal.
2. 20 Reis, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1753, 1757, Cm. arms of Portugal.
3. 10 Reis, 1753, 1757, Cm. arms of Portugal.

The following four issues are coins of Angola countermarked with the arms of Portugal in 1814 during the regency (1799-1816) to double the value of the coins:

4. 2 Macutas, 1785, 1786, Cm. arms of Portugal.
5. 1 Macuta, 1762, 1763, 1770, 1783, 1785, 1786, 1789, 1814, Cm. arms of Portugal.



No. 6—Half Macuta of Angola, 1786, Cm. Arms of Portugal.

6. $\frac{1}{2}$ Macuta, 1762, 1763, 1770, 1785, 1786, 1789, Cm. arms of Portugal.
7. $\frac{1}{4}$ Macuta, 1762, 1763, 1765, 1770, 1771, 1785, Cm. arms of Portugal.
8. 1 Macuta, —, struck over another coin.
9. 2 Macutas, 1815, struck over another coin.
10. 2 Macutas, 1816, struck at Rio over a 1 Macuta of Joseph, then Cm. for Angola with arms of Portugal.
11. 1 Macuta, 1763, Cm. arms of Portugal and "N. A. LULL."

ARGENTINA.

12. Argentine Peso, Cm. (date not given and countermark not described).
13. Argentine Half Peso, Cm. (date not given and countermark not described).
14. Buenos Ayres, Token of Coliseo de Buenos Ayres, Cm. "P" and fleur-de-lys.
15. Corrientes, Real, Cm. "R. A." (for Republica Argentina).

The above piece is said to be a necessity issue during the war between Urquiza and Rosas in 1851.

16. Spanish Peso of Ferdinand VII, Cm. "R. P." (for Rio de la Plata).

AUSTRALIA.

The private tokens of the Australian series have been countermarked extensively with names, initials, devices, etc., too numerous to mention here. These were for local use only.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The coins listed under the heading "Austria-Hungary" include those issued within the boundaries of the dual monarchy as it existed in 1914. The coins are not issues of Austria-Hungary as an empire, but have been thus grouped for convenience.

17. Transylvania, Nagybanja Thaler, 1621, Cm. "1771" before the bust.
18. Transylvania, Nagybanja Thaler, 1622, Cm. "1771" behind the bust.
19. Hungary, 10 Poltura of the Malcontents, 1704, 1705, Cm. the Madonna.

The countermark on the above piece is sometimes described as the Madonna and sometimes as the Madonna and child. They are said to have been countermarked in Eperies by Commander Villson.

Numerous coins are found with a countermark consisting of a shield with the crowned arms of Salzburg and "1681," called for convenience the Salzburg stamp.

20. Crown of Leopold, 1621, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
21. Brandenburg, Half Gulden, 1673, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
22. Tyrol, Thaler, 1622, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
23. Salzburg, Thaler of Wolf Dietrich, —, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
24. Salzburg, Thaler of Paris, 1624, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
25. Tyrol, Thaler, Leopold, 1632, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
26. Salzburg, Thaler, 1654, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
27. Deutscher Order Thaler of Maximilian, 1603, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
28. Bohemia, Prague, Groschen, Wenceslaus III, —, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
29. Reuss-Schleitz, Gulden, Henry I, 1678, Cm. Salzburg stamp.
30. Prague, 10 Ducats, 1620, Cm. on obverse with "X."
31. Prague, 5 Ducats, 1638, Cm. on reverse with "5."

The above two pieces can hardly be classed as countermarks, although the stamp was placed upon them after having been struck, and was probably only intended to indicate the value of the coins.

32. Prague, Gros., Cm. two wheels.

AZORES.

Silver coins of Portugal are found countermarked with an "A" and a falcon, said to have been so stamped about 1578-80, under Antonio I, for use

in the Azores. The "A" is probably for Agra, where coins were also issued for the Azores.

33. Portugal, 3 Reals, Sebastian (1557-1578), Cm. a falcon.
34. Portugal, 5 Reals, Sebastian, Cm. a falcon.
35. Portugal, 10 Reals, Sebastian, Cm. a falcon.
36. Portugal, 10 Reals, John III (1521-1557), Cm. a falcon.
37. Portugal, Tostao, Antonio I (1580), Cm. a falcon.

For use in the Azores many coins of other countries are found stamped with the letters "G. P." crowned, for "Governo Portuguez." The counter-marking is said to have been done in 1887.

ON COINS OF PORTUGAL.

38. 80 Reis, Peter II, Cm. crowned "G. P."
39. 80 Reis, John VI, Cm. crowned "G. P."
40. 100 Reis, Maria I, Cm. crowned "G. P."
41. 100 Reis, John, P. R., Cm. crowned "G. P."
42. 200 Reis, 1752, 1780, 1818, Cm. crowned "G. P."
43. 400 Reis, John, P. R., 1811, 1816, Cm. crowned "G. P."
44. Cruzado, 1807, Cm. crowned "G. P."

ON COINS OF BRAZIL.

45. 160 Reis, Maria I and Peter III, Cm. crowned "G. P."
46. 300 Reis, 1771, Cm. crowned "G. P."
47. 320 Reis, 1699, 1756, 1787, 1821, Cm. crowned "G. P."
48. 640 Reis, 1749, Cm. crowned "G. P."
49. 960 Reis, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1824, Cm. crowned "G. P."
50. 1000 Reis, 1860, Cm. crowned "G. P."
51. 2000 Reis, 1865, Cm. crowned "G. P."

ON MISCELLANEOUS COINS.

52. France, 1 Franc, 1846, Cm. crowned "G. P."
53. Spain, $\frac{1}{2}$ Reals, 1774, 1786, Cm. crowned "G. P."
54. Spain, Reals, 1734, 1739, 1751, 1774, 1796, 1821, Cm. crowned "G. P."
55. Spain, 2 Reals, 1718, 1722, 1732, 1758, 1759, 1769, 1800, 1848, Cm. crowned "G. P."
56. Spain, 4 Reals, 1811, Cm. crowned "G. P."
57. Spain, $\frac{1}{2}$ Peso, 1790, 1821, Cm. crowned "G. P."
58. Spanish-American Peso, 1801, 1817, Cm. crowned "G. P."
59. Spanish-American Peso (copper counterfeit), —, Cm. crowned "G. P."
60. Spain, 40 centimos, 1866, Cm. crowned "G. P."

Azores, Madeira, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Prince's Island.

Coins of Brazil found countermarked with a Portuguese crown are said to have been so stamped about 1871 for use in the Azores, Madeira, Mozambique, St. Thomas and Prince's Island.

61. Brazil, 20 Reis, 1819 (struck at Rio for St. Thomas and Prince's Island), Cm. a Portuguese crown.
62. Brazil, 40 Reis, 1819, 1821 (same issue as the preceding), Cm. a Portuguese crown.
63. Brazil, 80 Reis, 1820 (same issue as the preceding), Cm. a Portuguese crown.
64. Brazil, 200 Reis, 1856, 1861, 1863, Cm. a Portuguese crown.
65. Brazil, 500 Reis, 1851, 1856, 1863, Cm. a Portuguese crown.
66. Brazil, 1000 Reis, 1852, 1860, 1866, Cm. a Portuguese crown.
67. Brazil, 2000 Reis, 1856, Cm. a Portuguese crown.

BOLIVIA.

68. Potosi Peso, —, struck over one of the medallic issues of Bolivia, dated 1825, the original piece being a mule from dies for two different medallic issues, both dated 1825.

69. Triangular (1-6th) portion of 20-centavos of Bolivia, Cm. "M Z" in an oval.
70. One-fourth part of Bolivian 2 Reals, Cm. "M Z" in an oval.
71. Bolivia, 4 Sueldos, 1824, Cm. on obverse with a small seven-pointed star within a circle of pellets, the whole within an eight-pointed star.
72. Bolivia, Medallion 4 Sueldos, 1855, with busts of Melgarejos and Munoz, Cm. with a striated hexagon.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The crumbling of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary and the birth of new nations within its former boundaries means the disappearance of the old coinages. The following account of Austria-Hungary's monetary system will be of special interest at this time. It is from Commerce Reports, and was prepared by the Research Division of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from official sources:

The gold standard was introduced in Austria-Hungary in 1892. Prior to that time the monarchy had had three different units of account, the silver florin, the gold florin, and the paper florin. The law of 1857, in force April 27, 1858, was an attempt to establish a silver standard. The unit was to be a florin of which 45 were to be coined out of 500 grams of fine silver. Owing to excessive issues of irredeemable paper money the silver coins commanded a premium which did not disappear until the seventies, when the price of silver had declined. The gold value of the silver florin naturally declined with the price of silver, and to prevent its further decline the free coinage of silver was suspended in 1879.

Long before that time, however, the need of a stable currency was recognized, particularly in connection with the foreign trade, and in 1868 a new gold coin was introduced. The new trade coin, commonly known as the Napoleon d'or, was of the same weight and fineness as the 20-franc piece of the Latin Monetary Union; its value was \$3.86 in United States currency. It was considered equivalent to 8 silver florins, the florin being taken at a fraction over 48 cents. The fall in the price of silver brought the gold value of the silver florin considerably below that figure, and it became customary for men of affairs, when incurring pecuniary obligations, to specify the kind of money—gold, silver, or paper—in which payment should be made. The country thus had three different monetary units: (1) The gold florin—that is, one-eighth of a Napoleon d'or—valued at 48.25 cents. (2) The silver florin, fluctuating in value. It was worth 48.58 cents in 1859, but only 46.36 cents in 1873. (3) The paper florin, at first at a discount as against both gold and silver, later on a par with silver.

The unsatisfactory condition of the currency with its three units finally led to the adoption of the gold standard by the law of August 2, 1892. The law established a new unit, to be called the crown, divisible into 100 hellers. The new unit was to represent one-half of the average gold value of the existing florin (silver or paper). A comparison of the exchange values of the florin in foreign markets during the preceding 10 years showed that the ratio between paper and gold had been 310 to 369. The gold florin was one-eighth of the value of a 20-franc piece, of which 155 were coined out of 900 grains of fine gold. From these figures it was concluded that, to be equivalent to 10 florins at their average value, the new gold coin of 20 crowns should contain—

$$\frac{3100}{369} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{900}{155} = \frac{1000}{164}$$

grams of fine gold. Hence the law provided that 164 pieces of 20 crowns should be coined out of one kilo of fine gold. The value of the crown was thus established approximately at \$0.203 (more exactly, \$0.20263). The stock of gold in the country, however, was not large enough to make an early transition to the gold standard possible, and fears were entertained that the paper florins in circulation might depreciate and drive gold out of the country. It was not until January 1, 1900, that the crown currency was definitely established. Debts and obligations incurred in silver or paper

florins were to be paid at the rate of 2 crowns for 1 florin, gold debts at the rate of 100 crowns for 42 florins. The old silver pieces of a florin remained in circulation and were to be taken at 2 crowns; the pieces of 2 florins were demonetized. New silver pieces of 1 and 5 crowns were coined but were legal tender to an amount of 50 crowns only. The paper money issued for the account of the State was to be retired gradually.

Theoretically the country has had gold-standard currency since 1892. In the period 1892-1912 gold pieces of 10, 20, and 100 crowns were coined to an aggregate amount of 1,329,922,020 crowns (\$269,974,170). In 1912 the first Balkan war broke out. The fear of complications led to the hoarding of gold, and the Government replaced the gold with silver. Silver pieces of 1 and 2 florins, which had been largely retired from circulation by that time, were reissued, and quantities of new 2-crown pieces were coined. These silver coins were legal tender for any amounts. Notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank were likewise legal tender, and as there was no provision for the redemption of either the silver coins or the bank notes there was always a possibility of gold going to a premium. During the war both gold and silver were at a premium over paper.

ARTIST SPICER-SIMSON'S WORK IN MINNEAPOLIS.

We have received from Mr. W. H. Barnes of Minneapolis, Minn., a copy of the *Minneapolis Journal* of June 9, containing a descriptive account of Mr. T. Spicer-Simson's visit to and work in that city through arrangements with the Minneapolis Institute of Art. The *Journal* also illustrates a number of the artist's medals. The account is as follows:

Minneapolis is entertaining an artist whose work may be seen in the collections of museums and connoisseurs the world over, Theodore Spicer-Simson, contemporary sculptor and medalist of Paris, whose exhibition of portrait reliefs and medals is shown at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts in collaboration with works of Caro-Delvaile, a noted French painter. He is making Minneapolis his headquarters indefinitely, to do portrait reliefs, coming through arrangement with the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, which has shown his work extensively. When T. Spicer-Simson leaves, the Minneapolis world of art will probably know considerably more of the comparatively new medallion art, which Spicer-Simson is one of the few American sculptors to revive from the 15th and 16th centuries.

Medallion art was one of the glories of the Italian Renaissance. The Italian artist strove to emulate and surpass the handsome products of the Roman mint. The Romans carried the commemorative issues of the Greeks a step nearer toward the conception of the true medal. But it has only been during the last few years that medallion art has been revived.

Spicer-Simson is practically alone in the revival of portraiture relief. Other artists have followed the medallion art in commemorative and patriotic medals, but it has been left to this artist to develop relief portraiture in miniature.

His is a form of sculpture on a scale that allows of its being taken in the hand, giving it that intimate character not to be found in the larger forms of art. It possesses perhaps, to an even greater degree, beauty of line, form and composition, even to color suggestion. In the exhibition, much of their charm is apt to be lost, because, viewed in the hand, the changes of light give different expressions, and with the shifting of the light, shows either affability or severity. The work is minute and requires the greatest patience on the part of the artist, as a speck of dust or a line in the hair may often change the expression.

Perhaps a clearer understanding of Spicer-Simson's portrait reliefs may be gained if one thinks of a coin, although coins are made in a different manner. Coins, however, are made from large models reduced. These portrait reliefs are the actual size of the wax models. In making them, the artist first works on a delicate waxen surface. This is cast in plaster, and from the plaster molds the bronze is produced. Obviously, much of the work is microscopic, for not only must the likeness and the underlying character be considered, but the actual production must be equally artistic.

The artist is at his best in his portraits of men, because the angles of the face and head are more suggestive of character. In his portraits of women,

he attains an effect of tenderness by using many minute lines instead of rugged masses, while the heads of children lend a beauty of design that compensates for the lack of apparent character.

The modern clothes of men, he says, are difficult, starched collars and pressed lapels making for a cardboard appearance, but they are in harmony with an age of precision and machinery, he contends. He has a good faculty for pattern. The head is always well seen and well placed. He is discreet, too, in the matter of lettering and accessories generally. It is a comfort to meet a medallist who knows when not to be decorative. Spicer-Simson can be picturesque, when need be, as several of his commemorative pieces testify, but his portraits are remarkable, and should be appreciated, for their fine simplicity. Like Caro-Delavalle, the French artist, of whom he makes a sympathetic collaborator, he is notably sincere.

Spicer-Simson has had the opportunity of portraying many renowned characters, including Andrew Carnegie, Abdul Baha, William Howard Taft and George Frederick Watts. One of his last commissions was a portrait of Paderewski, made before he sailed from New York. Paderewski was much hurried, as his boat left two days earlier than he expected. But the sculptor caught his character while standing, sitting and packing. The hair is thrown far back, not loose and flowing, as is generally pictured.

Spicer-Simson's boyhood was spent in Havre, France. A natural aptitude for drawing and modeling led him to sculpture, and he commenced his life-work in the large. As he was a constant traveler, however, the transporting of large pieces proved too much of a problem, so he turned to small relief portraits, reviving an art of the Renaissance that allowed one to carry about with him pleasing counterfeits of his friends.

Rodin was deeply interested in Spicer-Simson. When at his studio some years ago Rodin carried away a life-size bust which greatly appealed to him. The sculptor had it put in bronze and returned to him with his compliments. The bronze founder had thought it the work of Rodin and had inscribed his name on it.

COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

(The following article appeared originally in the *London Times*, and was reprinted in *Spink's Numismatic Circular* for September and October, 1916. It is of particular interest now, when the war is practically over, and medals commemorating participation in it and the resultant victory will probably be issued in all the Allied countries.)

There are many signs that the problem of war memorials is exciting the serious consideration of those who are interested in the artistic side of the question; but none is more significant, in its modest way, than the announcement that the President of the Royal Numismatic Society has offered prizes for the best designs for a medal to commemorate the Battle of Jutland. Competitions for public buildings and other monuments are common enough, but the new venture seeks to bring into the field a branch of art which has long languished in this country.

The object of a medal, if we are to believe those dictionaries which concern themselves with the modern acceptance of words rather than with their history, is to commemorate an event or to serve as reward for distinguished conduct; and many medals fulfil both purposes. Neither, however, would have seemed of primary importance to the Italians of the early fifteenth century, who may be regarded as the inventors of the modern medal. For them the essential significance of a medal lay in the portrait of some person represented on it; and if an event happened to be commemorated, it was only in connection with some person whose claim to distinction above his fellows, to what the Italians called *virtu*, it enhanced. For instance, the picturesque design on a medal commemorating the recapture of Otranto from the Turks in 1481 was made to serve as a reverse of a portrait of Duke Alfonso of Calabria, and the sole object of the representation of the event was to glorify the duke. In our definition the Italians would have substituted "person" for "event." As the inventors of the art, they have a right to be heard in the matter. It is true that as early as the sixteenth century rulers like the Popes and the Medici, realizing the value of a

new form of political advertisement, developed the possibilities of the official medal, recording the political events of their reigns, to a high degree of efficiency.

The same thing came about in France and England soon after the middle of the seventeenth century. A survey of the long and dreary series of works produced by Court medallists in this country from the end of the seventeenth century onwards makes us realize that if we are to find an interest in them we must put all ideas of art out of our mind and look at them, as we might at a political print, solely for the sake of the story they tell. The worst of it is that the medallists seldom if ever took this point of view, but spoiled their narratives by academic attempts at artistic composition or frigid allegory. Exceptions are to be found in the frankly popular productions, by such men as George Bower, which stand out from the mass of official medals of the later seventeenth century, and tell their story with a directness that is refreshing. The sideshows in this "Galerie metallique" are much the best fun. Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, the magistrate who received the depositions of Titus Oates, was murdered near Somerset House, and his corpse carried by the murderers to Primrose Hill. Some of the accused afterwards maintained that they had seen him walking about Primrose Hill after the hour when he was murdered. Bower accordingly compares him to St. Denis, who walked after his martyrdom carrying his head under his arm. On one side is Godfrey, on the other the Saint, and the inscription tells us that "Godfrey walks up hil after hee is dead, Dennys walks downe hil carrying his head." The Protestant, it is added in Latin, was thus as good as the Papist.

This sort of thing, however, belongs to the time when the art was at its lowest ebb. Down to the end of the Stuart period there were still good artists working in England, even though most of them were foreigners. And although the rule held good that those medals are the best which portray private men and women for the sake of their personality rather than for official or political reasons, yet even among the purely official pieces there is plenty of good work to be found. The most interesting, in many ways, are the earliest, thanks to an artless sincerity which characterizes the first efforts of the English Court medallists. The use of the medal as a political manifesto is found quite at the beginning of the English series, in the medal struck at the Mint in commemoration of Henry VIII's claim to be Supreme Head of the Church. The medals relating to the defeat of the Spanish Armada have more pretension; Italian influence had by this time affected, if not the craft of the medallist, yet the ideas of those who gave him his theme. So we find ourselves in an atmosphere of allegory. It was popularly believed that the bay tree was immune from the attacks of lightning; therefore the escape of England from the power of Spain was expressed by a bay tree standing erect on an island in a tempest. On another medal we see an ark riding safely on the stormy sea, and even if we did not know that Lord Howard of Effingham flew his flag in the Ark Royal, the allegory of the ship of the State is plain enough. But although medallic allegory is already in full swing, the medals are not dull or frigid, because they are in no sense academic. The craftsman's conception is still quite naive, and the Queen's portrait is treated with almost barbaric elaboration of the details of costume. Yet if we feel that these medals are hardly worthy commemorations of the defeat of the Armada, we may be glad that nothing more ambitious was attempted at the time.

In Nicolas Briot's medal of the "Dominion of the Sea," made for Charles I in 1630, we have another good specimen of the political manifesto. In that year Charles caused it to be known through the British Minister at The Hague that "the King of Great Britain is a Monarch at sea and land to the full extent of his dominions. His Majesty finds it necessary for his own defence and safety to reassume and keep his ancient and undoubted right in the dominion of these seas"—words which have no less, if not quite the same, significance for us at the present day. Briot was commissioned to translate into metal this memorable declaration. His portrait of the King is accomplished in a high degree; for the rather smug expression we can hardly hold him responsible. The reverse design is simply a man-of-war in full sail, with the proud motto, "Nec meta mihi quae terminus orbi." The result is completely successful, because the idea is one which can be expressed without attempting to compress a whole battlepiece within the

limits of a medal. Yet that is the task which from the days of the Commonwealth onwards many a medallist was to attempt; and that sort of thing, it is to be supposed, is what most of us call to mind when the phrase "commemorative medal" is used.

The Commonwealth was fortunate in having Thomas Simon, the most brilliant of English medallists, perhaps the only English medallist of the first rank. His little portrait of Cromwell, with the battle of Dunbar as a background and, on the reverse, a view of Parliament assembled in one house, was executed by order of Parliament for distribution as a "war medal." But delicate as the work of the obverse is, it is only the portrait that counts, the details of the battle requiring a magnifying glass to be visible, while the scene on the reverse is merely curious. In order to commemorate, that is, to bring things to the popular mind, something on a larger scale is required; and this Simon did for Blake's victories over the Dutch in 1653. This piece is oval, a little over two inches high; on the obverse there is merely an anchor, on which are hung the shields of England, Scotland, and Ireland; on the reverse, within a broad border of Dutch trophies, a sea-fight. The large medals of sea-fights made by Dutch artists about the same time may be wonderfully effective, but Simon's must rank above all other naval medals for brilliance of execution. Yet even this, as a work of art, is easily surpassed by Simon in his purely personal medals, showing once more that if the pieces commemorating events of the time are successful, it is chiefly because the medallists happened to be good artists, and almost in spite of their subject.

With the Restoration begins a string of official memorials. Dutch influence for a time is supreme. Within the first five years we have records of Charles' embarkation at Scheveningen, of his landing at Dover, of the Restoration (very allegorical), of the Coronation, of the marriage with Catherine, of the battle of Lowestoft. The last, by John Roettier, is, of its kind, one of the most remarkable medals ever made; not in the portrait of the Duke of York, which is merely accomplished, but in the shipping on the reverse. The art of low relief has never been practiced with greater virtuosity, or the translation into metal of a Dutch sea piece been more finely achieved.

There is no lack of medallic records of military and naval events from the reign of William and Mary onwards, but it is impossible to find a single one of which you may say that by it the artist reveals something which you could not otherwise know, either of the historical events themselves or of the men, Marlborough or Wolfe or Nelson, who made history. Perhaps the acme of ineptitude is reached by Pistrucci's Waterloo medal. To begin with, he planned it on so large a scale (over five inches) that the dies could never be made strong enough to strike it, and it was never brought out. On the obverse he put the four heads, jugate, of the Prince Regent, the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia. There is a broad border, in which the devastating effect of the Elgin marbles is apparent, showing the sun-god in his chariot and various others of the mythological properties dear to academicians of the time. On the reverse are Wellington and Blucher, on horseback, in classical costume, guided by the goddess of Victory, while in the border Jupiter destroys the Giants. It is all very excellent in modelling and composition, and indeed in everything except good sense and sincerity. For thirty years Pistrucci laboured at this elegant failure, and when it was finished in 1849 Wellington alone of the persons concerned survived.

When peace returns and the galleries of the British Museum are reopened, a visit to the exhibition of historical English medals will show that the outline here drawn, if slight and discontinuous, is yet not distorted. The last quarter of the nineteenth century saw certain efforts to shake off the lethargy into which the art had fallen. In other countries, especially in France, these efforts were successful, if popularity be a test of merit. Since the outbreak of the present war Germany has produced, as part of a semi-official propaganda, something like 450 medals of all kinds and sizes. Those which have any claim to consideration as works of art can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The rest are characterized by the brutality and coarseness which it has always been the tendency of German art to mistake for virility, by lack of humour and by a dozen other faults. The French have recently produced one or two graceful and dignified designs.

It is to be hoped that the prize offered by Sir Arthur Evans, under conditions which mark a return to more honest principles of design and execution, will appeal to our artists. But unless they will remember that the medal is not merely a relief which can be thought out on a large scale, modelled in plaster or wax without reference to the material in which it is eventually to be produced, and then reduced to the requisite dimensions; unless, in fact, they realize that the art of the medal has principles of its own, they will surely do better if they put all ideas of art out of their minds and merely set to work to tell a plain story.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE LIBERTAS AMERICANA MEDAL.

(From *Les Arts*, Paris).

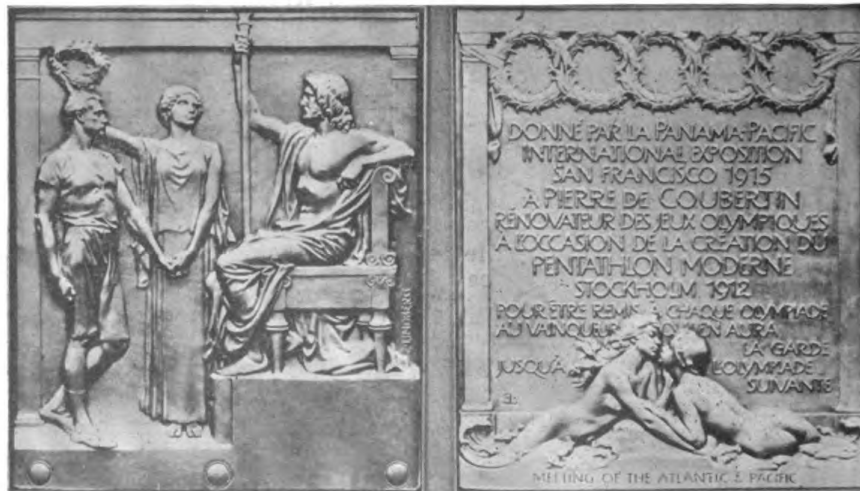
The commission for the important medal commemorating American independence was given to the celebrated French medalist, Augustin Dupre. The legend on its front side was "Libertas Americana." It was the intention of Congress to perpetuate in this medal the memorable dates of the Declaration of Independence and of the capitulation of Burgoyne and Cornwallis, as also to bear witness to the sympathy and the aid from across the seas which had so largely facilitated the success of the armies of freedom.

The front of the medal is full of spirit while the reverse is instinct with grace. One looks with admiration upon the happy modeling of the beautiful and spirited figure of Liberty with hair floating in the breeze beneath her Phrygian cap and a lance over her shoulder. On the reverse the sentiment of antiquity is united with the elegance of the Eighteenth Century: America is shown as the infant Hercules strangling two serpents, while at his side France figures as Minerva, lance in hand, about to strike the English lion, whose attacks she parries with her buckler embossed with fleur-de-lis. The inscription, like the idea of the design, came from the hand of Benjamin Franklin and reads, "Non Sine Diis Animosus Infans" (Without the Gods the Infant Can Not Live). The creator of the design was Esprit Antoine Gibelin, known for his revival of the art of frescoing.

Dupre was also the maker of the medal commemorating the name and fame of John Paul Jones. The reverse is an admirable example of decorative virtuosity evoking not only superbly but faithfully the combat between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard, Paul Jones's ship.

THREE MEDALS BY LINDBERG.

Three examples of medallic art, two of which are of special interest in this country, are shown here. They are by Mr. Eric Lindberg, the noted Swedish engraver, who writes as follows regarding them:



"The large plaquette of the Olympic Games, 1912, was struck in gold by order and at the expense of the Director, Mr. Skiff, at the San Francisco

Exposition. The medal was awarded to a Swedish officer, and accordingly is still held by him in Sweden.



"The medal is a representation of the Swedish Carnegie Institution, presented for heroic action. I doubt if it has ever been reproduced in the United States.



"The smaller plaque presents the likeness of the late Chancellor at the Swedish University, His Excellency Count Fr. Wachmeister, struck by Upsala University. The reverse gives an allegory about the assemblage of youths around the Fountain of Wisdom and Pallas Athene."

All the illustrations are reduced. The large plaque measures $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. The Carnegie medal measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the small plaque $2 \times 2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

We are indebted to Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City for the opportunity to illustrate them from photographs furnished by Mr. Lindberg.

SPURIOUS SILVER COINS IN SWEDEN.

At Trollhattan, Province of Elfsborg, Sweden (The Witch-Waterfall) spurious silver coins in denominations of one krona and 50 ore, a legering of tin and aluminum, have lately appeared. The coins are excellent reproductions and bewildering specimens of the genuine ones struck in 1879.—(Free trans. by J. deL.).

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Colonel Edward Bartlett of Providence, R. I., received, on behalf of the American Red Cross, at Rome, Italy, June 12th, a gold medal, presented by the Municipality of Rome, in recognition of the services of the Red Cross rendered in Italy.

J. DEL.

A PLAQUE OF A RED CROSS POSTER.

The design of the poster "The Greatest Mother in the World," which was thought by many to be the most touching in its appeal of the numerous ones that were issued for the purpose of raising funds for war work, will be perpetuated in medallic form.

J. F. Newman, Jeweler, of New York City, has recently issued a small plaque with this design, with the title inscription below it. We are indebted to Messrs. Harry P. Dickinson and W. E. Edwards of the firm for an opportunity to reproduce the plaque. The modeling was done by V. J. Hansen, head of the firm's modeling department.



The story of the origin of the design is not generally known, and is worthy of publication here in connection with the issue of the plaque. It is given by Joseph A. Richards in "Advertising News":

"Almost immediately after the Division of Advertising undertook the work committed to it by the Department of Public Information, Lewis B. Jones, a member of that committee, and advertising manager of the Eastman Kodak Company, called up the Joseph Richards advertising agency and said an advertisement was needed that would sell the Red Cross idea from the viewpoint of its fundamental appeal.

"Mr. Jones knew that one of the directors of our organization, Courtland N. Smith, was thoroughly saturated with the Red Cross spirit, having worked at national headquarters in Washington with Geo. S. Fowler, advertising manager of Colgate & Co., whom that concern had loaned to the American Red Cross as executive secretary. Having received this important commission, we put the responsibility where we thought it belonged—on Mr. Smith's shoulders.

"One day soon after, Mr. Smith was returning from Sag Harbor, way down at the other end of Long Island, in an accommodation train, and a cold and slow one at that. Having no other recourse, he tried to warm himself at the fire of Red Cross enthusiasm, with the result that he scribbled on a piece of wrapping paper the title and words which follow, and made the sketch to illustrate it:

"THE GREATEST MOTHER IN THE WORLD.

"Stretching forth her hands to all in need; to Jew or Gentile, black or white; knowing no favorite, yet favoring all.

"Ready and eager to comfort at a time when comfort is most needed. Helping the little home that's crushed beneath an iron hand, by showing mercy in a healthy, human way; rebuilding it, in fact, with stone on stone; replenishing empty bins and empty cupboards; bringing warmth to hearts and hearths too long neglected.

"Seeing all things with a mother's sixth sense that's blind to jealousy and meanness; seeing men in their true light, as naughty children—snatching, biting, bitter—but with a hidden side that's quickest touched by mercy.

"Reaching out her hands across the sea to No-Man's land; to cheer with warmer comforts thousands who must stand and wait in stench and crawling holes

and water-soaked intrenchments, where cold and wet bite deeper, so they write, than Boche steel or lead.

"She's warming thousands, feeding thousands, healing thousands from her store: the Greatest Mother in the World—the Red Cross."

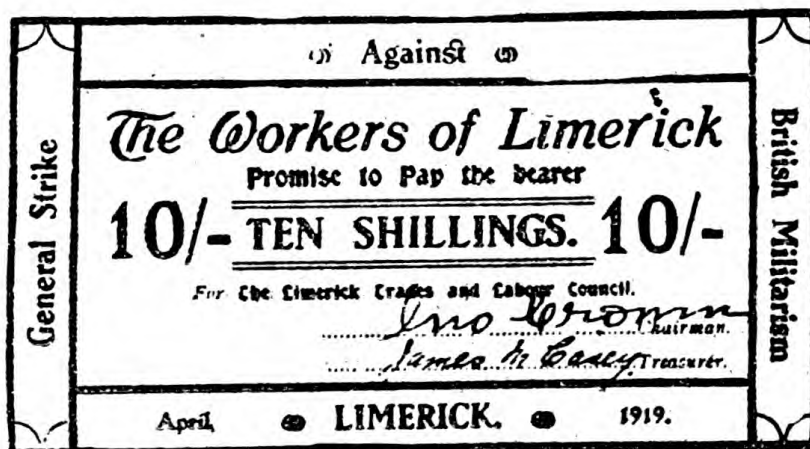
"When, the next morning, he came and threw the matter down on my desk, and wanted to know what I thought of it, along with his pencil sketch of 'The Greatest Mother in the World,' I had not finished reading it when I found myself unable to swallow comfortably.

"I looked up at him and said, 'That gets me, and it will get the whole United States.' His only comment was, 'Whom shall we get to illustrate it?' Knowing better than to make a suggestion myself, I said, 'Towne will tell you,' and so off he went to the office of our vice-president, Milton Towne, who, when he had felt the spell of the idea quickly responded, 'A. E. Foringer is your man.'

"And so Mr. Foringer was interviewed, and ensnared by the appealing power of that which is at the heart of all Red Cross service, he consented to make some finished sketches. Two or three were submitted, and the stirring design which almost every man and woman in the country today has seen was immediately chosen, and when the page advertisement and the posters were finished, they found everywhere the response which their appeal compelled."

LIMERICK TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL MONEY.

Below is a reproduction of one of the notes for 10 shillings issued by the Limerick Trades and Labor Council during the general strike in that city a few weeks ago, mention of which was made in the May issue of this magazine.



This issue is said to have been secured by the stock of food which it was proposed to purchase with cash contributions reaching Limerick from other parts of Ireland, and by the "integrity of the workers of Limerick." The notes are said to have been accepted by some of the storekeepers who were willing to take the chance of redemption. Other denominations were probably issued.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

- No gold coined.
- Silver—Half Dollars, 822,000; Quarter Dollars, 176,000; Dimes, 370,000.
- Nickel—Five Cents, 2,643,000.
- Bronze—One Cent, 60,973,000.
- Coinage executed for Philippine Islands Government: Nickel, 1,220,000.
- Coinage executed for Siam: Bronze, 3,175,000.
- Blanks executed for Argentine Republic: Nickel, 15,920,000.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/4 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

CONFISCATING IMITATION COINS.

We believe there will be unanimous approval among collectors of the action of the Government authorities in Chicago in seizing a quantity of what is reported to be imitations of the quarter dollars, half dollars and dollars of the California gold coinage issued for several years after the discovery of gold in that State. Imitations of these coins have been on the market for years, and many persons have bought them under the impression that they were genuine. They have likewise been a source of annoyance to collectors and dealers.

The action in Chicago comes, it is reported, as the result of certain jewelers throughout the country using the imitation coins in manufacturing various articles of jewelry. Whether they were sold for what they really are, or represented to be genuine coins, we have no means of knowing, nor does it make very much difference. Once in the hands of unscrupulous

persons, an opportunity for fraud is presented, and their manufacture and use should have been stopped years ago.

CHANGE OF DATE FOR PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The attention of members of the American Numismatic Association is called to the announcement of the change of date for the Philadelphia Convention, elsewhere in this issue, by the Board of Governors. The date has been fixed for two weeks later than announced last month, and will be October 4 to 8. The reasons for the change are given in the announcement. When arrangements for the convention and entertainment for the visitors are completed, the details will be announced in these pages.

A STORY OF A \$5—\$10 NOTE.

The Stamp Herald, published at Indianapolis, Ind., relates an interesting numismatic item from Waukegan, Ill. The Mayor of that city, it appears, is the proprietor of a drug store, and recently received over the counter a \$5 Federal Reserve note with a \$10 reverse. Publicity was given to the freak note in the local press, and it is said that he was bombarded with letters and telegrams from parties wanting to buy the note. By some means he conceived the idea that its value was not less than \$25,000, so the *Herald* says, and held the note at that figure. A few days later he was requested over the phone to send the note to the Chicago Secret Service Department for investigation. With some misgivings he complied with the request, but with the understanding, it is reported, that it would be returned. Several days elapsed, and he received a letter enclosing a crisp \$5 note with a \$5 reverse. He entered complaint to the Secret Service Department in Washington, and received word that the matter would be looked into. A few days later he received another letter, it is said, that was substantially as follows:

"No promise was made to return the bill to you. The note should not have left the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is only due to an inadvertence that it got into circulation. The possibility that this note might be imposed on innocent persons for a \$10 note justifies the Government in retaining possession of it. We regret, therefore, that we cannot comply with your request for its return."

The Mayor is reported as saying that it is all right if the note goes into the macerating machine and is destroyed, but that it would break his heart if some collector obtained possession of it.

A GOOD MAGAZINE.

(From Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.)

There is an old saying "Good wine needs no bush." However true this may be, *THE NUMISMATIST* needs no words of ours to commend it to the collectors of this continent. All know and appreciate its value. Never has this been more ably demonstrated than in the publication of Mr. H. D. Allen's most valuable papers on "The Paper Money of the Confederate States," the last installment of which appeared in the February issue. These papers, which have been fully illustrated, are veritable mines of knowledge into which all interested in this series can delve and find data to the greatest value to all.

It is to be hoped that the complete series of papers will be published in separate form, as they will for many years rank as the text-book on this interesting and historical series.

The February issue contains many other good things. The annual report of the American Numismatic Society is of especial interest, a wonderful record of work well done during the past year by this venerable society, which, despite its many years, shows all the virile energy of youth.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary meeting, Wednesday, April 23rd, 1919, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, R.A., F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Major E. H. Spalding was elected a Member of the Society.

The President reported applications for membership from The Nottingham Free Library, the Rev. Alan Williams, M.A., and Mr. G. W. Shaw.

The following presentations were announced and a vote of thanks to the donors was passed:

"On the Coinage of Henry VII," by L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., reprinted from the Numismatic Chronicle.

"Royal Charities" (Part I), by Miss Helen Farquhar, reprinted from the British Numismatic Journal.

"Decimal Coinage," by the Decimal Association.

"Industrial Reconstruction and the Metric System," by Harry Allcock, M.I.E.F., A.M.I.Mech.E.

THE NUMISMATIST, issues of February, March and April, 1919.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Notes, Documentary and Numismatic, on Trials of the Pyx." Mr. Henry Symonds, F.S.A., in a paper published in Volume X of the British Numismatic Journal, drew attention to provisions, made in this connection, in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII, and Mr. Lawrence, following the subject back to earlier times, came to the conclusion that much important information could be obtained concerning the issues of the Plantagenet Kings and the various privy marks used in connection with them. There is still much obscurity concerning the methods of the mint under the earlier sovereigns, but Edward III, in his eighteenth year, ordered trials of the pyx to take place every three months, and many particulars concerning these are to be found in the indentures recorded in the Close Rolls. Directions are given for the provision of a box, or chest, with more than one lock, the keys of which were to be in the hands of various officers, and a certain small proportion of the coins struck was to be placed in this after a preliminary examination by the mint officials. In due course this pyx was examined by experts, in the presence of the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, by a jury of goldsmiths, and, if all was found correct, as was usually the case, the master moneyers received their acquittance. Unfortunately, the existing records, though dividing the gold from the silver, do not inform us of the amount struck of each denomination.

The whole matter requires fuller investigation before very definite results can be obtained, especially as the issues of some of the coins were comparatively small, and it has not yet been possible to compile complete lists of all the varieties to be found, some of which are naturally of considerable rarity, but the lecturer was able to produce numerous examples of changes in the form of certain letters, the insertion of an annulet or a saltire below the King's bust, or in one of the quarters—not always the same—of the reverse, or the placing of pellets between certain letters of the legend, and there is every probability that, at any rate as regards the more abundant issues, it will eventually be possible to determine, with more or less exactness, the order in which they were struck.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: Poor Badge of the Parish of Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields, dated 1816. This badge, which is referred to on p. 220 of McMaster's History of the Parish, bears the names of I. C. Parker and T. W. Barron, Churchwardens.

By Mr. Walter L. Pocock: Proofs in silver of the following Eighteenth-Century Halfpenny Tokens: Durham, South Shields, Atkins' No. 5; Norfolk, Blofield, Atkins' No. 7; Suffolk, Ipswich, Atkins' No. 33; Warwickshire, Birmingham, Atkins' No. 30; Warwickshire, Willey, Atkins' No. 276; proof in bronze of the halfpenny of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, Atkins' No. 19; proofs in silver of shillings of Dundee, Atkins' Nos. 1 and 2.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 24th, Sir Arthur Evans, F.S.A., &c., &c., President, in the Chair.

Major V. J. E. Ryan and Messrs. D. Arthur Colgate and E. E. Pilkington Rose were elected Fellows of the Society.

Rev. A. W. Hands exhibited a denarius of Carausius found in the Cotswolds. Obv., IMP CARAVSIUS AVG. Bust r. Rev., Clapsed hands, CONCORDIA (sic): R. S. R. (Weight 55.5 gr.). The legend CONCORDIA alone was not previously known on the silver coins of Carausius.

Prof. Oman exhibited debased antoniniani of Victorinus, Tetricus I and II, Aurelian, Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Carus, all apparently silver rather than silver washed.

Sir Arthur Evans exhibited an aureus of Aurelian. Obv., IMPCDOM AVRELIANVS AVG. Bust l. Rev., FIDES MILITUM, Fides holding standard in each hand.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed a silver fourth-century drachm of Athens with an unpublished symbol, head of Medusa.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., showed a denarius apparently a mule between M. Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Obv., IMPLVERVS AVG. Bust of Lucius r. Rev., Providentia standing l. PROV DEOR TRP XVII COSIII, a date of the reign of M. Aurelius.

Prof. Oman showed a 25-pfennig note of Niederlahnstein with the satirical type of an aged and decrepit food controller armed with a quill pen represented as helpless against a food hoarder, and a 50-pfennig note of Ausbach with type the devil carrying off a food hoarder to hell.

Mr. Webb exhibited a fine series of coins of the third century in illustration of his paper.

Mr. Percy H. Webb read a paper on the reform of the coinage by Aurelian. The evidence of the coins was against Homo's theory of two reforms, one in 271 and the other in 274, and none of the historians suggest two reforms. The historical references are inconsistent with a view that the reform of the mint involved any alteration in the monetary system. The coins themselves show a great improvement in size, style and alloy. They fall into two classes and a small class of transitional pieces. The first class closely resembles the coinage of Claudius Gothicus; then follows a small second, transitional, series of better workmanship. The third class shows great improvement and marks the completion of the reform. They always bear a radiate bust or bust on a crescent. The modern practice of mint-marking was very irregularly employed till the reform of Aurelian, who developed the system, which enabled coins to be traced to the officers responsible for their issue, and thus checked previous fraudulent practices. Mr. Webb discussed the XX and XXI coins, and the inscription VSV. He held the view that both XX and XXI indicated XX equal to some unit. He suggested that Aurelian's improved coins were antoniniani of 20 to the aureus. His reforms, on the whole, seem to have been a restoration of the old system rather than the introduction of a new one.

An interesting discussion followed. Mr. Mattingly expressed his agreement with many of Mr. Webb's conclusions, but insisted on the necessity of taking the "denarius communis" of the edict of Diocletian seriously into account in any consideration of the coinage of the preceding period. He pointed out the apparent connection between the reforms of Diocletian and Aurelian, as seen, for instance, in the XX, XXI on the coins, and urged the advantages of an explanation that would cover both. Prof. Oman made the suggestion that the decline of the denarius was mainly due to the flooding of the market with gold by Diocletian. Mr. Sydenham put forward briefly a very interesting new theory of his own, which is attractive for its ingenuity. He proposed to expound it more fully in a coming meeting.

Sir Arthur Evans threw out a new suggestion in explanation of VSV on billon coins of Aurelian and Severus: VSV is an abbreviation, comparable to C. E. S.—Cum Exercitu Suo, on coins of Gallienus, and equals V(OTA) S(oluta) V(Quinquennialia).

May 15th, Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the Chair. Sir John W. Cawston, K.C.B., Messrs. G. C. Drabble and W. Lisle Savage were elected Fellows of the Society.

In Part II of his article on the Roman Monetary System, Mr. Sydenham traced the changes and developments that occurred in the Augustine coinage down to the time of Gallienus. These changes were mainly of three kinds: (1) The addition of new denominations or new forms of existing denominations; (2) the temporary or permanent discontinuance of certain denominations, and (3) the tendency towards depreciation by the reduction

in the weight of the gold and bronze and by the increase of the alloy in the silver. The first new denominations were the brass *semis* and copper *dupondius*. The former obtained currency at Lugdunum from B. C. 2 to A. D. 22, and the latter was merely a sporadic issue of the three moneyers who held office in B. C. 5.

The existence of unusually heavy *dupondii* during the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula and Claudius opened the question of the value of *orichalcum* relative to gold, silver and copper. It is evident that, although between the years 22 and 54 A. D. the *orichalcum* used for coinage was of the finest quality, its value relatively to that of pure copper proved to be less than that originally assigned to it by Augustus. Hence the necessity of issuing coins at a heavier standard. Even so, the difficulty does not appear to have been overcome, and during the first six years of Nero's reign the issue of brass and copper was discontinued until in A. D. 63 the experiment was tried of striking all the denominations in *orichalcum*.

Nero's elaborate system came to an end in A. D. 68, and Galba reverted to the simpler Augustan coinage, which became stereotyped under the Flavians and Antonines. With the settlement, however, began the decadence of the coinage, and from the death of Commodus the tendency to deteriorate grew apace. Such attempts as were made by Caracalla, Alexander Severus and Decius to restore the prestige of the coinage were attended with ill-success, and, in their results, tended for the most part to add confusion to a system that was fast becoming unintelligible. Thus the reign of Gallienus witnesses to the debacle of the once splendid coinage of Imperial Rome.

The institution by Caracalla of a new denomination, commonly called the "*antoninianus*," opens an interesting field of speculation, and, among other things, it seems probable that it had the effect of changing the relation of the *denarius* to the *aureus*. That is to say, under Caracalla the *aureus* was worth 20 *antoniniani* or 30, instead of 25, *denarii*. The large bronze coins, introduced for a short period under Trajanus Decius, and commonly described as a "*double sestertius*," seems more probably to have been a piece worth a *sestertius* and a half. Thus it was a quarter of an "*antoninianus*" just as the *sestertius* had been a quarter of the now obsolete *denarius*. The reform of Aurelian in A. D. 271 marks the advent of a new coin, similar to the decadent "*antoninianus*," but apparently a new species of *denarius*, composed of plated copper, bearing the mark of value XXI. The probable meaning of this symbol and the corresponding VSV sometimes found on coins of smaller module was considered at length.

The last phase of the coinage dealt with in the article is the important reform of Diocletian. The aim of the reform was the reinstatement of the silver *denarius* (or *miliarensis*) so as to bring the gold once more into relationship with the lower denominations of the currency—the latter being of plated copper—and the establishment of a universal standard of values. Of the boldness of the enterprise there can be no question, but that it lacked permanency was due to the unsoundness of the economic principles on which most of Diocletian's schemes were based, and the utter impossibility of arbitrarily enforcing a uniform standard of values through the empire.

Professor Oman, Mr. Webb, Mr. Mattingly and Sir Arthur Evans took part in the discussion which followed.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held Friday evening, June 13th, at the New Grand Hotel, President A. R. Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beesley, Boyd, Butler, Frey, Kohler, Proskey, Swanson, Smith, Wyman, Wormser and Wood, and as guest, Mrs. Kudlich.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Topic for the evening, "*Coins of Poland*."

Mr. Moritz Wormser's exhibit was as follows: Danzig, beginning with Stephan Bathori, down to Augustus of Saxony, and as a final piece, a medal commemorating the ex-Emperor William's visit to Danzig in 1892. Two different ducats of John Sobieski, two of Sigismund and two of Vladislaus, with different portraits. A ten-ducat piece of Sigismund III, and a five-ducat piece of John Casimer. City of Thorn—Conflagration thaler, coins of Riga, under Swedish sovereignty, also thaler of Courland, which, by the coat-of-arms, must have been Polish. Coins of Poland, Saxony, showing

Polish arms and reference to Kingdom of Poland, although mostly struck in Saxony. Coins of Poland proper, Stephan Bathori and the medal, Conquest of Livonia. Thaler and ducat of Stanislaus Augustus. Two gulden, 1830, Russian domain, and five gulden, 1831.

Exhibit of Mr. D. Proskey: Medals relative to Poland, silver, bronze and white metal, 81 pieces. Copper coins of Poland from Vladislaus I to Alexander II, two hundred and sixty-five pieces, including Lithuania, Courland, and Riga when Polish. Mr. Proskey's Polish silver coin cabinet will be shown at the July meeting. He also showed bronze plaques of the Holland Society of New York, 1911-1912, the latter showing seal of Peter Stuyvesant and early view of New York's docks and buildings. St. Eustatius Island, with Philipsburg counterstamps; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 5 peso tokens of Caracas on $\frac{1}{4}$ reals. New variety of San Domingo brass $\frac{1}{4}$ real, 1848, with small lettered legend. Sarawak, 20 cents, silver, 1915.

The Executive Committee reported that the subject for the next meeting would be "Temperance Medals and Tokens," also to continue the subject, "Coins of Poland." Also reported that they had fixed the price on the King of Italy medal as follows: \$2.50 for the bronze and \$7.50 for silver, and, furthermore, that at the next meeting the gold medal to be presented to His Majesty King Victor Emanuel would be exhibited at the Club.

The Medallion Art Committee reported that the joint committee had passed on the new Club Seal, and exhibited the obverse and reverse design of the King of Italy medal in plaster.

Under the head of new business the curator informed the Club that we had quite a number of valuable pamphlets and books relative to numismatics, which he requested the Club to permit him to put on loan with the American Numismatic Society.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Wyman, that the Curator be empowered to place on loan, with the American Numismatic Society, such books, pamphlets, etc., as he may deem advisable. Motion passed.

Meeting adjourned at 11.00 P. M.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The 76th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, President Fuller in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Emery, Frazer, Fuller, Morse, Oliver, Prevost, Pond and Stone.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

No Treasurer's report on account of Mr. Morris being away on business.

Dr. Walter J. Weitzel of Springfield presented to the Club, through Mr. J. E. Morse, a New England Osteopathic Association badge of their fifteenth annual convention, which has been acknowledged by the Secretary.

Mr. C. A. Frazer presented the Club with a metallic car ticket of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Co.

Upon motion of Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Prevost, the July and August meetings will be omitted. Next meeting, September 10th, 1919.

By a motion of the Springfield Coin Club it was voted to present the name of J. M. Oliver in nomination for Second Vice-President of the A. N. A. at the coming election. The Club also voted to place in nomination the name of Preston C. Pond on the Board of Governors of the A. N. A.

Mr. William C. Stone read a paper on the Virginia coins, by C. T. Tatman of Worcester, Mass. He also exhibited some of the coins.

WILSON C. EMERY, Secretary.

NUMISMATIC SECTION, MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BALTIMORE, MD.

The fourth meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy on June 2 at 8 P. M., Vice-Chairman Duffield presiding in the absence of Chairman Newcomer. Members present were: Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Rev. Father Ooghe, Messrs. Hooper, Peach, Hilken and Duffield. Dr. E. Fitzroy Phillips and Messrs. Edw. E. Lee and H. H. Schnick were present as guests.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received from Dr. Phillips and Mr. Lee, and they were elected members of the Section.

Dr. Nicholas reported that he had invited Mr. Edward Stabler to meet with the Section at its next meeting and to give some details of his father's career as a die-cutter, and that he had accepted the invitation.

Dr. Nicholas also reported that he had brought to the attention of the Academy officials the matter of issuing a medal commemorating its 100th anniversary, but circumstances were such that they did not feel they were in a position to do so.

The exhibits of the evening were:

Dr. Plummer showed a specimen of ancient Chinese knife money, perfect and genuine; two specimens, large and small, of hat money of Pahang, Malay Peninsula; ancient temple money of China; a specimen of ancient Chinese money in the shape of a helmet; a gold Star pagoda of Madras, India, showing the god Swami, and a very rare thick silver piece of China.

Mr. Hooper showed several U. S. cents in very fine condition, including five varieties of 1803—small date and small fraction, small date and large fraction, large date and large fraction; small date, stemless wreath, and 1-100 over 1-000; also two varieties of 1830, with and without inner circle.

Mr. Hilken, Mr. Lee and Mr. Peach showed several specimens of Greek, Roman and Persian coins.

Rev. Father Ooghe showed a convert ring with "I. H. S." given to the Tadousac Indians by the Jesuit missionaries in the beginning of the 17th century. The Tadousac Indians lived on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Saguenay. He also showed specimens of Chinese spade and key money.

Mr. Duffield showed 30 silver coins of crown size, of South America and Europe, including countermarked and siege pieces, each one illustrating some historical event.

Meeting adjourned to Monday, June 16.

After the meeting the members were served with refreshments by Dr. Nicholas in the auditorium.

The fifth regular meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy on June 16 at 8 P. M., Chairman Newcomer presiding. Other members present were: Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Dr. Phillips, Messrs. Hilken, Peach, Wilhelm and Duffield. Mr. Edward Stabler was present as an invited guest of the Section.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read letters from Rev. Father Ooghe and Mr. D. A. Williams, regretting that they would be unable to be present.

A bill of Meyer & Thalheimer for minute book for the Secretary was read and ordered paid.

Mr. Newcomer then introduced Mr. Edward Stabler, who had been invited to be present at the meeting and to give some details of his father's career as a die-cutter and seal engraver. Mr. Stabler talked entertainingly on the subject, a summary of which is as follows:

Edward Stabler, Sr., was born at Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland, in 1794. His fondness for the art of engraving developed early in life, and the success he achieved as a seal engraver of national reputation was due to his own efforts, as the art was self-taught, he never receiving any instructions from others. His first work was as an engraver of jewelry at Alexandria, Va., while a mere lad of 16. He began business as an engraver of seals at Sandy Spring in 1831, and continued until 1863, when he retired. During that time he engraved the Great Seal of the United States, seals for the Senate and House of Representatives, practically all the Government department seals, many of the seals for the different States, as well as counties and cities, railroads and many smaller corporations. He was appointed postmaster of Sandy Spring by President Jackson, and served as such until his death in 1883. While his work was chiefly as a seal engraver, he also cut a few dies for medals. He was the father of 10 children, all of whom survived him, but of whom the speaker was the only one now living.

Mr. Stabler exhibited a book containing about 200 impressions on paper of seals the dies for which were cut by his father. These were especially interesting from the fact that most of the impressions were arranged side by side with the original drawings submitted to show the design wanted. These ranged from the crude pencil sketch to a very elaborate pen-and-ink

drawing. In addition to the paper impressions he showed about 50 impressions in thin metal. He also showed a number of medals, some of the dies for which were cut by his father, others being those collected by him. Among the latter were several by C. C. Wright. A few of his father's dies were also shown.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Stabler for his entertaining talk.

Other exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Newcomer showed a specimen of hat money of Pahang, medium size; specimens of knife money of Java, and nail or wire money of Arabia; Massachusetts and California Co. gold \$5, and the Kohler & Co. \$50 gold bar.

Mr. Hilken gave a brief description of the Hanseatic Free Cities and their coinages, and showed the following: Lubeck, 4 schillings, 1729; 5 marks, 1904. Hamburg, 32 schillings, 1623; 48 schillings, 1763; 5 marks, 1875. Bremen, 24 grote, 1660; double thaler, 1743; 36 grote, 1864; 12 grote, 1859; 6 grote, 1861; 1 grote, 1840; 2 marks, 1904.

Mr. Duffield showed about 30 varieties of Mexican Revolutionary paper money; the Parral peso, 50 and 2 centavos, 1913; Mexican peso and half peso, 1918, reduced size; 2 pesos of Zapata, 1915, and a large silver medal of Carranza, commemorating his entry to the City of Mexico in 1916.

Adjourned to Monday evening, July 7.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Acting Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The fifth monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, June 4. The following members were present: Miss Naerup, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Ripstra, Hinckley, Kelley, Rackus, Boyer, Josephson, Lawless, Brown, Leon, Wilson, Davis and Dr. Luttenberger. Mr. L. T. Brodstone of Superior, Neb., was present as a visitor.

The meeting was called to order by President Hinckley. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Brodstone, who is the editor of the *Philatelic West*, upon invitation spoke at length upon the status of coin collecting in the middle West.

The rules were suspended and Mr. Brodstone and Mr. J. Gowan Stobo of Chicago were elected to membership. The application of Messrs. Henry Donovan of Chicago and S. Pombosky of Cleveland, Ohio, were received and under the rules laid over until the next meeting.

President Hinckley presented the membership cards which he had prepared. They are quite artistic and were enthusiastically received. The thanks of the Club were extended him for his efforts.

Mr. Leon spoke on the prospects of the 1920 A. N. A. Convention coming to Chicago. He was made chairman of a committee to devise ways and means to bring the convention to us at that time.

Miss Naerup announced the donation of \$30 to the library fund, \$25 being the gift of Mr. Stobo, and \$5 by Mr. Leon. A copy of Theodore Venn's monograph on the large United States cents was also presented to the Library by Mr. Hinckley.

The Secretary was authorized to subscribe for *Mehl's Monthly* and the *Philatelic West*, and to ask auction dealers and cataloguers to send copies of their catalogs to the Club.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Hinckley: A set of fractional notes of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 50-cent denominations, issued by the Utica City Bank of Utica, N. Y.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Album of Confederate notes, showing ninety varieties, prepared by C. H. Bechtel, and a \$5 gold piece of 1795.

By Mr. Wilson: Two varieties of Continental currency of 50-cent denomination, issued in 1776.

By Mr. Rackus: Several scarce Polish coins, among which were ones issued by Boleslaus III (1102), half grossus of John Albert, Sigismund I, and Vladislaus III, and 30 groschen of John Casimer.

By Mr. Lawless: Four varieties of 1855 cents.

By Mr. Josephson: 1, 2½ and 10 pesos Mexican gold, and a small gold medal of Bismark.

By Mr. Brown: A very interesting exhibit of issues brought out by the war, including issues from six Austrian prison camps in zinc, iron and brass; two from French prison camps in cardboard; a set from Ghent, 50 centimes to five francs, in brass; 14 sets of French necessity money issued by various

towns, mostly in aluminum; a war token from Roumania, and sets of the iron coinage of Denmark and Sweden.

By Mr. Leon: Proof set of Emperor Frederick, including the 2, 5, 10 and 20-mark denominations; a large cast medal of Pope Alexander VII, and a 25-cent Fessenden note with a solid bronze seal, and a large satirical Bryan dime from Columbus, Ohio.

By Mr. Boyer: \$1 and \$5 gold pieces of the Bechtler issues; a 5-thaler piece of Hanover, 1813, and two square klippes, one of Salzburg and one of Ulm.

By Mr. Davis: A metal street-car ticket from Aurora, Ill., and denarii of Caracalla and Gordianus Pius III.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society met on Friday, June 13th, with Messrs. Faelten, Stearns, Tilden, Comstock, Shepardson, Joy, Morse and Storer present.

Mr. Tilden showed a number of store cards, chiefly of Ohio.

Mr. Morse showed three minute Nuremberg gold coins of 1700.

Mr. Comstock showed a pewter plaque of Birkeym & Durer, by C. Hold; a bronze plaque of the Empress Josephine, and one of the Colonne de Juillet, by Caunois; the pewter medal of the Foreign Exhibition, Boston, 1883; a plated bronze medal of the "Manufacture Paignon," 1644; the Harvey Lewis sutler's check for 25c.; two pewter medals of Washington; pewter medal of Victoria, by Stothard, 1840; white metal medal of the coronation of Victoria, by Davis; two Lincoln medals, by Bela Pratt; iron medal of the DeWitt brothers; two Portuguese coins of 1917, and the Lincoln "Broken Column" medal.

The afternoon was chiefly spent in a pleasant discussion of numismatic topics.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB MEMBERSHIP CARD.

The Chicago Coin Club has issued a membership card for 1919 that can best be described by the use of the word "nifty." It is about 2¼ x 4 inches, and the front is suggestive of the back of a well-covered bank note, printed in green, the center of which has been removed. In this space is the printing for the membership card, with spaces for the number, name, and signatures of the President and Secretary. This space also shows a bit of Chicago's famous Michigan Boulevard, starting with the Blackstone Hotel and showing the Harvester Building, Congress and Auditorium Hotels, Transportation and People's Gas Buildings. Above is the emblem of the Club, printed in red. The back of the card has a narrow border printed in green, and three vignettes printed in black. The central vignette has "One" in large letters, typifying the Club's first year. The vignettes at the ends show children, representing the arts and sciences, in various attitudes, about which are placed a number of coins. The card is enclosed in a close-fitting transparent cover. The club proposes to issue a different design for a card each year.

The Club has also just issued a booklet containing its by-laws, a list of officers and committees, and a list of members and addresses.

CURRENCY IN HONDURAS.

There is no legal gold coin in existence and very little foreign coin in Honduras. The small amount of United States gold coin to be found in the country sells at a premium of about 20 to 25 per cent above United States paper. The Government has not coined any silver for a number of years past. The silver pesos, which are just now rapidly disappearing from circulation, are mostly Peruvian, with a few Salvadorean and Guatemalan, while the smaller coins are nearly all of Guatemalan and Nicaraguán issue, although other countries, including Honduras, are represented to a very small extent.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY PAID IN DEERSKINS.

Most people have forgotten, if they ever knew it, that at one time there existed the State of Franklin, U. S. A. It came about in this way, according to the *Kansas City Star*:

In 1776 a few thousand settlers in a wild mountain region of what was destined some day to be Tennessee asked the Legislature of North Carolina to annex the territory in question. This was done, and it remained a part of North Carolina until the close of the Revolution. Then the Legislature of North Carolina ceded it to the Federal Government—not at all at solicitation of the latter, but merely to get rid of it, as a means of reducing administrative expenses. It was designated as the District of Washington, and the only condition attached to the gift was that Uncle Sam should approve the bargain within two years.

The settlers who had been consulted in the matter, objected vehemently. They called a convention, which met in August, 1784, and formed the State of Franklin. Thereupon the Legislature of North Carolina reannexed it, but the people of Franklin declined to accept this second adoption. They chose as Governor, John Sevier, a famous frontiersman, who was duly inaugurated at Watauga, in March of the following year.

Unfortunately for the new State bitter political quarrels arose. Two factions struggled for the mastery, each in turn seizing and carrying off the official records. The courts became chaotic. Wills, titles to property and other legal papers were of doubtful binding force, and even the legality of marriages was in dispute. Taxes could not be collected because taxpayers did not know to whom they could properly make payments. Finally Governor Caswell of North Carolina issued a proclamation declaring that the State of Franklin had no lawful government, stigmatizing its officers and adherents as rebels and demanding their surrender and acknowledgment of the authority of North Carolina. The response being a refusal, the terms of the proclamation were enforced by the troops.

Sevier was arrested and brought to trial. In the midst of the judicial proceedings he decided that he had more important business elsewhere and coolly walked out of the courtroom. Nobody thought it prudent to detain him and the prosecution ended then and there.

The erstwhile State of Franklin continued to be part of North Carolina until 1790, when the Federal Government took it over. It was admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee, June 1, 1796.

Franklin, while it existed as a State, even authorized a metal coinage, a function which today is restricted to the Federal Government. But the money in common circulation within its borders was the pelts of wild animals. Thus at the last session of the Franklin Legislature, in October, 1787, a bill was passed fixing the salary of the Governor at 1000 deerskins per annum.

THE DEMANDS OF WAR UPON CURRENCY.

If a full and complete numismatic history of the world war could be collected it would surely prove a very large as well as a very interesting volume. As yet we have had only fragmentary bits, picked up here and there. As the world has never before seen a struggle like the one just ended, the influence of the war was more far-reaching than during any previous war. It affected every country and nation. It upset all established theories and values. The diminishing value of money has been greater during the last five years than during the period of four hundred years from 1300 to 1700, and greater than from 1700 to the time of the outbreak of the war. Such conditions had to be met by extraordinary measures. And the only way of the dilemma for a majority of countries to supply the demand for a greater volume of circulating money, has been to issue more paper. A parallel to the diminishing value of money has not been seen since the opening of silver mines in Bolivia 1600-1640. It is estimated that the amount of money circulating in the whole world before the war in 1914 was 5,000 million dollars; today the sum exceeds 30,000 millions. In England the volume of money in circulation is three times as great as in 1914; in France, Italy and Germany still greater.

M. S.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Lee, Mass.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

NEW MEMBERS TO BE ADMITTED JULY 1, 1919.

- 2041 C. O. Herz, 455 S. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.
 2042 Ernest R. Wernstrom, 516 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.
 2043 Henry F. Geyer, foot of Morris St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to August 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the August issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Robert P. King (Lincoln Medals, Badges, etc.),	John M. Oliver
Scott Bldg., Erie, Pa.	Preston C. Pond
S. Pombsky (Foreign and Roman and Greek Coins),	T. E. Leon
746 E. 91st St., Cleveland, Ohio	T. J. Venn
C. A. Mathis (Coins, Stamps, Curios),	Waldo C. Moore
Greenwood, Neb.	John M. Oliver

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., June 20, 1919.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

General Secretary Oliver reports that the following nominations for A. N. A. officers have been received by him:

- For First Vice-President, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
- For Second Vice-President, John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.
- For General Secretary, Harry H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.
- For Treasurer, George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
- For Chairman Board of Governors, Moritz Wormser, New York City.
- For Member Board of Governors, Preston C. Pond, Chicopee, Mass.

CHANGE IN CONVENTION DATE.

To the American Numismatic Association:

Since announcing the date of the A. N. A. Convention in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST, the Philadelphia Committee at once asked if the date could not be changed to the first or second week in October, stating reasons for the change.

The Board of Governors has always kept away from so late a date, as such action always invited more or less criticism. But since the local committee on program and entertainment is desirous of a later date, so as to better carry out the program being planned, the Board, after careful thought, feels disposed to grant the change of date from September 20-24 to OCTOBER 4-8, 1919.

WALDO C. MOORE,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 20, 1919.

PRESIDENT WURTZBACH APPOINTS CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

The following committees have been appointed by President Wurtzbach for the Philadelphia Convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held October 4-8 next:

Committee to Obtain Papers to Be Read at the Convention—Howland Wood, Dr. E. C. McGirk, Moritz Wormser.

Committee to Conduct Election of Officers—J. P. Hale Jenkins, George J. Bauer, J. M. Oliver, H. C. Hines.

Committee on Proxies—J. M. Oliver, Farran Zerbe, J. T. Kelly, Fred E. Merritt.

Committee to See That Nominations Are Made—Fred Joy, Foster Lardner, Preston C. Pond, Hillyer Ryder.

CHICAGO WANTS 1920 A. N. A. CONVENTION.

The Chicago Coin Club wants the 1920 Convention of the American Numismatic Association, and is sending out the following circular-letter to A. N. A. members:

To All Members of the A. N. A.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Coin Club a suggestion was made that we invite the American Numismatic Association to hold its 1920 Convention at Chicago. This suggestion was met with enthusiasm.

Our plans have been heartily approved by the entire membership of the Club.

We therefore announce our desire that Chicago be named the 1920 Convention City. We have the enterprise to conduct a successful convention. We have the location to bring about the largest assembly without extra expense for any one section.

We have outside attractions by the multitude. We are entitled to the nomination in 1920, as this beautiful city has not been favored with a convention for years.

The holding of the 1920 Convention in Chicago will have a splendid effect on this great central section of the United States, which will redound to the material benefit of the American Numismatic Association.

Each and every member is urged to support us in this campaign. Send us your proxy to vote for you in September at the Philadelphia Convention.

If you prefer not to do this, send your proxy through the regular channel, but write on your proxy "Chicago for 1920 Convention."

Mr. Theophile E. Leon has been appointed Executive Chairman of our "1920 Convention Committee," to whom should be addressed all proxies, comments and suggestions. Give us the Convention. We will do the rest!

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

C. N. HINCKLEY,

President.

T. E. LEON,

Chairman.

June 10, 1919.

TOKEN "DATED 1732" UNEARTHED.

Let an old coin or token be unearthed, and it becomes a great rarity or relic to the reporter who sends a description of it to the press for publication. The following is from a recent issue of a Baltimore paper:

"Colonial Medal Unearthed.—Relic, Dated 1732, Found in Boonsboro Garden.—A rare medal, probably a medal of honor or an identification tag worn by a Revolutionary soldier, was found in Boonsboro, Md., by Chester Smith while working in the garden of his mother, Mrs. Prudence Smith. On one side of the medal, which is of pewter, the size of a half dollar, is the likeness of Washington, with the date of his birth, February 22, 1732. On the other side is the name Murphy (the first name defaced) and the inscription: 'Company K, Twenty-first Regiment, O. C.—V. P. G. C. B., Boonton, N. J.'"

Considering where the piece was found, it is more than probable that it is an identification token of a soldier in the Civil War. The press should have learned by this time that all medals and tokens bearing the portrait of Washington were not struck during his lifetime.

FINLAND'S RED GUARDS PAPER MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Advices from London are to the effect that some of the notes issued in Finland when the Red Guards had possession of the Government have been found in circulation in London. The notes are supposed to have been brought ashore by sailors from a Finnish steamboat at Kings Lynn and exchanged for British currency. The notes bear a series of numbers that were issued in Finland. Considerable of the bogus money is said to have been found in Copenhagen also, where the ship touched before reaching England.

COINS IN USE IN ANCIENT TIMES.

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

In the collection at the Philadelphia Mint (one of the finest in existence) there are fairly complete series of nearly all the coins ever issued in the world.

Coined money was in circulation in Asia and Europe as early as 700 B. C. But the ancients did not put dates on their coins, and so it is not always easy to fix the exact period of their issue.

They were, of course, not struck with dies, but merely cast in molds, so that they had not the smooth symmetry of modern coins. Nevertheless, some of them possessed a very high artistic merit.

Even nowadays people bury money. In ancient times, when a man's possessions were far less safe, the practice was much more common. Largely owing to it is the fact that such great numbers of early coins (mostly discovered by accident) exist today in collections.

There is, indeed, hardly an ancient coinage of which specimens are not extant. Many of them have been derived from the hidden hoards of sacerdotal establishments.

The earliest known bronze coins of the Romans date back to 335 B. C. They issued silver coins less than a century later. But doubtless the gold and silver money of other countries was largely used by the ancient Romans, introduced among them through the aggressive commerce of Greek and Asiatic states.

There was no lack of the precious metals in those days. Dr. T. L. Comperette, numismatist of the Philadelphia Mint (from whom the above statements are quoted), says that in ancient times the supply of gold and silver was as great in proportion to the population using money coined of those metals as it is today.

HAWKER CARRIED MEDAL ON ATTEMPTED FLIGHT.

The Joan of Arc Statue Committee, at 11 East 36th street, New York, has announced that Harry G. Hawker and Lieut.-Commander K. Mackenzie Grieve had with them on their attempted trans-Atlantic flight a silver Joan of Arc medal, to be delivered to the British Museum for the Mint collection.

It is octagonal, and was struck in commemoration of the celebration held on the 507th anniversary of the birth of Joan of Arc and the naming of the park in her honor at Riverside Drive from 91st to 95th street, which took place on January 6 last. On one side of the medal is pictured the United States cruiser Des Moines firing the national salute of 21 guns in honor of the occasion, which was ordered by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The battleships Utah and Pennsylvania, with their searchlights crossing, which was a feature of the celebration, is shown on the reverse side.

George F. Kunz, president of the committee, sent two of the medals to the Hon. John Harvey of Harvey & Co., Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland, to be delivered, one to the fliers of the Sopwith plane and the other to P. F. Raynham and Major C. W. F. Morgan, who were to take theirs in the Martin-syde on their flight. This medal was to be presented to President Poincaré for the French Mint collection through the courtesy of Major Morgan, who was to have gone to Paris.

ANOTHER BOSTON STREET RAILWAY CHECK.

Another addition to recent fare checks is that issued by the Bay State Street Railway of Massachusetts, Boston, for a seven-cent city zone fare. It is struck in hard white metal, slightly smaller than a dime. It has a star-shape perforation in the center, surrounded by a circle. On one side outside the circle is "City Zone Fare, District 1." On the other side, above the star, "Bay State"; below, "Bay State."

The Bay State Street Railway is in the hands of a receiver at present. Reorganization is under way and nearly completed, and when under new management (indirectly by the State of Massachusetts) it will be known as the Eastern Massachusetts Railways.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITION:

Coins and Medals Commemorating
Treaties of Peace,
and German Satirical Medals.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

DISAPPEARING GOLD.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.)

Probably the world has had its last sight of gold except in jewelry shops. Five years ago gold pieces were in common circulation over nearly all of Europe. They have practically all been impounded in the big central banks now and it is not likely they will ever again be released for circulation. Paper substitutes will be used, as in the central and eastern parts of the United States for many years. Even our gold certificates have mainly disappeared from circulation. The Federal Reserve Banks have them—issuing their own notes for circulating purposes in place of them. Other banks hold very little actual gold.

Early in the war Europe shipped tons of gold to America in settlement of trade balances. Probably that will never happen again. They are working now to establish an international depository of gold—probably in London. Hereafter, when England or France wishes to ship us twenty millions of "gold" she will simply put a bundle of the depository's certificates in an envelope and mail them over, just as our banks used to transfer "gold" to one another by handing over treasury or clearing-house certificates for the metal.

Nearly all the gold in the world is now locked up in a few big depositories, the greatest hoard being in the treasury vaults at Washington. Receipts or certificates for this gold will change hands from time to time, between banks and between nations. But except a few watchmen and auditors nobody will ever see gold as money. The metal itself will lie unmoved from year to year and decade to decade. All the trade of the world will be based upon something as to whose existence only a handful of men will have any proof.

A convention accepted and agreed upon is the solidest thing in the world—the most real thing in the world.

IMITATIONS OF PRIVATE GOLD COINS SEIZED IN CHICAGO.

The *Chicago Tribune* of June 1 contained the following:

Several thousand spurious gold coins, valued at approximately \$5,000, were seized yesterday in various jewelry establishments by United States secret service operatives in a canvass led by Capt. Thomas I. Porter, local head of the secret service.

The coins are imitations of gold pieces of 25, 50, and 75 cents, and \$1 denominations issued by the California government in 1849, before that State was recognized as a part of the union.

It has been held in the past that the coinage of California was not recognized by the United States Government, and therefore jewelers who have been making imitations for sale were not amenable to counterfeiting laws.

Jewelers throughout the country, using the spurious coins for insertion in pieces of jewelry and as parts of chains and rings, have been making them in such quantities that the courts of California recently rendered decisions holding that the manufacture of such coins of less than twenty-four carats gold (the weight of the gold in the original coinage) was illegal.

Captain Porter's raid followed the receipt by him of instructions from Washington.

Coins were seized at an auction of a jewelry concern conducted by T. M. Osborne at 23 West Madison street, and at the jewelry stores of H. P. Epstein, 55 West Madison street; R. Thomas, 119 North Dearborn street; William Goodman, 112 and 210 South Clark street.

CURRENCY IN PANAMA.

Panama is on a gold basis, the unit of value being the balboa, equal to \$1.00. The balboa, however, is a fictitious coin, the largest in circulation being the silver peso or half balboa, equal to \$0.50. During the last two years Panama silver coins have largely disappeared, the circulating medium now being almost entirely American silver coins and bills of all classes.

J. DEL.

next to our own shield, with which we started. The inscription in the center reads: "To commemorate the international celebration of Independence Day, July 4, 1918." The seal of the American Numismatic Society appears at the end, and the whole is enclosed in a wreath of oak and laurel.

The subscription for this medal is limited to the members of the American Numismatic Society and to the membership of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Particulars concerning membership may be obtained from Sydney P. Noe, Secretary, New York.

MARIA THERESA DOLLARS STILL POPULAR.

(Consul Addison E. Southard, Aden, Arabia, in Commerce Reports.)

The demand for gold and silver in India is also making itself felt in Aden. There have been plenty of gold sovereigns in Aden because of considerable supplies brought in from time to time by traders from along the Arabian Red Sea coast. Due to the prohibition of the export of gold from Aden the price of sovereigns has until recently been near the normal rate of 15 rupees (normal exchange value of the rupee is \$0.3244). With the prices of sovereigns running from 17 to 21 rupees in Bombay there has, of course, been some smuggling of gold out of Aden on ships going to India; but as the price of sovereigns in the Aden bazaar has, until the past few weeks, been between 15 and 16 rupees it was evident that no considerable quantities were going away to India. A month ago the price had gradually reached 16 1/4 rupees, but a sudden rise then occurred and today there are offers in the Aden bazaar of 18 rupees per gold sovereign. This would indicate that some method for getting these coins to India has been found, although the prohibition against the export of gold is still in force. According to latest reports gold sovereigns are selling in India for from 20 to 22 rupees, notwithstanding the regulations there providing penalties for those engaged in dealing in gold sovereigns at more than their legal exchange rate of 15 rupees.

Some sovereigns are coming into Aden from Djibouti, where they are obtained from traders arriving from the Arabian Red Sea coast.

Silver rupees are very scarce in Aden and their place has largely been taken by the paper rupees issued by the Indian Government. Local merchants inform this consulate that some weeks ago native dealers in money were paying a paper rupee and one anna for a silver rupee. An anna is the sixteenth of a rupee.

American dollar drafts (sight) yield not more than 2.68 rupees (bank's selling rate is about 2.78) in Aden, and often less, although the normal rate of exchange is 3.08 rupees to the dollar. Pounds sterling yield from 13.25 to 13.50 rupees as against the normal rate of 15 rupees to the pound.

This consulate is also informed that travelers on ships touching at Djibouti collect all the silver francs and rupees they can and sell them for 100 per cent gain in paper money at Port Said. As their destination is in most cases Marseilles the paper money is as good to them as silver would be.

The Austrian Maria Theresa dollar also continues at a fancy rate, recent quotations among the money changers being one dollar for 2.20 rupees; which is approaching double the normal rate. Since the rise in the price of silver some of the millions of these dollars in circulation in the Red Sea district have been brought up and shipped abroad as silver bullion. In fact, so many have gone out of circulation in this way that some merchants have found themselves without a sufficient supply of dollars to do their usual business with the natives of the districts wherein they trade. These dollars are minted in Trieste and were a regular export from there until the beginning of the war. Aden is now receiving supplies of these dollars from Djibouti, from which place they arrive in lots of as many as a hundred thousand at a time. Due to the reopening of trade with the Arabian interior, however, all extra supplies not acquired by the Indian money merchants with the hope of getting them to India or Europe have been taken by the Arabs from the interior, who would rather have the Maria Theresa dollar than any other coin they know.

The Maria Theresa dollar has been the principal coin used in Abyssinia, and the Abyssinian Government has for the past two or three years prohibited its export because the amount of money in circulation in that country

was becoming very rapidly reduced, owing to stoppage of imports from Trieste, and by the outside demand for the silver dollars. In some instances traders in Abyssinia could not supply themselves with sufficient dollars for their current needs, and found it necessary to barter cotton piece goods for the skins, hides, coffee, ivory, and other Abyssinian products which they buy for export.

Recently a shipment of 300,000 Maria Theresa dollars from Abyssinia came through Aden, en route to Egypt, for the export of which the Abyssinian Government had issued a special permit. This may indicate that some part of the millions of those dollars in Abyssinia may now get out to meet the extraordinary demand for silver in the world's markets. Unless some of the considerable hoards of dollars in that country are put into circulation, however, or the mints at Trieste start work again, the export of any considerable quantity of dollars from Abyssinia will seriously handicap trade in that country.

COINAGE IN HUNAN PROVINCE, CHINA.

(By Consul Nelson T. Johnson, Changsha, China.)

The local mint has, so I am informed, never coined anything but copper or brass. Notes have been in the past—and still are (1916), for that matter—issued by anyone, even barbers. They are based upon the brass "cash" and copper "cents." Sometimes they are based (in the case of private notes) on the bank notes issued by the Bank of Hunan, which is the fiscal agent of the provincial government. There are no statistics available any place to show the amount of such note currency in circulation, but it is so great in amount that coins of any kind are very scarce. Silver is especially scarce. The only silver coin that I have thus far heard of as coined in the province is the provincial tael.

It was the practice of the old Official Money Office (the predecessor of the more modern Bank of Hunan and other banks at Changsha) some years ago to issue taels not only in the shape of the familiar "shoe" of sycee, but also in the shape of a round coin. (I have two of these coins by me as I write; both are of the value of one tael Hunan weight; they have been cast in molds and stamped on both faces.) The two coins are not of the same dimensions, although they are of practically the same weight. Although these coined taels may still be purchased at Changsha they are not very plentiful.

No gold has ever been coined in this district, so far as I can learn. There are a number of gold mines. Gold is mined by placer process from the gravels of the rivers in Northwestern Hunan and in Northeastern Hunan; but it has been impossible to obtain any statistics as to the amount obtained by such processes.

Gold is used in the arts. The wealthier classes buy gold in the shape of bars for the purposes of hoarding. It is beaten into thin sheets for use in making jewelry, but there are no available sources of information at present from which it is possible to obtain any information as to the amount so consumed throughout the province.

OLD SILVER PLATE AND COINS UNEARTHED.

A press dispatch from London states that a rich collection of fourth century silver plate has been unearthed by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on Traprain Law, an isolated hili which forms part of Mr. Balfour's Wittingham estate. Two excavators came upon a pit two feet deep and two feet wide, filled with fragments of metal vessels. Examination showed that these relics, although in a broken condition, were fourth century silver plate. Two tiny coins furnished the date. One was struck by Valens, who was Emperor of the East from 364 to 378, and the other by one of his successors, probably Gratian or Honorius.

The vessels which have been found have decorations of striking beauty. On the surface of one embossed cup is the representation of the Fall of Man, the figures of Adam and Eve being shown standing by a fruit-laden tree, with a huge serpent twined around its trunk. The same cup bore a representation of the Adoration of the Magi, and on another was depicted the Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Municipality of Rome, Italy, presented on June 12, by the newly-elected Mayor of the city, at a ceremony in the Capitol, to the American Red Cross, a gold medal in recognition of the services rendered in Italy.

The establishment of Messrs. Huguenin Freres & Company, Le Locle, Switzerland, has recently struck a medal of President Wilson, the obverse of which shows the President's features holding up his finger in front of same, with inscription: "Pres. Woodrow Wilson."

The reverse bears the inscription: "An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one and another, whether they be strong or weak." ("Le principe qui regit notre programme est celui de la justice pour tout les peuples forts ou faibles. Jan. 8, 1918.")

In recognition of services rendered to Belgium since 1914, Miss Elizabeth Marbury of New York has been decorated with "the Medal of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium."

Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of ex-Senator Lewis, and the Marquise of Dandigne, who was Miss Madeline Goddard of Providence, have been awarded the Medal of Honor for war work in connection with Le Bientre du Blesse in Paris.

At the full meeting of the Swedish House of Nobility on the 14th of March it was decided to strike a medal of Baron, General Mannerheim, commemorating the pre-eminent and able leadership which he displayed in the War of Liberty. Two specimens are to be struck in gold, of which one will be presented to the General, and the other is to be preserved in the House of Nobility. Silver medals will be struck for the members of the nobility, and in bronze for any who may desire them.

J. de L.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

With disrespect for the police department, burglars recently entered the home of Police Surgeon Dr. Edward M. Fiske, Brooklyn, N. Y., and carried away jewelry worth \$5000, rare old silverware and a gold medal of Pope Leo XIII.

A silver penny of William the Conqueror is reported to have recently brought \$850 at a recent auction sale at Sotheby's, London.

The last issue of Mehl's Numismatic Monthly is a double number for June and July. Its contents include "Some Rare Varieties of United States Half Cents"; "Notes of Numismatic Interest," by M. Sorenson; "Coins and Medals Relating to Peace Treaties" (illustrated), by Moritz Wormser; "The Maria Theresa Dollar," by M. Sorenson; "All to the Good," and reports of meetings of numismatic societies.

During the past several months big heavy drays loaded to weight capacity with silver bricks moved frequently through the financial district of San Francisco, and with as little notice and ceremony as if the load had been pig-iron.

F. Z.

FIND OF COINS IN SWEDEN.

The largest find of coins yet reported in Norrland was lately made at Djuped, Parish of Styrnas, Sweden. It consisted of about 1400 coins from the Olaf Skotkonungs period—Arabic and Roman types, as well as so-called silver. Stones and silver plate originating previous to the striking of the coins were also found.

JESTING WITH COINS AND CURRENCY.

They Have a New Denomination in Buffalo.

Mr. Saunders rewarded the finder with a \$25 bill.—Buffalo News.

Yes, Something That Will Stick By Us.

"You don't hear any talk nowadays about a more elastic currency."

"No; what we want today is a more adhesive currency."—Boston Transcript.

Oh, Those Rascally Doughboys!

War Correspondent Lincoln Eyre tells of a French innkeeper who had given a Sammie a bad piece of money. The incensed doughboy went back and demanded good money, and after some argument the innkeeper made good. Just as the doughboy was about to leave the innkeeper called him back.

"Pardon, monsieur, but will you kindly give me back the bad coin?"

"Can't be done, Frenchy," chuckled the doughboy; "it took me three hours to pass it myself."—The Argonaut.

The Government a Good Mixer.

The Government can take 23 cents' worth of nickel mixed with copper and make \$4.55 worth of five-cent pieces.—Exchange.

We Found a Canadian Dime in Ours.

After all, the pocket is the big, keen nerve center. Doubtless nine men out of every ten on reading this paragraph and learning that Boston is being flooded with counterfeit half-dollars will intuitively examine the contents of their purses to see if they have been stung.—Boston Transcript.

About the Only Thing Cheap Nowadays.

Austrian crowns are said to be quoted at four cents. This low figure is doubtless attributable to the fact that there are so many loose and unclaimed ones lying around the country.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

MEDALS FOR ALL ALLIED FIGHTERS.

Press correspondence from Paris is to the effect that soldiers and sailors of the Allied nations who have seen at least three months' fighting service are eligible for the "Victory Medal," which the French Government proposes to institute. The medal will be of bronze about an inch and a half in diameter, recalling the commemorative medal of the Franco-Prussian War.

The obverse will show a winged figure of Victory without any inscription, while the reverse will bear the words: "The Great War for Civilization," with the name and in the language of the Allied State to which the bearer belongs.

The ribbon will be the same for all Allied nationalities. It will have a double rainbow on a red ground with white edges.

PERSIA HAS SMALL COIN.

In Persia the silver 3-shahi piece, called "shahi safeede" or "white shahi," of which a quantity was coined in 1915, weighs only 657 milligrams (about 10 grains). There are two types of this coin, one coined for high officials, etc., and one for high clergy, the difference being only in the inscription. Both are used as largesse on fete days. The coin is accepted as money, but it is ill adapted for this purpose, being too small and thin.

"Colonato" was the name given to a variety of the Spanish peso which shows two crowned pillars rising from the sea. These are the so-called Pillars of Hercules, assumed by the ancients to be the limits of habitation. The Emperor Charles V (Charles I of Spain) added the motto "Pius Ultra" on these coins to indicate that his dominion was beyond the territory recognized by the ancient.

RARE RUSSIAN MEDALS TAKEN TO DENMARK.

Six very scarce and valuable Russian medals have quietly been taken to Copenhagen and placed in a safety-box in one of the banks there. The medals were struck in commemoration of certain historical events in Russia, such as the crowning of the Czars Nicholas II and Alexander II, and the death of Czars Nicholas I and Alexander III, etc. Only 15 or 20 pieces were struck of each medal, it is said, and were presented to archdukes bearing the title of "Imperial Highness." The medals were designed by the best artists in Russia; they are struck in pure gold, vary in size between 5 and 10 centimeters, and the weight of the six medals is a trifle over two pounds. A Russian archduke, who escaped the revolution, has from his place of refuge sent a trusted friend to Copenhagen for the purpose of disposing of the medals. The price of 70,000 kroner is asked for the six medals.

M. S.

DENMARK'S WAR CURRENCY TO BE RETIRED.

The war money of Denmark will soon be a thing of the past, according to a statement by a director of the National Bank, Winther. A comparatively small lot of iron coins has just been struck and placed in circulation, and no more iron coins will be issued, as there is a sufficient supply of copper and silver on hand at the mint for subsidiary coins. The one-kroner currency will be retired as soon as the mint can strike silver coins to replace it in circulation. Iron coins to the face value of 12,000,000 kroner have been issued.

M. S.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for April 1, 1919.

State of Maryland, } ss.
City of Baltimore, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.
Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

First Vice-President, Dr. Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.

Second Vice-President, R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer, Herbert R. Wolcott, Springfield, Mass.

Librarian, H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of Governors, Waldo C. Moore, Chairman, Lewisburg, Ohio; Theo. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; Fred B. King, Rochester, N. Y.; Moritz Wormser, New York City; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of July, 1919.

(Seal)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1920.)

Over \$1,800.00 was paid for just ten silver dollars in my Sale of July 16th—Mr. Granberg's Collection.

There were just 946 lots. The total amount realized was over six thousand dollars—an **average** of over six dollars per lot.

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII. SEPTEMBER, 1919.

No. 9

A TRIAL LIST OF THE COUNTERMARKED MODERN COINS OF THE WORLD.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

COSTA RICA.

Within a space of less than 10 years Costa Rica used four varieties of countermarks on coins for circulation in that country. The first is said to have been in 1842, under President Carrillo. Under Carrillo there had been a small issue of gold escudos and silver half-reals of a different type than the preceding coinage. The principal design was a radiant star. About the same time he authorized the countermarking of coins of other countries, and evidently some of Costa Rica's own coins, the stamp consisting of a radiant star. This is the rarest of the Costa Rican countermarks.

- 201. Costa Rica, Gold 4 Escudos, 1837, Cm. a radiant star.
- 202. Spain, 8 Reals, 1821, Cm. a radiant star.
- 203. Peru, 8 Reals, 1834, Cm. a radiant star.
- 204. Guatemala, 2 Reals, 1773, Cm. a radiant star.
- 205. Mexico, 2 Reals, 1826, Cm. a radiant star.
- 206. Mexico, $\frac{1}{2}$ Real, 1795, Cm. a radiant star.

The second countermark is said to have been used between 1846 and 1850, perhaps earlier. It consists of two circular stamps, the obverse having a female head with "COSTA-RICA" above and "2 R" below. The reverse stamp has a tree with "HABILITADA POR EL GOB." (Gobierno) surrounding. Specimens are rarely found showing distinctly all parts of both stamps. This countermark was used exclusively on the 2-Real pieces of Spanish mints, and never on pieces of Spanish-American mints.

- 207. Spain, 2 Reals, 1774, 1776, 1784, 1788, 1801, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1831, Cm. female head and tree.
- 208. Spain, 2 Reals, 1795, 1810, Cm. female head and tree, and an additional Cm. of a square with nine compartments and a star. (This latter countermark is attributed to Trinidad.)

In 1846 a number of coins, principally the cob money of Mexico and South America, were countermarked for use in Costa Rica with the dies used for the regular coinage of Costa Rica as a State of the Republic of Central America. As these dies were for only $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 Reals, the countermarked coins for larger denominations had an additional stamp of "4" or "8" for 4 or 8 Reals.

- 209. Irregular Spanish-American Peso, # —, Cm. of 1846 and "8."
- 210. Irregular Lima Peso, 1728, Cm. of 1846 and "8," and an additional Cm. of sun over three mountains, for Guatemala.
- 211. Bolivia, 4 Sueldos, 1830, Cm. of 1846 and "4".
- 212. Irregular cob piece, Cm. of 1846, for 2 Reals.
- 213. Mexico, 2 Reals, —, Cm. of 1846.
- 214. Irregular Spanish-American Real, Cm. of 1846, for 1 Real.

About 1850 coins of Costa Rica and other countries were countermarked with a small lion, "HABILITADA POR EL GOBIERNO" between two con-

centric circles, surrounding. This stamp is sometimes found only on one side of the coin; on others, on both sides.

- 215. England, Shilling, 1816, 1817, 1820, 1826, 1840, 1846, Cm. a small lion.
- 216. England, Sixpence, 1840, 1846, 1850, Cm. a small lion.
- 217. Costa Rica, Gold Half Escudo, 1828, 1846, 1847, 1848, Cm. a small lion.
- 218. Costa Rica, Gold Escudo, 1844, 1848, 1849, Cm. a small lion.
- 219. Costa Rica, 2 Reals, 1849, Cm. a small lion.
- 220. Costa Rica, 1 Real, 1831, 1848, 1849, Cm. a small lion.
- 221. Costa Rica, Half Real, 1831, 1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, Cm. a small lion.



COUNTERMARKED COINS OF COSTA RICA.

- First Row—Nos. 207 and 208—Spanish 2 Reals, Cm. with female head and tree.
- Second Row (Left)—No. 209—Irregular Peso, Cm. of 1846 and "8."
- Second and Third Rows (Right)—No. 212—Cm. of 1846, for 2 Reals.
- Third Row (Left)—Nos. 220 and 221—Real and Half Real, Cm. a small lion.
- Fourth Row (Left)—No. 222—Bogota 50 Centavos, Cm. of 1890.
- Fourth Row (Right)—No. 215—English Shilling with a variety of small lion countermark.

About 1890 coins of half-dollar size of the United States of Colombia were countermarked for use in Costa Rica. The countermark is circular. The center has a small lion, the inscription "HABILITADA POR EL GOBIERNO" between two concentric lines, surrounding. The reverse stamp has the Costa Rican shield, with "COSTA-RICA" above. Coins of both the Bogota and Medellin mints were so stamped.

222. United States of Colombia, 50 Centavos, Bogota, 1870, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, Cm. of 1890.
 223. United States of Colombia, 5 Decimes, Medellin, 1872, 1881, 1882, 1884, Cm. of 1890.
 224. Costa Rica, Peso, —, struck over a Spanish-American Peso.
 225. Costa Rica, 1 Real, 1849, Cm. "() + X" (the plus mark resembles a Maltese cross).

CHILE.

226. Rio de la Plata, 2 Sueldos, 1815, Cm. a square with beaded border containing three volcanos, under them "VALP." (for Valparaiso).
 227. Mexico, Peso, 1823, Cm. same as preceding.
 228. Rio de la Plata, 2 Sueldos, 1813, Cm. three volcanos, under them "CHIL."
 229. Rio de la Plata, 2 Sueldos, 1813, Cm. three volcanos, under them "SAN" (for Santiago).
 230. Chile, 20 Centavos, 1880, Cm. "2.B" and "L-P."
 231. Chile, 20 Centavos, 1893, Cm. "F D."

DENMARK.

232. Denmark, Rigsdaler, 1797, Cm. "18 K."

DUTCH GUIANA.

233. Peru, 8 Reals, 1812, the center of which has been cut out, Cm. "S | XII" in two lines.
 234. The central portion of a Spanish 8 Reals, —, Cm. "S | VI" in two lines.

Zay, in Spink's Numismatic Circular, refers to these countermarked pieces, and says that the circular pieces removed measure 22mm.

235. Cayenne Sou, Cm. "P" (for Pernambuco, about 1818).
 236. Bolivia, 2 Sueldos, 1830, Cm. "P" in beaded circle.
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE AMERIKANSKY AND RUSSIAN MONEY.

(From the writings of Kenneth L. Roberts in the Saturday Evening Post for May 17, 1919.)

The matter of Russian money was one which gave every American in Siberia considerable food for thought at one time or another. There were as many varieties as there are freckles on the hands of a red-headed baseball player. There was no metal money of any sort; it was all paper money. From the entire length and breadth of Russia and Siberia the coins had disappeared as if by magic—hoarded, much of it, but for the most part bought up by the Chinese over against the day when Russian currency shall have regained its normal value.

From the looks of things the most popular Russian indoor sport over a long period of time was money making. Anybody with a dull afternoon and a toy printing press on his hands would apparently strike off a few thousand rubles on any sort of meat paper that he could find round the house. There was the old imperial money, which was almost impossible to counterfeit because of the watermarked likeness of Alexander I with all his whiskers, which stared out from the notes when they were held to the

light. There was the Kerensky money, which was much easier to imitate, because the watermarks were vague and blotchy and could be passably imitated by jumping on a piece of paper several times with hobnailed boots. There was the Bolshevik money, which any child could counterfeit. There was the restaurant money, issued by any restaurant that happened to feel like it. There was the new Omsk money, which was pretty but regarded with deep suspicion because it looked clean. There was the money issued by the Horvath Government of Eastern Siberia. There was the Japanese money, printed by the Japanese to give in payment for the vast amount of properties, factories, stores and supplies which they accumulated wherever they went. There was the department store money, issued by a few of the large stores in Eastern Siberia, to add to the general confusion.

Then there was the bond-coupon money, consisting of coupons clipped from all sorts of Russian bonds during the past decade. This came in all sorts of sizes, shapes and values. The values of those most frequently encountered were one ruble, two rubles fifty kopecks, two rubles seventy-five kopecks, ten rubles and twelve rubles fifty kopecks. In size they were usually about an inch wide and three inches long, and the value was printed inconspicuously on the face in letters little larger than ordinary book type. A person who for the purpose of paying a droshky driver was obliged to remove his gloves and paw through a handful of crumpled bond coupons at midnight when the thermometer stood at twenty below zero was often able to understand why Russians sometimes go crazy and join the Bolshevik Army. Finally there was the postage-stamp money—ordinary postage stamps without mucilage on the backs, of ten kopecks, fifteen kopecks and twenty kopecks face value. Probably no greater nuisance in the money line has ever been invented. Five dollars in Russian small change looked like the contents of a city editor's wastebasket after a busy day.

The man who exposed his money when the wind was blowing often suffered the torture of seeing a cloud of postage-stamp currency whisked from his possession and whirled off into space, just like the paper snowstorms that occur in the By Heck dramas when the erring daughter is driven from the old home by the stern parent with the chin whiskers, the red undershirt and the cowhide boots. More than once I have seen doughboys, anxious to get rid of an accumulation of postage-stamp money, pay for a meal by dumping piles of them on a marble-topped restaurant table. With heads bent close above it and with an accommodating waitress sticking her nose into the group they would count and count and count and count. And finally when they had got about two dollars, or more than a hundred and fifty stamps, nicely heaped up one of the counters would get a tickling in the throat induced by a Siberian cold, and would have to cough boisterously, whereat the heap of money would be scattered to the four corners of the restaurant.

With the present Russian monetary system the business man wastes so much time in counting small change, hunting for watermarks and picking postage stamps from the floor that he has little time in which to do business. Nor should we overlook the time spent in mending money. Most of it is so frayed and worn and limp and torn that unless it is handled with the utmost care it falls apart and demands the immediate attention of a person skilled in Russian money, the Russian language and the solving of jig-saw puzzles.

The old imperial money is good everywhere, and often sells for twenty-five per cent. more than its face value for that reason. This is particularly true in such cities as Khabarovsk, where there is nothing but Bolshevik money. In Vladivostok, in Harbin, in Irkutsk, in Chita—in fact, in most Siberian cities—Bolshevik money and last year's newspapers are about on a par so far as values are concerned. The old imperial money is the only money that is acceptable outside of Russia. Those who speculate in rubles can only speculate with imperial money. The Kerensky money is good practically everywhere. The restaurant money is good only in the restaurants which issue it. The other money is good where it can be passed. There is always somebody who will take anything. After our doughboys had been stuck a number of times with counterfeit bond-coupon money and restaurant money they retaliated by using cigarette coupons as currency. This happened in Khabarovsk, where Bolshevik money was the chief medium of exchange. The cigarette coupons looked better than the Bolshevik notes to the Russians, and undoubtedly were.

The value of the ruble danced around like a flea on a hot griddle. Back in normal times a ruble was worth fifty cents. The war beat down its value, the revolution beat in down still further, and Bolshevism completed the ruin. At one time, late in 1917 and 1918, the ruble was worth only two and a half cents. Since a kopeck is one-hundredth part of a ruble the value of a kopeck during the worst period of depression was one-fortieth of a cent. It took a bushel of postage-stamp currency to buy a haircut and a peck to pay for a shoeshine. When the Americans first arrived in Vladivostok they could purchase fifteen rubles for a dollar. Early in October, 1918, a dollar would purchase eleven rubles. As Germany weakened and finally quit, the ruble rose in value until an American dollar would purchase only six and a half rubles. At mid-December it began to fall again until in January it became practically stationary round nine and one-half rubles for a dollar.

There was a very heavy speculation in rubles. Though there was a law against sending imperial rubles out of Russia it was done. There were American civilians in Siberia who made thousands of dollars by buying up imperial rubles and shipping them to America, where a ruble seldom dropped below fifteen cents in value. It was a game at which it was practically impossible to lose. Even the banks speculated freely and forced the price of rubles up and down as the spirit moved them and their own needs demanded. Whenever the doughboy drew his pay the banks would promptly raise the value of the ruble, so that when he bought rubles with his dollars he usually received two rubles less to the dollar than he would have received on the preceding day. The banks were quite brutal and open about it. I have seen a bank close on a Friday buying American dollars for seven rubles, and open on Monday selling dollars for eleven rubles.

The Russians viewed the Americans as easy marks and treated them accordingly. As the value of the ruble increased and the number which could be obtained for a dollar decreased, the prices which the Russians charged the Americans either remained stationary or rose. In some instances the Russians even outdid the Washington rent-raisers—one of the lowest forms of profiteers that the war developed.

To cite an example: A Russian rented an eight-room house in Vladivostok for three hundred rubles a month. Hearing that two Americans were at a loss where to turn for quarters he offered them, as a special favor, two of his rooms for eight hundred rubles a month. The Americans considered themselves fortunate to get the rooms for that price.

CANADIAN MEDALS RELATING TO THE LATE WAR.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

That Canada took a prominent part in "The Great War" is attested to by the number of medals struck for presentation to returned soldiers, as well as the celebration of victory and peace.

These may be classed under three heads, as follows:—

First—Those struck by towns or counties for presentation to their soldiers who took part in the struggle.

No. 1.—Obv., BROWNSBURG PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION. A wreath of maple leaves enclosing KING AND COUNTY. Two flags and a beaver extending beyond the circular part of the medal. Rev., A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE PRESENTED TO, the last word within an inner circle, the rest plain. Silver. Size 22mm.

Brownsburg is in the County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec. It is celebrated for a munition factory, started by "Gatling Gun" Howard, who was killed in the Boer War, where he took his Gatling gun and did good service. The dies are by Birks.

No. 2.—Obv., CARDSTON'S WELCOME TO RETURNED SOLDIERS, 1919. Arms of the Province of Alberta, within a wreath of maples. Rev., YOU WENT, YOU FOUGHT, YOU CONQUERED, C. E. F. In the field, GREAT WORLD WAR 1914-1918. The rest of the field is plain. Bronze, 32mm.

Cardston is one of the newer towns in the Province of Alberta. The dies are by Caron Frères.

No. 3.—Obv., **LA VILLE DE DRUMMONDVILLE A SES SOLDATS**. On a fancy lambrequin are the arms of Drummondville quartered, first and fourth argent a bar gules charged with three maple leaves. Second and third argent two bar gules. The three silver spaces each charged with three Greek crosses, crest a hand holding a laurel wreath. Motto: **FORTEM POSCE ANIMUM**. Underneath is a beaver and a scroll inscribed **DRUMMONDVILLE, QUE.** Rev., **THE TOWN OF DRUMMONDVILLE TO HER SOLDIERS 1919**. Bronze. 32mm. The reverse is a translation of the inscription on the obverse.

Drummondville, the county town of the county of Drummondville, Province of Quebec, was founded by Hariot, who was Postmaster-General of Canada in 1808, and wrote a most interesting book, on Canada much sought after by Canadian collectors. The dies are by Caron Frères.

No. 4.—Obv., **LINDSAY'S WELCOME TO RETURNED SOLDIERS**. C. E. F.—Arms of the town of Lindsay within a wreath of maple leaves. Argent, in chief, to the left is a sailing vessel; to the right a sheaf of wheat; underneath, a locomotive. Crest a beaver. Rev., A wreath of laurel near the edge of the medal, leaving the field plain. Bronze. 32mm.

Lindsay is the county town of the county of Victoria, Province of Ontario. There is also a medal, No. 5, issued for the county. The dies are by Caron Frères.

No. 5.—Obv., **VICTORIA COUNTY'S WELCOME TO HER RETURNED SOLDIERS**. Arms of the county: Quartered, argent, first a steamer, second a pine tree, third a horse, fourth a sheaf of wheat. Crest a crown, within a wreath of maple leaves. Motto, **COUNTY OF VICTORIA**. Rev., Same as last. Bronze. 32mm.

The dies are by Caron Frères.

No. 6.—Obv., **EDMONTON MILITARY ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS**. A crown; under it a beaver and **CANADA** on a scroll, the whole on a large maple leaf. Rev., An open wreath of laurels. Silver. Size 31mm.

The dies are by Henry Birks & Sons.

Second.—Stock medals struck for sale to those wishing to present them to their returned soldiers' friends.

No. 7.—Obv., **WHEN SHALL THEIR GLORY FADE** on a scroll above, and underneath is **CANADA**. A soldier with fixed bayonet on the defensive. On another scroll behind is a large union jack, to the right between the scroll is a sprig of maple, and to the left one of laurel. Rev., Plain. Oval. Bronze. 31x34mm.

No. 8.—Obv., Soldier similar to the last. A large sprig of laurel to the left and maple leaves to the right. At the top a beaver. Rev., **PRESENTED TO _____ BY THE CITIZENS OF _____ FOR GALLANT SERVICES IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918**. Silver. Shield shaped. Size 24x30mm.

No. 9.—Obv., The arms of the Dominion of Canada within a laurel wreath, a tablet beneath. Rev., **PRESENTED TO _____ WHO FOUGHT IN THE GREAT WAR FOR WORLD FREEDOM 1914-1918**, within a wreath of laurels. Below is a plain shield crowned. Bronze. Size 31mm.

No. 10.—Obv., **HE FOUGHT FOR FREEDOM AND HONOR**. Britannia with a buckler on her left arm and a short sword in her right. Two soldiers on one knee with rifles and fixed bayonets resting on the ground. Rev., **IN COMMEMORATION OF _____ WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918**, within a wreath of maple leaves to left and laurel to the right. Underneath is a shield bearing a crowned monogram **G. R.** Silver. Size 28mm.

No. 11.—Obv., Same as last. Rev., **PRESENTED TO _____ FOR GALLANT SERVICE IN THE GREAT WAR 1914-1918**. Wreath and shield same as last. Bronze. Size 28mm.

Third.—Miscellaneous.

No. 12.—Obv., **BOY SCOUT**. A boy scout signaling; a sprig of laurel

to the left and a fancy shield to the right. Rev., A wreath of maple leaves with the center plain. J. J. ZOCK CO., in small letters.

No. 13.—Obv., An allegorical scene. France represented as a winged victory proclaiming peace with sword in her right hand. The sun rising over the water, a German eagle perched upon a rock inscribed MARNE YSER VERDUN. To the right is the artist's name, Paul Seurot. Rev., 14 JUILLET DE LA VICTOIRE MONTREAL 1919. White metal. Size 32mm.

The dies of this medal are by George Hemsley & Co., of Montreal, from a design made by Paul Seurot, a Frenchman residing in Montreal.

No. 14.—Obv., A female figure standing facing the right with her right hand resting on a shield bearing the date 1919. In her outstretched left hand she is holding a sprig of laurel. The sun, inscribed PAX, is rising from behind mountains. Rev., DOMINION OF CANADA TO COMMEMORATE THE SIGNING OF PEACE AT THE TERMINATION OF THE GREAT WAR 1914-1919. White metal. Size 31mm.

This medal was made by George Hemsley, to be sold on the occasion of the signing of peace, and was placed in the hands of a number of jewelers. (Illustrated in the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST.)

No. 15.—"The Christmas of Victory Medal" was described in a former number of THE NUMISMATIST, and therefore it is unnecessary to repeat the description here.

This is only a short list of such medals as have come under my observation, and will form the beginning of a list, which I hope from time to time to add others, as they come to my knowledge.

DOUGHBOYS EXCAVATE FOR COINS IN FRANCE.

That some of the members of the American Expeditionary Force found time, when not engaged in helping to reduce the population of Germany, to make some excavations on French soil for numismatic and archaeological treasures is shown by the following, reprinted from the Christian Science Monitor:

The Second Battalion of the Thirty-Sixth Division of the American Expeditionary Force in France has had an experience quite unlike that of any other American unit on French soil; one which will long be treasured in their memory. Many of the soldiers are now returning to America, and, among other things, are carrying with them a collection of Roman coins and pottery of great numismatic value, which carries their thought back to an older civilization than that of France. At the same time this experience bridges a gap of nearly two thousand years, and connects their occupation during the past war with that of the Roman legions during the first centuries of the Christian era.

Just before the armistice, the Thirty-Sixth Division found itself in one of the back areas east and south of Paris in the Department of Yonne. The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Forty-Second Infantry was billeted in the town of Carlsey and Villiers-Lineux. In the period of comparative relaxation after the armistice, time seemed to be a commodity of which there was plenty but for which there was little demand. After several moments of monotonous waiting for something to turn up, an event occurred which gave new direction to the thought of the Second Battalion and furnished it with employment right up to the time of its departure for Le Mans, en route for home.

In Villiers-Vineux lived an old Frenchman who interested himself in the American soldiers. From him it was learned that the Romans had occupied all the countryside with large forces for several centuries. He pointed out to his new-found American friends the old Roman road, running in a straight line from the good-sized town of Tonnerre to a point about four kilometers south of St. Florentin, where it was lost and covered with the dust and debris of centuries. He told them of the great Roman camp that was situated near this road, and of a Roman pottery where it was believed that there still remained many specimens of Roman skill. In proof of his statements he produced the results of his own investigations for many years, a collection

of coins, pottery, and bronze, with which he hoped to enrich the treasures of some public museum.

The doughboy saw and listened, and the result was immediately action. The Roman camp and pottery works repaid his first efforts; and in a week's time antiquarian research was the chief occupation of the soldiers of the Second Battalion. The Roman road and the mounds which faintly marked the site of the pottery kilns and Roman camps became objects of untiring solicitude. Scores of Americans suddenly appeared subjecting each bit of each to the most careful scrutiny, while the country people looked on with curious astonishment and considerable amusement.

Coins dating from the first century, B. C., to the year 250 A. D., were unearthed by the hundreds. One of the battalion officers, who found nearly a hundred good specimens, estimated that more than 4,000 coins were found by the men, besides many rare specimens of pottery and bronze. Many of the coins were in excellent condition, and were pronounced by experts to have considerable value. In some instances whole urns were found partially or nearly full of coins, some Roman soldier's treasure chest. Some bore clear evidences of having gone through fire, and furnished some corroboration to the local tradition concerning this fortified Roman settlement.

According to this tradition, the Roman legions, during the last days of their occupation, were in continual danger from the attacks of the northern tribes, who, a century later, overran Europe and overthrew the old order. During these periods of peril the Roman soldier buried his treasure in earthen vessels from the near-by pottery, and hid his possessions in the ground. This particular camp was finally overwhelmed and put to the sword, and the works of their hands were razed to the ground and burned, laying untouched for centuries.

"The coins which were found bore the imprint of nearly all the emperors of Rome for 300 years. The most common specimens were issued during the reign of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Aelius, Commodus, and Hadrian.

As a stimulus to research in Roman history, there are few occupations which excel that of delving for Roman coins on a battlefield of centuries ago. When the Second Battalion left the Department of Yonne they took with them a lively interest in Roman history, as well as a collection of coins of great numismatic value. A thousand American homes are to be enriched with mementos of an interesting chapter of the experience of their sons in France.

Some other experiences of the doughboys with ancient coins are related in the following press dispatch from New York in August.

"What will you give me for these things?" demanded a doughboy, pouring out the contents of a canvas bag on the desk.

"Did you dig these up in France?" asked Mr. Howland Wood, of the American Numismatic Society, eyeing the pile of old Roman coins.

The soldier grinned and looked rather sheepish. "Well, I didn't exactly dig them out of the ground," he confessed. "I was buying a little drink from one of them old French women, an' she handed me this junk as change when I gave her a five-franc note.

"Oh, sure, I knew they wasn't good money," he added hastily, "but she looked poor an' I thought I wouldn't say nothing about it. The fellers kidded me about taking it, said I didn't know no better, but, of course, that's a joke."

Mr. Wood was inclined to believe that the joke was on the doughboy, but he kept his opinion to himself. "Well, I guess I'll have to give 'em around to my friends if you say they ain't no good to you," murmured the young man disconsolately, as he gathered his treasure and put it back in his bag.

"Yes, thousands of such coins of various types and dates have been found by soldiers in preparing gun emplacements and digging trenches," said Mr. Wood. "Very few of those brought in to us are of any value. Most of them are Roman bronze pieces struck during the time of Constantine the Great."

Corporal John C. Sanders, of Battery B, Seventieth Artillery, now living

in Brooklyn, was more fortunate than the aforementioned hoodwinked dough-boy.

"Believe me, that was the hottest day I ever saw," he said; "bloomin' thermometer about 95 in the shade and the fellers that were digging that emplacement were all out of luck.

"There we were out in the middle of a hay field near the little French village of La Membrolle. All at once my pickax struck on something that made a ringing sound. I dug like the dickens to get the confounded thing out of my way. I tell you it was a hot day, and I was some sore at the weather.

"The thing we uncovered was a stone vase about six inches high. Well, that old jar was about half full of black, rusty-looking coins. We shined some of 'em up and found out they were gold. You ought to have seen the boys dig then! But nothing doing. There weren't any more. We divided them up and I got this one.

Corporal Sanders showed his coin to Edward Hagaman Hall, secretary of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, who explained the insignia. It is a gold piece about as thick as heavy tin, with irregular edge, and measures about one inch in diameter.

On the obverse are the arms of France and Dauphine quartered, with the three fleur de lis in the first and fourth and the dolphin in the second and third quarters, in chief a six-rayed sun. The legend reads, "Franciscus: Dei: Gra: Franco: Rex:—Francis, by the grace of God, King of France."

On the reverse is a cross fleur de lis with a little quatrefoil in center and the legend "X-ps; Vincit: Xps: Renat; Xps; Imperat—Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ governs."

This coin of Francis I of France bears the mintage mark of Jean de la Fontaine, master of the atelier at La Rochelle, 1588-89, or Hughes Lamier at Toulouse, who both used a little clover leaf as their mark. Apparently the coin belongs to the regular mintage of the realm and was not put out to commemorate any particular event.

It is evident that the doughboys have unceremoniously waived the French law of "treasure trove" which requires one-half of the discovered treasure to be given over to the owner of the land whereon it was found.

Perhaps Corporal Sanders figured that the gold was dug up on "No Man's Land" and that the boys were entitled to all of it.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY NOW RARE IN BRITAIN.

Counterfeiting is almost a lost art in Britain, says press correspondence from London. So far as the coinage of silver money is concerned little has been the work of the police since about ten years ago they unearthed a plant that was busily engaged in coining money containing a better grade of silver than the standard, and the gang went down for a few years. Since then silver has risen considerably in price and it no longer pays to coin the metal.

There were quite a number of cases of counterfeiting the 10 shilling note printed on thin paper during the first few months of the war, and quite a few of these were drawn with pen and ink, but the Bradbury issue stopped this practice.

Only the other day a man was charged with having in his possession copies of these early 10 shilling notes, and his defense was that he had made them for a joke, which he explained as having on his pals, by peeling them from a roll and solemnly lighting his pipe with one. The judge believed his story and fined him simply a nominal amount.

Lately there have been several complaints from the banks of counterfeit money in circulation, the notes in question being an imitation of the new design 10 shilling note.

Except for a slight difference in the tint and a rather poor production of the back design they were difficult to detect and quite a number were passed.

The sequel was the seizure of 500 notes and the apparatus for printing them the other morning at Paddington by the police, and the appearance before the justices of a dock laborer named Henry Chamberlain charged with uttering notes and having materials for counterfeiting in his possession. He was remanded for inquiries.

THE CASE OF THE CONFISCATED NOTES.

The confiscation of a number of Confederate and other notes by Treasury Department officials from a collector and member of the A. N. A., as related in the August issue, has aroused widespread interest among collectors of and dealers in this branch of numismatics. As stated in last month's issue, word was received by us, but too late to give particulars in that issue, of the activity of officials in another section. This had reference to the seizure of the entire stock of paper money of a dealer in New York State, also a member of the A. N. A., consisting of Confederate, State bank and Mexican notes. No further seizures have been reported to this magazine.

A letter has been received from the member of the A. N. A. whose notes were last month reported seized, stating that he has been informed by the agent who confiscated them that the Massachusetts note, the Mexican notes, and "all Confederate notes that are printed on both sides," will be returned to him. This is interesting, for as a matter of fact the Confederate notes printed on both sides bear a greater resemblance to the United States notes, and are more common, as a rule, than those printed only on one side.

A number of letters have been received by the editor during the past month, and among the numerous questions asked, the two following appear to be the favorites: "Will collectors be allowed to buy and sell obsolete notes in the future?" and "What has caused these seizures to be made?"

Both questions are partly answered in the letter printed below. Upon learning of the seizures referred to, one of our prominent collectors of paper money wrote to Hon. William A. Ashbrook, an Honorary Member of the A. N. A. and a member of the House of Representatives, asking him if he could ascertain the Government's attitude in the matter. Mr. Ashbrook took up the matter with the Treasury Department, and a few days later received the following letter:

Treasury Department,

Washington, August 14, 1919.

Hon. William A. Ashbrook,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Congressman—By direction of the Secretary I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of August 7th, enclosing a letter from Mr. ———, referring to the seizure of Confederate, broken bank and State bank currency, and asking to be advised as to the Government's attitude in the matter.

In reply you are advised that the agents of the Secret Service Division are suppressing as far as possible the indiscriminate sale by curio dealers and others of Confederate States currency (and fac-similes of it), as well as defunct State bank issues, because this class of currency has been used more or less extensively to defraud. It is not the purpose to interfere with the legitimate business of numismatists and collectors generally, nor the interchange of single specimens, either through sale or trade, but where a dealer has a stock of these Confederate and State bank bills which he places on sale to anybody who wants to purchase, seizures have been made by the Secret Service, based on a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (copy of which is herewith enclosed), to the effect:

"Congress, under its constitutional power to borrow money on the credit of the United States and to 'provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities of the United States,' had the power, of course, to interdict the uttering of bank notes made in the similitude of the Treasury notes of the United States, and it follows that it had the power to make illegal the possession of such bank notes with the intention to sell or use the same, irrespective of the question whether they were the notes of solvent banks and of equal value to that of the Treasury notes of the same denominations. This construction of the statute renders illegal the act or occupation of one who has in his possession Confederate States bank notes or State bank notes with the intention to sell the same as curios, provided that such notes are, as was charged in the case at bar, in their general appearance made after the similitude of Government obligations, for the

tendency of such sale and distribution of such paper is to place the same in circulation where it may be used to deceive and defraud."

There was widespread use of these State bank and Confederate States issues as lawful currency a few years ago, particularly on the Pacific Coast and in the northwest section of the United States. Many persons were defrauded, and in the campaign against these criminals (many of whom went to the penitentiary) it was ascertained that the currency was bought without question from dealers who had in their possession large stocks, and it was deemed essential to the suppression of this industry that these seizures should be made.

Yours very truly,

R. LEFFINGWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

The opinion of a majority of collectors is that the wording of the statutes relating to the counterfeit notes or notes in imitation of United States paper currency is so broad that it can be interpreted to mean that it is unlawful to have anything in one's possession that in any way resembles Government issues of notes. But the interpretation of the law by liberal-minded men has made it possible for collectors and other reputable parties and public institutions to form collections of them for legitimate purposes without interference of Government officials, and it is hoped and believed that this policy will be continued, as is indicated in Mr. Leffingwell's letter. Collectors owe it to themselves, and to the Treasury Department, to keep numismatics, particularly the branch affected, upon the very highest plane.

Further than what Mr. Leffingwell says in his letter, we have no information at this time as to the cause of the recent seizures. But there is a story being related among collectors which has an unpleasant odor. We do not vouch for the truth of it in any particular, but it is given here for what it is worth in shedding light on a phase of the subject that should interest all.

It is to the effect that during the latter months of the recent war quantities of Confederate and old bank notes were taken to banks in France by merchants and others, who claimed they had taken it in good faith in the way of trade from United States soldiers, who told them it was current money of this country. The amount so turned in is said to have been several hundred thousand dollars, but this is believed to be an exaggeration. It is doubtful if any great quantity could have been taken over by the men, although it is possible that some of them may have sent orders to this country afterwards and received supplies. The French Government is supposed to have protested to this Government against such a practice, and this may account for the determination of the Treasury Department to prevent sales in the future to irresponsible parties.

Another question that has been frequently asked is, "What is the law regarding having Confederate or other old notes in one's possession?" A very good idea of what the law is and the manner in which it has been interpreted by the courts is found in the following decision by a United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of an appeal by a party convicted of having in his possession "an obligation made in part after the similitude of an obligation issued under authority of the United States." In this decision a number of previous decisions are cited, which show that there is a difference of opinion among the courts in the construction of the law. A part of this decision is quoted in Mr. Leffingwell's letter:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT.

George Lieb, Appellant, vs. O. P. Halligan and United States of America,
Appellees. No. 2747.

(Opinion, United States Circuit Court of Appeals.)

Appellant appearing in propria persona; Clay Allen, United States attorney, and George P. Fishburne, assistant United States attorney, for the appellees.

Before Gilbert, Ross and Hunt, Circuit Judges.

The appellant appeals from the order of the court below denying him

a writ of habeas corpus on his petition, whereby he sought his discharge from imprisonment on the ground that the indictment under which he was convicted stated no offense against the United States. He was indicted under section 150 of the Federal Penal Code. The first count of the indictment alleged in substance the following: That the said defendant "did knowingly have in his possession, with intent to use the same and thereby to defraud some person or persons to the grand jury unknown," * * * a certain obligation made in part after the similtude of an obligation issued under the authority of the United States, * * * being then and there made by attaching and fastening together back to back two notes purporting to have been issued by the Augusta Insurance and Banking Co., Georgia, of the denomination of ten dollars each, * * * by the use of paste and other substance." The indictment then set forth the printed or engraved matter appearing on the paper, both sides of which were identical, to the effect that "the Georgia Augusta Insurance and Banking Co. will pay ten dollars to the bearer on demand. Robert Walton, Cashr., Wm. M. D. Antigna, Prest.," also the date March 10, 1860, and twice on each side the figures "10." The indictment alleged that the instrument was, in form, color, size and in the manner and style of display of the printing and engraving thereon, and in its general appearance, made and intended to be made after the similtude of an obligation issued under the authority of the United States, "that is to say, after the similtude of a United States legal tender note of the denomination of ten dollars, he * * * well knowing said obligation not to be genuine and lawful obligation issued under the authority of the United States and with the intent * * * to use the said obligation by uttering the same as and for a lawful obligation issued under the authority of the United States."

Gilbert, Circuit Judge, after stating the case:

Section 150 of the Penal Code, which was section 5430 of the Revised Statutes, was enacted June 30, 1864, in an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government and for other purposes." (13 Stats., 218.) The provision thereof which, with the change noted hereafter, is now section 150 of the Penal Code, defines a number of offenses committed by: (1) Anyone who shall use or suffer to be used for printing a plate from which has been or may be printed any obligation or other security of the United States. (2) Anyone who shall sell or import such plate with intent to use the same for printing. (3) Anyone who shall have in his control or possession any such plate, with intent to use the same or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security. (4) Anyone who "shall have in his possession, except under authority from the Treasurer or other proper officer, any obligation or other security, made or executed in whole or in part after the similtude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same." (5) Whoever shall make a print or photograph of any such obligation or security, or who shall sell or import the same. (6) Whoever, unauthorized by the Secretary, shall have and retain in his control or possession a distinctive paper which has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for obligations and other securities of the United States.

Upon the question whether the possession of a State bank note or a Confederate bank note may constitute the offense which is made punishable by the fourth clause of section 150, the authorities are in conflict. In *United States v. Williams*, 14 Fed. 550, Judge Dyer held that the words of the statute "any obligation or other security" must be construed to mean one which on its face purports to be an executed instrument, and that a blank obligation of a mining company made in similtude of a Government bond, but without signature of president or secretary, was not an obligation or security within the meaning of the statute. In *United States v. Sprague*, 48 Fed. 828, the instrument resembled in color, style of printing and engraving, and in general appearance a 5-20 Government bond, but it purported to be, not an obligation of the United States, but an obligation of a mining company, though not bearing the signature of any officer of the company. The court ruled that to constitute the offense, it is not essential that the fraudulent bond or instrument shall on its face purport to be an obligation of the United States, but held that a conviction

could not be had upon the instrument, for the reason that being unsigned, it was not an "obligation or security." In *United States v. Stevens*, 52 Fed. 120, the defendant had in his possession a note issued by a State bank, but the bank had become insolvent and the note worthless. It was charged in the instrument that the note was engraved and printed after the similitude of a United States Treasury bank note. The court held that the possession of such a note, with intent to sell or otherwise use it, constituted an offense under the statute, and that the question of the similitude of the note to an obligation or security of the United States should be determined by the jury. In *United States v. Kuhl*, 85, 624, the obligation was a Confederate States note, but in its general shape and size it resembled a national bank note, and it bore on its face a vignette and other engraving similar to those found on national bank notes. The court held that while it might occur that the resemblance of a Confederate States note to a note of the national currency, in grouping of vignette, engraving, printing, figures, etc., might be such as to justify the submission to the jury of the question whether the similitude contemplated by the statute exists, an ordinary Confederate States note does not bear that similitude to the national currency. The court said: "But it will not do to let down the broad rule that whenever the similarity just stated exists, there therefore exists a 'similitude' such as the statute contemplates; else all bank notes heretofore issued under State statutes will be found to be obnoxious to the provisions of the statute, and such a holding would prohibit the use of all such bank notes. The framers of the statute could not have thus intended. When we look at the note in question, we find a broad band across one end of its face, whereon the words 'Five' appears in large letters. On its face the words 'The Confederate States of America' appear in large letters, * * *. There is, in vignette, in engraving, in lettering, in fact, in the detail of the face of the note, no special resemblance whatever to the notes or bills issued under authority of the United States. * * * Congress did not attempt or intend to prohibit and make criminal the issuance of bills by banks, wherever authorized to issue the same by State law. To construe the statute as thus claimed would make the possession by the officers of such bank or its own bank notes a crime under such statute." In *United States v. Fitzgerald*, 91 Fed. 374, it does not appear what the instrument was or purported to be. The court submitted to the jury the question whether or not the printing or the engraving on the paper was in the similitude of any Government obligation or security, and said that the resemblance was sufficient for the purposes of conviction if they believed that it would probably deceive a person taken unawares in dealing with a person whom he believed was acting honestly. In *United States v. Barrett*, Judge Amidon, in a very carefully considered and exhaustive opinion, after reviewing the history of the legislation, held that the possession of a Confederate bill is not a violation of the statute, but that to constitute a violation thereof, the instrument must have been intended in its inception to simulate some obligation or security of the United States, and that the general likeness which one form of money bears to another is not sufficient, but something more is required than general appearance or adaptability to deceive. The decision in that case seems to have been influenced to some extent by the fact that the statute relates only to such instruments as are "engraved and printed" in the similitude of Government obligations. The court said: "Engraving and printing is the only feature which the language of the section covers, the only feature which, as the history of the statute demonstrates, it was intended to cover." Since that decision, and possibly as the result thereof, Congress has changed the language of the statute, and substituted for the words "engraved and printed," the words "made or executed in whole or in part," and thereby it has broadened the scope of the statute. In *United States v. Connors*, 111 Fed. 734, Judge Bellinger held that the possession of a bank note issued by a State bank constituted no offense against the United States, and said: "The bills described in this indictment are not in the similitude of any obligation issued by the United States, and the statement in the indictment that they are so does not countervail the facts alleged which show to the contrary." In *United States v. Pitts*, 112 Fed. 522, Judge De Haven followed the decisions of Judge Amidon and Judge Bellinger. In *United States v. Webber*, 210 Fed. 973, Judge Rudkin, after considering

the conflicting authorities, held, in a case in which the paper involved purported to be issued by the "Bank of the Empire State," that it was not necessary that the fraudulent obligations or security should purport on its face to be an obligation or security issued under the authority of the United States, nor that the similitude or resemblance should be so great as to deceive experts or cautious men, that it was sufficient if the fraudulent obligation bears such a likeness to any of the genuine obligations or securities of the United States as is calculated to deceive an honest, sensible and unsuspecting person of ordinary observance and care in dealing with a person supposed to be upright and honest.

It will be seen that the line of division of the decisions is on the question whether or not the forbidden instrument must be one which on its face purports, in whole or in part, to be a Government obligation, or so closely resembles one as to show that it was made with the intention to simulate it. In ascertaining the intention of Congress it is significant that to constitute the offense defined in the fourth clause of the section it is not necessary that there shall be a fraudulent or felonious intent. It is sufficient if the accused has in his possession, with the intent to use or sell, the paper which is there described. What the character of that paper must be is not, we think, necessarily ascertained from the other provisions of the section which makes unlawful the possession or use of plates from which Government obligations may be printed. Nor do we think that the language of the fourth clause or of any other provision of the section prohibiting acts which might result in forging or counterfeiting United States securities warrants the conclusion that the fourth clause was intended to be limited to those instruments only which purport to be securities or obligations of the United States, or which so closely resemble them in general appearance that they may be said to be made or executed in whole or in part after the similitude thereof. In this view it is immaterial whether or not the instrument was criminal in its inception, or was intended to simulate any security of the United States. Possession of the instrument being positively prohibited by statute, guilty intent is not an essential element of the offense, and there is no necessity for any specific intent or motive except the intention to use or sell.

Congress, under its constitutional power to borrow money on the credit of the United States and to "provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities of the United States," had the power, of course, to interdict the uttering of bank notes made in the similitude of the Treasury notes of the United States, and it follows that it had the power to make illegal the possession of such bank notes with the intention to sell or use the same, irrespective of the question whether they were the notes of solvent banks and of value equal to that of the Treasury notes of the same denominations. This construction of the statute renders illegal the act or occupation of one who has in his possession Confederate States bank notes or State bank notes with the intention to sell the same as curios, provided that such notes are, as was charged in the case at bar, in their general appearance made after the similitude of Government obligations, for the tendency of such sale and distribution of such paper is to place the same in circulation where it may be used to deceive and defraud.

Congress has the same power, and has exercised it to prohibit the possession of "anything whatsoever" in the likeness or similitude as to design, color, or inscription thereon, of any of the coins of the United States with the intent to use, sell, or give away the same.

We reach the conclusion that it is immaterial whether or not the instrument was criminal in its inception or was intended to simulate any security of the United States, or in any of its feature purports to be an obligation or security of the United States. It follows from that conclusion that the judgment here appealed from must be affirmed, for we must take it to be true, as charged in the indictment, and as found by the jury, that the note which the appellant had in his possession, but which we have no opportunity to inspect, was made after the similitude of a United States legal-tender note, and that there was such similarity of shape, size, and color, or in the grouping of words, figures, or vignettes as to present the similitude which brings an instrument within the condemnation of the statute, although it cannot, of course, be shown, as was charged in the indictment, that the note was "intended" to be made after the similitude

of a legal-tender note, for the note was issued in 1860, and before the issue of the legal-tender notes.

The judgment is affirmed.
(Indorsed:)

Opinion. Filed October 9, 1916.

F. D. MONCKTON, Clerk.

A SAN FRANCISCO COUNTERMARKED PIECE.

A San Francisco countermark on coins has recently been a subject of interest to the members of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society. The countermark occupies a circle 14 mm. in diameter. "CORNER MONTG. & COMMERCIAL ST." forms a circle, within which, in three lines, is "SAN | J. T. JONES | FRANCO." The final O is smaller than the other letters and has a dot under it. Two specimens are known. The best one, here illustrated, was recently obtained by I. L. Steinman in the purchase of a lot of very ordinary coins. This piece is a Mexico mint 2 reals, 1810, of Joseph Napoleon. The other known specimen is in the collection of J. L. Hitchcock, who purchased it some years ago from J. Schulman of Amsterdam. It is a much worn 2-real piece of Carolus III. Both pieces are marked on obverse, and indicate that they were much worn before being marked.



J. T. Jones is found in the San Francisco directories 1851-5 as conducting a saloon, "The Blue Wing," at the corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets. This location was then in the midst of the busy financial center. Banks, private mints, and, commencing 1854, the Government sub-treasury and mint, were all in the immediate vicinity. Recent writings of a San Francisco historian includes "The Blue Wing Saloon," famous in connection with the shooting of Richardson by the gambler, Charles Cora, who was hanged by the Vigilantes, which was on the east side of Montgomery street between Commercial and Clay streets, on what is now the southern section of the Bank of Italy building. This location conforms to that given on the countermark.

It is well known that silver coins of any kind and condition that could be had for circulation in San Francisco in its early days circulated at their size metal value, regardless of kind or condition, and that "two bits," the small change there then, was the price of a newspaper, the cheapest drink and the lowest valued articles, and in every way a popular denomination, the name of which, "two bits," continues to be used on the Pacific Coast. But soon following "the days of '49" all kinds and conditions of coins were not bankable or accepted in financial circles at their ordinary size value, hence it is presumed, in the absence of more definite information regarding the J. T. Jones countermark, that the die or punch, a well-made one, was legitimately used for marking coins so that the issuer could be identified. That no business is stated indicates that the countermark was not for advertising purposes.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, July 20, 1919.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH MAKES RICH FIND.

A dispatch from Budapest says that the last of the families which were housed in the Archducal Palace on Castle Hill by the Communists moved out recently. In a desk in the palace, it is reported, Archduke Joseph found 50,000,000 crowns abandoned by the Communists.

WAR TOKENS OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Following is the concluding portion of a number of war token issues of France and Belgium submitted for illustration by Mr. George F. Brown of Chicago. Others were illustrated and described in last month's issue:



First Row—Ville de Chatou, 25c.; Ville de Mazamet, 5c.

Second Row—Ville de Malakoff, 5c.; Marbonne, 25c.

Third Row—Rouen, 10c.; Rochefort-sur-Mer, 5c.

Fourth Row—Ville de Thann, 10c.; Vincennes, 20c.

Fifth Row—Mazamet, 25c.; Versailles, 10c.

1. Arms. "Ville de Chatou. Seine-et-Oise." "Commerce Industrie, 25c. 1918." Brass. The 5c, and 10c are similar.

2. Arms. "Ville de Mazamet, 1917." "Alquier Freres. Mazamet 5c."

Brass. The 10c is similar. There is an identical set in red copper (See No. 9.)

3. Arms. "Ville de Malakoff. (Seine)" "5c." Aluminum. The 10c is similar.

4. Arms. "Maison Milhaud. Narbonne." "Grands Magasins du Printemps. 1917. 25c." Aluminum. The 5c is similar. The 10c is of same design, but is octagonal and in zinc.

5. Arms. "Rouen." "Chambre de Commerce. 1918. 10c." Aluminum. The 5c is round.

6. Arms. "Rocheport-sur-Mer. 1917." "Syndicate du Commerce et de L'Industrie. 5c. Aluminum. The 10c. is similar.

7. View of city. Arms. "Villa de Thann. 1918. Alsace. Francaise. 10c." Aluminum.

8. Arms. "Vincennes. 1917." "Union Commercial et Industrielle. 20 cents." Aluminum.

9. Soldier. "On les Aura! 1917." "Alquier Freres. Mazamet. 25c." Brass. (See No. 2.)

10. View of city. "Versailles. 1918." "Groupes Commerciaux de Versailles. 1918. 10 (on shield)." Zinc-nickel. The 5c and 25c are round.

THE HANNAH & HOGG TOKEN IS GIVEN A HOME.

In last month's issue we illustrated a token issued by Hannah & Hogg, furnished by Mr. H. A. Gray of Roxbury, Mass., who asked our readers, in a bit of verse, to find a home for it. Several replies have been received, showing that the piece had its origin in Chicago. Here is the evidence:

Mr. Geo. F. Brown of Chicago writes: "Please inform Mr. H. A. Gray, who inquires in rhyme in current issue as to the origin of the Hannah & Hogg store card, that this firm owns, or did own, a number of saloons in this city for many years."

Mr. Elmer J. Lawless of Chicago writes: "This token was issued by Hannah & Hogg of Chicago, who had a string of saloons or dramshops in this city for several years."

Mr. C. H. Rembold, manager of the Daily Times-Star of Cincinnati, writes: "Messrs. Hannah & Hogg formerly operated a chain of liquor stores in Chicago. Some years ago they sold their interests in these stores, but the purchaser continued to operate them under the old name. About ten years ago they built the Brevort Hotel on a lot they owned on the north side of Madison street, corner of an alley between Clark and LaSalle streets. I always stop at the Brevort Hotel when I go to Chicago, and when I was there last August I met Mr. Hogg, who, although advanced in years, is still hale and hearty. Mr. Hannah died some years ago. I presume the token mentioned by Mr. Gray was one used by them while they were in the business."

Mr. F. S. Lusk, President of the First National Bank, Missoula, Mont., writes: "Hannah & Hogg were two Scotchmen of the old type, who ran high-class saloons and restaurants in Chicago for many years. Their places were really Scotch clubs, where curling and other Scotch games, tournaments, parades, etc., were arranged and discussed. Many of the older generation will remember them well and pleasantly as genial friends who ever had a kindly word and a helpful hand for any unfortunate with a thistle in his hat or the proper 'bur' on his tongue."

Mr. Russell G. Snow, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., writes: "I note the item relative to the card or token of Hannah & Hogg from Mr. H. A. Gray, and wish to advise that this was no doubt issued by Hannah & Hogg of Chicago. I have one of similar design to the illustration, giving Hannah & Hogg, 151 Randolph Street, Chicago, 222-224 Clark Street, and several other Chicago branch addresses. One of mine has three thistle blooms above Hannah & Hogg, struck in nickel. I hope this will be of assistance to our poetical friend Gray."

Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco writes: "The thistle and mullets suggest Scotland—Britain. If it was Hanna (no final 'h') and Hogg and the thistle was between them, some of the "bugs" on Bryan Money would want to claim it as relating to the free silver campaign of 1896, when Mark Hanna

championed McKinley, and ex-Governor Hogg of Texas was Bryan's chief of staff when 'the boy orator of the Platte' campaigned through the Eastern States, and there was both thistles and bristles between Hanna and Hogg. Hogg was a prominent name in Texas politics, now nearly a generation ago. If he ever was a running-mate to one Hannah, an answer might come from the Lone Star State."

Mr. C. N. Hinckley of Chicago goes the above correspondents one better and puts his evidence in verse form, thus repaying Mr. Gray in his own coin, so to speak. Just listen:

To a Token.

Hannah & Hogg, Hannah & Hogg;
 Harry Gray, you have set us agog.
 It's apparent to all, and it's plain to be seen,
 That you haven't traveled much, you "bean"!
 But listen, Harry, and you shall learn
 Of the famous bar of this great concern,
 Of the halcyon days before July first,
 When a gent with a quarter could quench his thirst
 By a draught of their finest brand, "Scotch Thistle,"
 With which many a coin crank has wet his whistle.
 Now, Mr. Hogg and Mr. Hannah
 Have both passed to their reward, so we "canna"
 Tell either of them regarding your find,
 But we are pleased to note you intend to be kind
 To this precious piece, which no more will roam,
 But be sent back to Chicago, its home.
 So, Harry, we are happy that you have bought this token,
 And hope you'll return it before it gets broken.

While the above evidence seems to prove that Chicago was the home of this token, it may be worth while to state that in Dr. Wright's list of American Store Cards, printed in this magazine 1898-1901, he describes the piece and says it is an early saloon check of Syracuse, N. Y.

AUSTRALIA'S EARLIEST GOLD CURRENCY.

The earliest authorized gold currency of Australia consisted of pieces of sheet-gold, stamped with official distinguishing marks, in the Government Assay Office, Adelaide, South Australia, in the year 1852. They were called "Adelaide Ingots" and made legally current by an Act passed by the Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony, and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, on the twenty eighth day of January, 1852.

The ingots were impressed on the face with a plain circle containing an inscription, in seven lines, the first being curved and the rest nearly horizontal and equidistant.

The specimen described was formerly in the possession of Messrs. Spink and Son, Limited, London, and is inscribed as follows:

WEIGHT OF INGOT
 OZ • DWT • GR
 O 5 8
 EQUI Vt WEIGHT
 OF 22 CARATS
 OZ • DWT • GRs
 5 15

Below the foregoing inscription a plain shield bearing the letters S. A. (South Australia) surmounted by the Royal Crown. On the right of the shield 8-1 23 CARATS.

I have seen similar ingots, but stamped with different particulars of weight.

Mr. Joshua Payne engraved the stamp. The numerals were movable

so that the stamp could be used for impressing ingots differing in weights. Mr. Payne was appointed die sinker and stamper on March 18th, 1852.—HENRY GARSIDE in *Spink's Numismatic Circular*.

FRENCH MEDALS RELATING TO THE WAR.

Below are illustrated two medals furnished by Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City, which were brought from France by his son, a lieutenant in the Third Division of the American Expeditionary Forces, who served as an interpreter.

One shows on the obverse the head of Premier Clemenceau wearing the familiar slouch hat. The inscription is "G. Clemenceau Aux Armees, 1918." The reverse is a reproduction of Prud'hon's picture, "La Justice Poursuivant le Crime" (Justice Pursuing Crime). The medal is by F. Gilhault, and is struck in golden bronze. (This is probably one of a series with different obverses, as Spink's Numismatic Circular for May-June mentions one with the same reverse, the obverse bearing the head of President Wilson.)



The other is an octagonal medal bearing on the obverse the bust of Lafayette. Inscription, "Mis. de Lafayette Mal. de Camp Comdant. Gal. de la Gde. Nale. Parne." The reverse shows arms or crest. Inscription, "Compe. des Grenadiers Volontaires du IIIe Bataon. VIe Divon. 1789." It is by Dumarest, and is struck in bronze.

Mr. deLagerberg sends two medalllets, not illustrated here, both referring to the defense of Verdun. One is a reproduction in small size of the Verdun "They Shall Not Pass" Medal, which was illustrated in this magazine several months ago. Bronze, one inch in diameter.

The other has on the obverse a half-length figure of Joan of Arc holding in one hand a sword and in the other a spear. Above, "Verdun." Below, "On ne Passe Pas." Reverse, half-length figure of a soldier. Above, "En Avant." Below, "Jus Qu'au Bout." By Revillon. Bronze, one inch in diameter.

THE NUMISMATIST

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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE A. N. A. CONVENTION.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the program for the convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held in Philadelphia, October 4 to 8 next.

In many respects it resembles the program that had been arranged for the convention last year, but which was postponed on account of the "flu" epidemic.

There are several reasons why the convention this year should be more enjoyable and attract a larger number than that of last year would, had it not been postponed. First, all restrictions as to food that were in force at that time have long since been removed. There will be no request to leave your car in the garage on Sunday to conserve "gas." The mint will be open to visitors, whereas it was closed last year, and the great pressure in many lines of Government service and war-winning activities has been relaxed or

entirely removed, which will enable many to attend this year who would have been prevented from doing so last year.

A number of important matters will be brought before the convention, and every member who can possibly attend should make it a point to be there.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Medals Relating to Indian Chiefs.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I am completing, or trying to, a series of medals relating to the Indian Chiefs, medals awarded by the various countries, especially those awarded since the Georgian period, and any help I could obtain from American numismatists will be greatly appreciated.

I also wish to get in touch with anyone interested in this series in America, as I am arranging to publish a small work on the subject, and any photos I can get of medals that I cannot hope to obtain for my own collection would be very welcome for the purpose of reproduction. Can you give me the addresses of any dealers in America who would be willing to help me? Any information will be gratefully received and promptly acknowledged. I might add that I am a member of the British Numismatic Society for a number of years.

THOMAS K. MACKENZIE.

363 Edgeware Road, London, W., England, July 7, 1919.

Prices at Foreign Auction Sales.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In the January number of THE NUMISMATIST, page 29, is an article on the high prices of lots at auction sales, the reason stated being that "dealers and cataloguers" allowed long extensions of time in which to pay for the coins.

A London dealer may take the lots, and then send his check in the course of the next day or two; but ordinary buyers pay before they receive the goods if they have placed limits with the auctioneer, or at the end of the day's sale if present.

Bleak House, Claremont Road, Halifax, Yorks, England.

The Irish Republic Notes.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In the August number I note your reference to the \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes or bonds of the Irish Republic. I have these, and also a \$50. I believe they were made up to \$1000, but am not sure.

De Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," as quoted in the New York Times, said that he regarded it "as a debt of honor" to redeem the unpaid \$500,000 worth of Fenian bonds floated in this country in 1866. Nothing has come to my notice except from the August issue regarding an exchange of the 1866 issue for the now pending flotation of promises to pay to finance the present Irish revolution. To refer to the 1866 issue as a "debt of honor" to be paid is good propaganda in connection with the new financing, and it might be brought about at little cost, for it is doubtful if more than an insignificant amount of the half million dollars' worth said to have been sold would be presented with a recognizable legal or moral claim for redemption. However, I do not believe that any exchange or redemption privilege that may be granted the issue of 1866 will change the status of specimens of the early issue as may now be held by collectors, since the specimens in collections of which I know are blank as to payee and date. The provided space not filled in indicates that they were not regularly sold as "bonds," and are probably a remainder that came on the market as specimens, at a few cents each, years after they were classed as representing a lost cause, so far as the Fenian revolution was concerned.

The redemption or exchange of the 1866 issue would, naturally, be confined to those regularly issued, and to protect against imposition by those

holding the blanks, consideration would only be given those who could show title or reasonable claim as successors to original payee or purchaser.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, Cal., August 16, 1919.

(As the \$5, \$10 and \$20 issues are the only ones the majority of collectors are familiar with, those of larger denominations must be comparatively rare. If the holders of any denominations larger than \$20 will report to us descriptions of them, names of portraits and any other important differences from the smaller denominations, we will be glad to print the descriptions for the benefit of collectors.—Editor.)

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

A regular meeting of the Club was held Friday evening, August 8th, President A. R. Frey, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Beesley, Beatty, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Frey, Newell, Proskey, Swanson, Smith, Valentine, Von Lieven, Wormser and Wood.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Subject for the evening: "Your Three Colonial Coins of North America."

Exhibited by Mr. D. Proskey: Pine Tree Shilling (large planchet); New York Cent, 1787, figure facing the left; Mott token, 1789, double thick, one of the early impressions, break in die not showing.

Mr. Blake exhibited a 10-centavo note of Philippine National Bank.

Exhibit of Mr. Elliot Smith: A proof impression of the Continental Dollar in pewter, currency spelled with one R.

Executive Committee: Mr. Smith reported that the Secretary has sold 20 bronze and 5 silver of the King of Italy Medal. He also stated that the Club had presented to Mr. J. M. Swanson a copy of the medal in silver, and to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus a set of uniface medals in silver of the obverse and reverse of the above medal.

The topic for the September meeting will be "Coins, Medals and Tokens of Chili."

Meeting adjourned at 10:45.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary.

NUMISMATIC SECTION, MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BALTIMORE, MD.

The eighth meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy on Monday evening, August 4, Vice-Chairman Duffield presiding. Other members present were: Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Messrs. Peach and Wilhelm. Messrs. Schilling and Bawner were present as guests.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Plummer suggested that it would be advisable to have a few small trays made for the use of the members in exhibiting their specimens. He also suggested that better results would probably be obtained if but one exhibit was made at a time.

Dr. Nicholas stated that he would endeavor to have the Academy provide the necessary trays without expense to the Section.

The subject of the evening, "The Silver Dollars of the United States," was then considered. Dr. Plummer gave a review of the operations of the mint in its early days and described the different types and varieties of the silver dollars. Mr. Duffield gave a brief history of the silver dollar of 1804 as generally accepted by collectors.

The exhibits were specimens of all types of silver dollars, with several die varieties, by Dr. Plummer and Mr. Duffield.

Meeting adjourned to Monday evening, August 18.

The ninth meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy on August 18, Vice-Chairman Duffield presiding. Other members present were: Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Messrs. Peach, Wilhelm, Hooper and McColgan. Mr. William C. Schilling was present as a guest.

The application of Mr. William C. Schilling for membership in the Section was received, and he was duly elected.

Trays for holding coins while being exhibited were presented to the Section by Messrs. Schilling and Peach. A vote of thanks was given the donors.

Mr. McColgan suggested that the Numismatic Section join the Philatelic Section in the public exhibition of stamps to be held at the Academy during the coming winter, and that the exhibit consist of both stamps and coins. This suggestion was agreed to, if concurred in by the Philatelic section, a committee for this purpose to be appointed later.

The subject of the evening, "Colonial Coins of America," was then considered. All present took part in a discussion of the types and varieties of these coins, a number of which were exhibited.

Dr. Plummer showed varieties of Massachusetts copper coins, Rosa Americana, Fugio, Nova Constellatio, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Washington small eagle, and the Talbot Allum & Lee token. He also showed an 1856 eagle cent.

Mr. Hooper showed two varieties of the Voce Populi piece, the Pitt token, Mark Newbie farthing, Fugio, and Bar Cent.

Mr. Duffield showed a number of the copper coins of the States, Washington pieces, and the Mott token.

Mr. Schilling showed an English groat of Edward III of England in very fine preservation; a number of gold \$1 and \$3 pieces, and several varieties of old types of United States notes.

Mr. Peach showed two medals of Ferdinand C. Latrobe inscribed "Five Times Mayor of Baltimore."

Meeting adjourned to Monday evening, September 1.

PRICES REALIZED AT SALE OF HENRY CHAPMAN, JULY 10.

3a.	Judaea. Mite of Herod Achelans. V. good.....	\$ 2.05
186.	Cent. 1793. Liberty cap. C. 12-L (but catalogued as C. 14-L.) Good	18.00
188.	Do. 1794. Hays No. 2. Good.....	8.00
189.	Do. 1794. Hays No. 3. Very good.....	5.25
190.	Do. 1794. Hays No. 8. Chapman variety with 94 stars on reverse. Very good.....	225.00
217.	Do. 1795. Lettered edge. Fine.....	9.00
238.	Do. 1799 over 1798. Good.....	14.25
239.	Do. 1799. Perfect date. Good.....	18.00
257.	Do. 1806. Ex. fine	10.25
545.	Do. 1856. Flying eagle. Proof.....	11.25
737.	Holy Roman Empire. Crown. 1486. Fine.....	13.25
738.	Do. Crown. 1479. Very good.....	22.50
783.	Wurtemberg. Crown. 1507. Good.....	19.00
784.	Do. Crown. 1537. Fine.....	15.00
785.	Do. Crown. 1610. Fine.....	8.75
787.	Do. Crown. 1625. Very fine.....	8.00
788.	Do. Crown. 1640. Very fine.....	8.00
789.	Do. Crown. 1660. Very fine.....	14.00
797.	Do. Crown. 1744. Perfect.....	12.00
823.	Landau. 2 Fl. 8 Kr. 1713. Siege.....	4.25

DIES FOR GOLD "CHARMS" DESTROYED.

Recent advices from San Francisco are to the effect that it is reported there from Seattle that a number of gold "charms" have been seized and destroyed by Government officials in that city, and that the making of all such pieces except the octagonal shape quarter-dollar and half-dollar size pieces will be prohibited.



American Numismatic Association

**Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.**

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Lee, Mass.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.
FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to October 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the October issue:

APPLICANT.	PROPOSED BY
George E. Bates (Roman Empire and General), 323 West Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.....	William Jerrems, Jr. Ben. H. Berkshire
William D. Preston (General), 10528 Wilbur Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.....	Fred Michael H. F. Stone
Hugo B. Goldsmith (Coins and Curios), 240 Powell St., San Francisco, Calif.....	Farran Zerbe I. Leland Steinman
Perley W. Locker (Large Cents, U. S. Half Dollars), Lock No. 1, Monongahela River, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	A. C. Gies Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm
William C. Piper (General), Apt. 2, 401 N. Rebecca St., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	George F. Marlier John M. Oliver
Edward E. Everett (British 18th Century Tokens).....	R. W. McLachlan
Portland, Maine	John M. Oliver
Lee A. Richmond (U. S. Cents), 503 N. Minden Ave., Minden, Nebr.....	Waldo C. Moore L. T. Brodstone
M. J. Christiansen, 351 Seebaldt Ave., Detroit, Mich.....	Waldo C. Moore John M. Oliver

Change of Address.

James Bailey, from Y. M. C. A., Utica, N. Y., to 71 Robbins St., Waterbury, Conn.
Charles D. Perry, 77 Wodbine St., Hartford, Conn., to Scotland, Conn.
Charles Markus, 1517 South St., to 1513 West 12th St., Davenport, Iowa.
JOHN M. OLIVER,
Springfield, Mass., August 20, 1919. General Secretary.

A. N. A. NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS.

General Secretary Oliver reports the receipt of the following nominations for officers of the A. N. A.:

Mr. Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, Ohio, nominated for President.
Dr. Geo. P. French of Rochester, N. Y., nominated for President.
Mr. Fred B. King of Rochester, N. Y., nominated for Member of the Board of Governors.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

To the Members of the A. N. A.:

All up for the Philadelphia Convention! Let us make up for the great disappointment of last year by swelling the attendance this year to the largest ever, bring an enthusiasm that will insure this year's convention being the best we have ever held, and a determination to make next year the best the A. N. A. has ever known.

Cordially yours,

CARL WURTZBACH, President.

OBITUARY.

HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

News of the death of Harry F. Williams of Chicago, on July 28, will come as a shock to his many friends in all parts of the country, and especially the circumstances under which it occurred. The details as given here are taken from Chicago newspaper clippings furnished us by Mr. Theo. E. Leon of that city.

"Harry F. Williams of Winnetka, a wealthy real estate dealer, who had lived all his life in Chicago, took poison at the Chicago Athletic Association last evening and died in a few minutes. He had been in failing health for some time, and had spent the last three winters in California. He was despondent over his condition, and this was aggravated by the recent failure of his hearing.

"Mr. Williams had been playing bridge with friends at the club, and excused himself and went into the washroom. When he returned he was plainly suffering, and one asked what was the matter. 'I'm sick,' he gasped, and fell to the floor. That was the only intelligible word he uttered. He still had a toothbrush between his teeth, and there were traces of a white powder about his mouth. His forehead was covered with perspiration. He died on the way to St. Luke's hospital."

Mr. Williams was known to collectors throughout the United States, as well as abroad, as a specialist in the gold coins of Mexico, Central America and South American countries as republics. His special field of study in numismatics was consequently not large, but he had devoted so much time to it and was so well informed in all its details that he was the one recognized authority on the subject in this country. He had made two or three visits to South America mainly for the purpose of securing rare specimens and obtaining first hand from official sources the facts concerning the coinage.

The last A. N. A. convention he attended was at Baltimore in 1916, at which time he exhibited his collection. Since that time the collection has been purchased by Mr. Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore.

Mr. Williams had frequently contributed articles on his favorite subject to numismatic publications. During the last two or three years he had been engaged on a monograph covering in detail the gold coins of Latin-America, which was completed last fall, and it is understood the manuscript was placed with a well-known institution for preservation, and will no doubt be published in the near future.

Mr. Williams had been engaged in the real estate business in Chicago for a number of years, and was considered an expert on real estate valuations. He is survived by a widow, who has long been chairman of the house committee of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and has taken an active part in philanthropic work. She is a daughter of the late August Magnus, and a sister of August Magnus, Jr., the head of the large machinery firm bearing his name.

F. A. HASSLER, M.D.

The death of Dr. F. A. Hassler of Santa Ana, Cal., is announced. He was interested chiefly in the minor copper coins of Germany, on which subject he contributed several articles to this magazine a few years ago. He was for a number of years a member of the A. N. A. We hope to give particulars of his death next month.

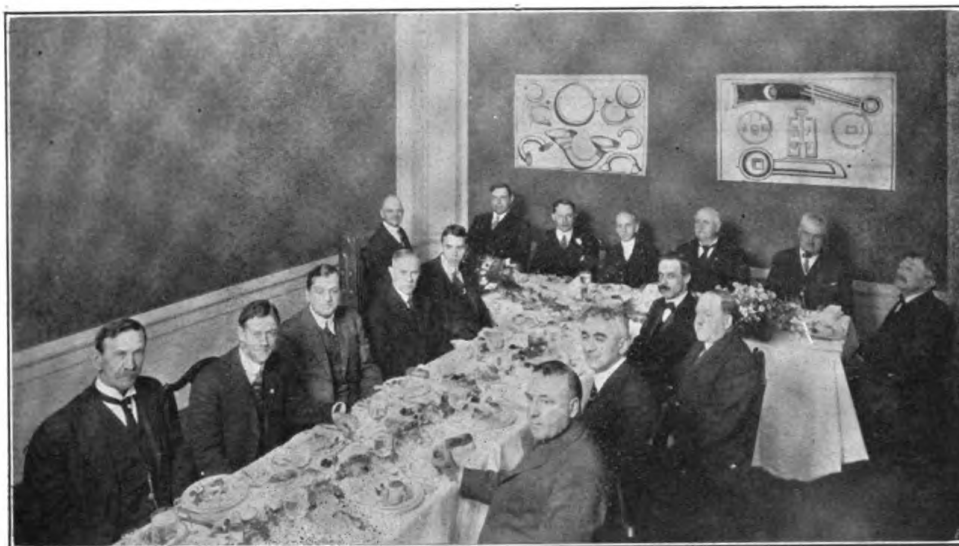
MAJOR WILLIAM BOERUM WETMORE.

News has reached us of the recent death of Major William Boerum Wetmore, at his home, "The Revere," Atlantic City, N. J. We have no further particulars. Major Wetmore had for several years been a member of the American Numismatic Society, New York.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY BANQUET.

The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society celebrated its fourth anniversary by a banquet given at the Hotel Plaza, San Francisco, June 24th, 1919, at 8 p. m. At the preceding meeting the members voted unanimously that the banquet take the place of the regular June meeting. The members present were: Messrs. Brandon, Beardslee, Gill, Goldsmith, Haagensen, Haigh, Hill, Hitchcock, Landecker, Reimers, Rouleau, Healy, Turrill, Zerbe and Steinman. Guests present Dr. Hyde and Messrs. Edwin Seebohm and W. Healy, Jr.

Preceding the banquet a flashlight picture of the banquet group was made by our official photographer, Messrs. R. J. Waters & Co. Messrs. Haagensen and Haigh and Dr. Hyde arrived too late to be included in the picture.



PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY BANQUET.

Key to photograph, reading from front left to right: H. L. Hill, W. H. Thomas, Edwin Seebohm, W. F. Healy, W. F. Healy, Jr., J. L. Hitchcock, O. G. Beardslee, I. Leland Steinman, Farran Zerbe, C. B. Turrill, John A. Gill, A. Reimers, Basil Brandon, Hugo Goldsmith, H. Landecker, O. A. Rouleau.

Letters and telegrams expressing regrets at inability to be present were read by the Secretary from Hon. Julius Kahn, M. C.; Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, Superintendent U. S. Mint, San Francisco; Moritz Wormser, Dr. S. C. Rodgers, H. H. Yawger, Louis G. Amberg, B. Max Mehl, H. B. Phillips and A. L. Charlot.

Following the banquet a silent toast to the Society's departed President, Fred T. Huddart, was meditated.

The talk feast of the evening was introduced with appropriate remarks by President Zerbe, at the conclusion of which he called upon Mr. Turrill to preside as chairman of the evening. The selection of Mr. Turrill proved a happy one. His quips in calling for responses were good-naturedly received and generally replied to. The principal speakers and their subjects, were:

Mr. Zerbe: "What is Money?"

Mr. Beardslee: "Systematizing and Cross-indexing for the Use of Collectors."

Mr. Thomas: "Why I am a Coin Collector."

Mr. Brandon: "General Collector a Lead to Specializing."

Mr. Steinman: "The History and Growth of Our Society."

Mr. Turrill: A particular interesting talk within the subject "Money of Pacific Coast Aborigines."

Mr. Seebohm: A Philatelist's Interest in Numismatics."

Other members made brief responses to call.

Exhibits included woodpecker shalps, obsidian and other specimens used as money in trade with the Klamath Indians within the past century.

The meeting adjourned at 11.15 P. M. with a vote of thanks to the Banquet Committee and Mr. Carl Sword, manager of the Hotel Plaza, for a memorable and enjoyable anniversary celebration.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

The committee having in charge the arrangements for the convention of the A. N. A., to be held in Philadelphia, October 4 to 8, have completed details for the meeting, which are given below. The sessions of the convention and exhibit of coins will be held in the Academy of the Fine Arts, at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets. This is the building at which the coin exhibit was held at the convention in Philadelphia in 1908. Headquarters will be at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets, one of the largest and most handsome hotels in Philadelphia.

The committee urges all members who expect to attend to apply for rooms as quickly as possible, stating that they are members of the A. N. A., for whom the committee has made terms. Members are also requested to advise either S. Hudson Chapman or Henry Chapman of their intention to attend the convention, so that plans can be made for their entertainment.

The program and hotel rates follow:



THE BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL, BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
Headquarters of A. N. A. Convention.

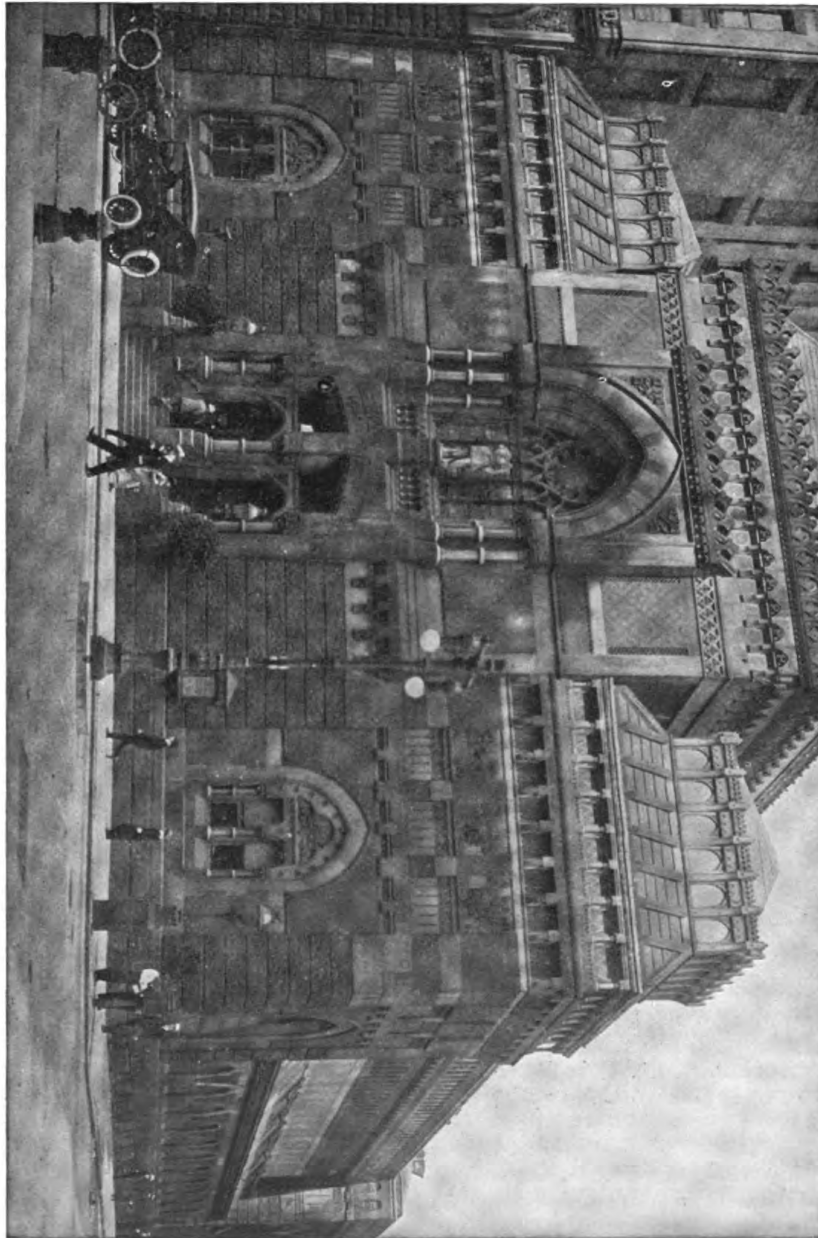
Convention Program.

Saturday, October 4.—Registration of members at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets. Arrangement of exhibits at the Academy of Fine Arts, southwest corner Broad and Cherry streets (four blocks north of the hotel).

Sunday, October 5.—Leave the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at 10.30 A. M. by automobile to Valley Forge. Dinner about 2 P. M., and return to city about 5 P. M.

Monday, October 6.—10 A. M., first regular meeting of the Association in the Academy of the Fine Arts. 12.30 P. M., meet at the United States Mint, 16th and Spring Garden streets, to visit cabinet of coins there exhibited, and have official photograph taken. During the day, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., the coins to be sold at auction in the evening will be on exhibition at the office of Henry Chapman, 333 South 16th street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, BROAD AND CHERRY STS.,
Where Convention Sessions and Exhibit will be held.



Tuesday, October 7.—9.30 A. M., session of the A. N. A. 2 P. M., meet at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to take cars on 15th street for United States Navy-Yard, League Island. Evening, 8 o'clock, informal reception tendered the members and ladies by Mr. and Mrs. S. Hudson Chapman at their residence, 1128 Spruce street.

Wednesday, October 8.—9.30 A. M., session of the A. N. A. 2 P. M., session of the A. N. A. 3 to 5 P. M., public exhibition of exhibits at the Academy

of the Fine Arts. Evening, informal reception tendered the members and ladies by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman at their residence, 335 South 16th street, northeast corner of Pine street, at 7.30 P. M.

Thursday, October 9.—9.30 A. M., session of the A. N. A. 2 P. M., closing session of A. N. A.

Hotel Accommodations.

The Committee on Arrangements for the convention announces that reservations must be made at once, especially for the lower-priced rooms. Write manager of the hotel direct, telling him the price of room wanted. Do not neglect this, as the hotels are very full, and though the managers have promised to hold these rooms up to September 20, yet first come first served is often the rule.

Manager O'Connor of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel announces the following rates to members of the A. N. A.

Twenty rooms on the court, without bath, at \$4 per day for one person, or \$5 per day when occupied by two persons. Public bath on each floor free.

Ten rooms, with bath, on the court at \$4.50 per day when occupied by



VENDIG HOTEL, 13th AND FILBERT STS.

one person, and \$5.50 per day when occupied by two persons.

Thirty rooms, with bath, at \$5 per day when occupied by one person, and \$6 when occupied by two persons.

The remainder of the rooms wanted at \$6 and \$7 per day, single, or \$7 and \$8 for two persons.

Rooms with two beds and bath, \$6 for two persons, and from this rate upwards \$7 and \$8 per day.

Other hotels conveniently located have quoted rates to A. N. A. members as follows:

Adelphia, Chestnut street at 13th street: Single rooms, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, all with bath. Double rooms, \$8, \$9, \$10, all with bath.

Stenton, Broad and Spruce streets: Single rooms, \$3, public bath free. Single rooms, \$4, with tub bath. Double rooms, \$5, without bath, public bath free. Double rooms, \$7, with bath. All outside rooms. Accommodations for thirty.

Vendig Hotel, 13th and Filbert streets: Inside single rooms, \$3, all with baths, some only showers. Outside rooms, \$3.50, all with baths, some only showers. Outside double rooms, \$4.50, with shower. Outside double rooms, \$5, with tub bath. Double rooms with two beds, \$6, bath.

All double rooms at any of the hotels are priced as for two occupants.

PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE OF GRANBERG COLLECTION.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots in the H. C. Granberg Collection, sold by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, on July 16, 1919:

U. S. Silver Dollars.

1794 Good	\$41.00
1795 Bust type, Proof....	21.00
1799 5 stars facing.....	11.50
1801 Restrike, Proof.....	42.00
1802 Restrike, Proof.....	42.00
1838 Plain edge.....	290.00
1838 Milled edge.....	310.00
1839 Stars, plain edge.....	565.00
1851 Proof	71.00
1852 Proof	83.00
1858 Proof	31.00
1872 C C Mint.....	9.45
1884 Trade Dollar.....	260.00

Half Dollars.

1795 2 leaves, Abt. Unc....	26.25
1795 3 leaves.....	105.00
1796 Sixteen stars.....	88.50
1796 Fifteen Stars.....	260.00
1797 Very fine.....	63.25
1806 over 05.....	3.25
1846 over inverted 6.....	6.85
1839 O mint.....	5.10

Quarter Dollars

1796 Proof	41.75
1804 Ex. Fine.....	42.00
1807 Unc	13.65
1823 over '22.....	102.00
1831 Proof	4.75
1849 O mint	6.30
1873 CC. No arrows.....	46.00

Dimes

1796 Unc	12.00
1798 Ex. Fine.....	19.50
1801 Ex. Fine.....	24.25
1804 Prac. Unc.....	52.50
1805 Unc	12.60

Half Dimes

1792 Half Disme.....	31.00
1795 Newlin No. 7	26.00

Cent, 1795, Fine.....	6.50
Cent, 1797, Fine.....	5.00
Half Cent, 1844.....	65.75
\$10 Gold, 1797.....	20.00

Calif. Gold Dollars, from \$2.50 to \$19.50 each.

Calif. Gold Quarter and Half Dollars, from \$1.00 to.. 17.50

Libertas Americana Medal....	9.00
Treaty of Commerce Medal...	12.00
Confederate Cent, Silver.....	12.00

Leshner Dollars, nine pieces sold at from \$8.40 to... 17.25

Bryan piece, Elephant.....	13.75
Russia, 3 Rubles, Platinum..	41.00
Russia, 12 Rubles.....	136.00
Sweden, Gustav Adolphus quadruple crown.....	60.00

1861 U. S. Gold dollar D. mint 85.00

The sale contained 946 lots, practically all unusual specimens. The total amount realized was over six thousand dollars. The second portion of Mr. Granberg's collection will be offered at auction soon.

BRITISH MINT IN TRANSVAAL.

A press dispatch from London to New York quotes a member of the firm of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London as saying: "It now seems fairly assured that a Government mint will be set up in Transvaal, probably at Johannesburg. The Dominion of South Africa will follow the example of Australia, Canada and India. The British sovereign has enjoyed universal popularity. It has commanded, and does still command, premium in certain places over gold, coined or otherwise. If the whole output from Transvaal be minted (instead of only a part, as heretofore) the British sovereign is likely to be still more conspicuous throughout the world, although shortage of gold bullion, consequent upon such increased mintage, would probably impel a considerable quantity of the new coin into the melting pot, after a brief and barren lease of life."

WURTZBACH—GILLMER.

Mrs. George I. Hunt, 324 West Fifty-first street, New York City, announces the marriage of her sister, Helen E. Gillmer, to Mr. Carl Wurtzbach of Lee, Mass., on Tuesday, August 26, 1919.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

PRESENT EXHIBITION:

Coins and Medals Commemorating
Treaties of Peace,
and German Satirical Medals.

All collectors and students are cordially invited to make use of the extensive Library of the Society, and every facility will be offered to numismatists in examining and studying the large collection of coins and medals that may not be on exhibition.

Open to the Public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

LUND UNIVERSITY (SWEDEN) 250th JUBILEE MEDAL, 1918.

The medal struck in commemoration of the foundation of the Royal University at Lund, Sweden, by Charles XI, 1668, was designed by the medal engraver, Mr. Sven Kulle, and is an interesting and strong reproduction of medallistic art. 70mm. in diameter.

The obverse shows a flaming torch between oak branches and sprigs of laurel, with the inscription: "Fax Scientiae Fulget Lucet per saecula." "The torch of knowledge sheds its light throughout the centuries," which is encircled by "Academia Carolina Conciliatrix Sacra Saecularia Celebrat."



The reverse symbolizes the four schools of "Jusisprudentia," "Theologia," "Philosophia," and "Medecina" by medallions bearing mottoes "Suum Cuique," "Heic Via Veritas Vita," "Deus Creavit Medicum," arranged like petals about the crowned monograms of Charles XI and Gustavus V, above which is a medallion emblematic of the Government with the Three Crowns and the Crowned "Svea Lion" guarding with a sword the nation's laws. The medallions are backed and supported by the interlacing branches of a laurel tree, amidst whose delicate foliage they form a flower pattern, and the design is filleted by the encircling band of inscription, "Jurisprudentia, Universitas, Lundensis, Medicina, MDCLXVIII—MCMXVIII."

The medal is struck in gold, silver and bronze, only a few specimens of each, and is very rare. It measures 70mm. in diameter.

J. DEL.

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NEWS.

The Guaranty News for July, 1919, published by the Guaranty Club of New York, contains an article, "The Beginning of Money," by Ruth K. Stowell, with numerous illustrations from photographs furnished by the American Numismatic Society.

The coin collection at the Cincinnati Zoo has recently received additions of specimens of U. S. silver dollars from 1795 to 1802 and a full set of 20-cent pieces, 1875-78.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for August contains an article by Frank A. Vanderlip on the paper money of Europe during the war, entitled "What Happened in Europe"; the Independence Day Medal of the American Numismatic Society is described and illustrated; "Notes, Documentary and Numismatic, on Trials of the Pyx," a paper read before the British Numismatic Society by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; "A Letter from Uncle George to His Nephew John"; "New Victory Medal for War Service," and numerous short articles on timely subjects. There are also reports of meetings of numismatic societies.

SIBERIAN DECREE WITHDRAWING KERENSKY NOTES.

Consul John K. Caldwell at Vladivostok says, in Commerce Reports, that the following is a portion of the decree of the Omsk Government under date of April 16 with regard to the withdrawal from circulation of the "Kerenki," or 20 and 40 ruble notes, as published in the Vladivostok Golos Primorya for April 30, 1919:

"All those who have Kerenki in their possession may bring them immediately, not later than May 15, to the nearest savings banks, Government bank branches, or treasury offices and deposit them. Those who are not able to get their 20 and 40 ruble Kerenki to the aforesaid Government institutions by May 15 may bring them in up to June 15; but they will be given a Government receipt stating that they are entitled to receive in cash half of the amount deposited, to be paid from June 15 to January, 1920, in one payment or in part payments, according to the availability of paper currency in the aforesaid institutions, and for the other half they will receive coupons of a non-interest-bearing 20-year Government loan. This half will remain as a loan to the Government and will be paid back with July 1, 1920, in installments, during 20 years. From those who keep their Kerenki after June 15 the notes will be accepted at a discount."

TWO OPINIONS OF THE NUMISMATIST.

A subscriber living in the Southwest writes as follows:

"You are doing splendid work with THE NUMISMATIST in taking it out of the too-much-technical rut. Coin collectors are as human as any other breed of humanity. They want a newsy, entertaining publication, with a 'deep' subject now and then. I know there are some who do not concur in this opinion, but the majority do, and those who don't are usually the ones who are seldom if ever satisfied with anything."

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COINAGE FOR JULY, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during July, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Dimes, 950,000.
Nickel—Five Cents, 9,306,000.
Bronze—One Cent, 68,551,000.
Foreign Coinage—Peruvian gold planchets, 200,000.

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Before the time of mints and coinage gold money in Egypt was made in the form of a ring, usually worn on the finger as a convenient method of carrying and safekeeping. The men and women, therefore, had all their gold or wealth made into rings, and for the majority of people these rings were no larger than the plain gold bands of today. Thus, when the bridegroom placed the ring on the bride's finger he meant exactly what the modern service makes him say—he did actually endow his bride with all his worldly goods.—St. Joseph News-Press.

CONSUL VOETTER WILL ATTEND A. N. A. CONVENTION.

In a letter from Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, the United States Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, a member of the A. N. A., he states that he will spend his vacation at his old home, Fort Wayne, Ind., and that it will be so timed as to enable him to attend the convention in Philadelphia in October. Members who attended the Philadelphia convention in 1908 will remember Mr. Voetter, who was present on that occasion.

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About September 1st my new selling list will be out. On account of war and other changes, please send me your address so I can send you one and not miss you having same. Set of Mexico, 1913-14-15, 25c., 50c., 1, 5, 10, 20 pesos—6 pieces, crisp and new, 32c. \$5, \$10, \$20 Confederate Bills, 1864, 27c. Both, 52c.

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

OCTOBER, 1919.

No. 10

A TRIAL LIST OF THE COUNTERMARKED MODERN COINS OF THE WORLD.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

ENGLAND.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1602) testoons or shillings, mainly of the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), were countermarked with a greyhound and a portcullis, in order that they might be current for $2\frac{1}{4}$ pence and $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence, respectively. The countermark is chiefly before the bust, and it occurs on coins of various mints. The countermarked coins are rare.

- 237. England, Testoon or Shilling, Edward VI, 1549, 1551, 1552, Cm. a portcullis.
- 238. England, Sixpence, Edward VI, —, Cm. a portcullis.
- 239. England, Groat, Mary, —, Cm. a portcullis.
- 240. England, Testoon or Shilling, Edward VI, 1550, Cm. a greyhound.

In 1797 a number of coins, chiefly of dollar or crown size, and principally of Spanish or Spanish-American mints, were countermarked with the bust of George III in a small oval depression. In 1804 other coins were countermarked with a larger bust of the king in an octagon depression. The causes leading up to the use of these countermarks and some facts in connection with the issues are given in an article by Mr. Howland Wood in THE NUMISMATIST for December, 1904, extracts from which are reprinted here:

"In England in the latter part of the eighteenth century the lack of change and silver was very greatly felt, the Government not having coined any silver larger than fourpence for some years. * * * At that time the Government was in possession of a large number of Spanish dollars, taken at various times from captured prizes. To relieve the pressure for change the Government took steps to place these pillar dollars on the market, and, to give sanction to the experiment, caused the king's head, as used at Goldsmith's Hall for marking silver plate, to be stamped on the head of the Spanish king. Therefore, on March 6, 1797, a public notice appeared to the effect that the bank would supply dollars, stamped at the mint, at the rate of $\frac{4}{6}$ per dollar. Before the day of issue it was discovered that the bullion value of the dollars was $\frac{4}{8}$, and to prevent the issue going into the melting pot for the twopence profit, a new notice appeared three days later stating that the dollars would be put in circulation at the rate of $\frac{4}{9}$.

"The need of silver was so great that there was a great rush for this counterstamped money, and 2,325,099 of these dollars were issued. * * * Almost as soon as these dollars were issued by the bank counterfeit stamps of the king's head were made, and Spanish dollars were stamped by private people. * * * This necessitated the Bank of England calling in the dollars and issuing a notice that they would not be current after October 31, 1797. Mr. Phillips states that the issue of these dollars was quietly resumed in January, 1803. As in the previous instance, spurious coins and forged countermarks quickly became prevalent, so that in 1804 the stamp was changed to an octagon form with the king's head as used on the silver penny. This stamp was somewhat larger than the former oval marks. It is needless to say that this new mark was soon counterfeited."

In his article Mr. Wood gives a few instances where both the oval and

octagon stamps are found on United States dollars and half dollars. These will be mentioned in the United States section of this series of counter-marked coins.

241. Spain, 8 Reals, 1772, 1773, 1776, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1796, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
242. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1779, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1801, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
243. Peru, 8 Reals, 1776, 1777, 1794, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
244. Bolivia, 8 Reals, 1790, 1794, 1795, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
245. Venice, Tallero, 1786, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
246. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1795, Cm. head of George III in oval, also Cm. "G. R."
247. Spain, 4 Reals, 1782, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1796, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
248. Mexico, 4 Reals, 1738, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
249. Chile, 1786, 4 Reals, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
250. Bolivia, 4 Reals, 1791, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
251. Mexico, $\frac{1}{2}$ Real, 1747, 1781, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
252. Spain, $\frac{1}{2}$ Real, —, Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
253. Contemporary counterfeits of Mexican 8 Reals in brass (silvered) and copper, 1791, 1795, both Cm. head of Geo. III in oval.
254. Counterfeit 8 Reals of Spain, 1792, Cm. head of Geo. III.



No. 241—Spain, 8 Reals, 1792, Cm. head of George III in oval. No. 260—Spain, 4 Reals, 1796, Cm. head of George III in octagon.

255. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1797, 1799, 1801, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
256. Peru, 8 Reals, 1799, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
257. Spain, 8 Reals, 1803, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
258. France, 5 Francs, An. 5, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.
259. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon, also Cm. "E."
260. Spain, 4 Reals, 1796, Cm. head of Geo. III in octagon.

Between 1810 and 1820 coins of England and other countries were countermarked by banks, firms and individuals, principally with name and value. The greater part of these issues are attributed to localities in Scotland. They are all included here under "England" rather than some under "Scotland," because at that time Scotland did not have a separate coinage, and also for the reason that it seems best to group them all under one heading. The descriptions of the countermarks are given here as found in the different catalogues in which the coins appeared, and that will account for the differences in describing what is probably the same counter-mark.

261. England, Half Crown, Charles II, —, Cm. "ADELPHI COTTON WORKS" in a circle, the value "4/6" expressed on both obverse and reverse. (Attributed to Perthshire, Scotland.)
262. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, —, Cm. "ADELPHI COTTON WORKS."

263. England, Halfpenny of George III, —, Cm. "BALFRON : VICT : SOCIETY" incuse in a circle in relief.
264. Bank of England, Dollar, 1804, Cm. "BRADFORD WORKHOUSE." (Attributed to Yorkshire.)
265. Bank of England Three Shilling Token, 1811, Cm. "BRADFORD WORKHOUSE."
266. Birmingham Copper Co. Token, 1812, Cm. "BRADFORD WORKHOUSE." (This piece is said to have been used to take the place of the Bradford Penny after the destruction of the Workhouse by fire in 1813, when the dies were destroyed.)
267. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1798, Cm. a circular depression with "CROMFORD, DERBYSHIRE," forming a circle enclosing "4/9."
268. Spain, 8 Reals, 1799, Cm. "CROMFORD, DERBYSHIRE," enclosing "4/9."
269. France, 5 Francs, —, Cm. "PAYABLE AT DALZELL FARM." (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)
270. England, Penny, Geo. III, —, Cm. "DEANSTON—COTTON MILL."
271. Spain, 8 Reals, 1799, Cm. in an oblong depression, "W. G. & CO. 4/9." (Said to have been current in Greenock, Scotland.)
272. Spain, 8 Reals, 1795, Cm. "A. GIBSON & CO., LOCHWENNOCH, 5S." (Attributed to Lochwennoch, Renfrewshire, Scotland.)
273. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1807, Cm. with round stamp, "GLASGOW BANK" enclosing "5/—." (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)
274. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. "THOMAS KIRK, DUNDEE, 4/6." (Attributed to Forfarshire, Scotland.)
275. Spain, Pillar Peso, —, Cm. an incuse circle bearing the inscription "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," the raised center having "5/—." (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)
276. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1794, Cm. a round stamp, "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "4/9" (incuse).
277. Spain, 8 Reals, 1800, Cm. "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "5/—."
278. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1801, Cm. "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "5/—."
279. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1808, Cm. an incuse circle bearing the inscription "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," the raised center having "5/—" incuse.
280. France, Half Crown, Louis XV, —, Cm. "PAYABLE AT LANARK MILLS," enclosing "2/6."
281. Merico, 8 Reals, 1791, Cm. "McFIE, LINDSAY & CO.Y, G(lasgow?)" in a circle enclosing "4/6," the denomination being in a border of pellets.
282. Piece (probably Spain, 8 Reals), Cm. "J & A. MUIR, GREENOCK, 4/6." (Attributed to Renfrewshire, Scotland.)
283. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. "JOHN MORRIS PAISLEY" in a circle, and within an inner circle "5/3." (Attributed to Renfrewshire, Scotland.)
284. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, —, Cm. Obv. "JOHN QUEREND PORTADOWN, P. III, 1736." Cm. Rev. "I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER THREE PENCE." (Attributed County Armagh, Ireland.)

285. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1806, Cm. "HENRY REID" In the center, "5/—." (This piece was described as being imperfectly countermarked, all of the inscription not showing.)
286. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. "ROTHSAY COTTON WORKS. 4/6, 1820." (Attributed to Buteshire, Scotland.)
287. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1789, Cm. in a circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS," and in the center, on a cotton bale, "5/—."
288. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. in a circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS," and within an inner circle, "5/—."
289. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. in a circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y COTTON MILLS," and in the center, on a woolsock, "5/—." a star of six points on the head of the king.
290. One-half of a Mexican 8 Reals, —, Cm. "PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS," in the center, "2/6."
291. One-third of a Mexican 8 Reals, Cm. in an incuse circle, "PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS," in the center "1/8."
292. England, Penny, Geo. III, —, Cm. "PAYABLE AT ROTHSA Y MILLS."
293. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1819, Cm. "A. STEVEN & SONS—GLASGOW" within a milled border, "4/6" in a field within a corded circle.
294. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1791, Cm. a round stamp with "THISTLE BANK," in the center, "4/9" within a border. (Attributed to Lanarkshire, Scotland.)
295. Spain, 8 Reals, 1797, Cm. with the stamp of the Thistle Bank for four shillings and ninepence.
296. Spain, 8 Reals, 1797, Cm. with the stamp of the Thistle Bank for four shillings and ninepence, and on the reverse a thistle.
297. Peru, 8 Reals, 1801, Cm. "THISTLE BANK," enclosing "4/9," and on the reverse a thistle.

The dies for the Bank of England Five Shillings of 1804 were used for several years afterward. The coin was demonetized in 1818. Some of them were struck over coins of crown size of other countries.

298. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, struck over an Ecu of Louis XIV, —.
299. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, struck over Spanish 8 Reals, 1802.
300. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, struck over Lima 8 Reals, 1810.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTERMARKS ATTRIBUTED TO ENGLAND.

301. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. "ING" in relief.
302. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. a cross and "IT" in relief, both probably hallmarks.
303. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. "H. B."
304. Bank of England Five Shillings, 1804, Cm. "H. B.," a star and "L. W." in an oblong indent.
305. England, Rose Noble of Edward IV, Cm. on side of the ship with a shield having a double-headed eagle. (Possibly a countermark for use in some other European country.)
306. Mexico, 8 Reals, 1762, Cm. "G R | 5 | ORD" in three lines, all incuse and crude.
307. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. "G R 5" with a vertical line through the "5."
308. Spain, 8 Reals, —, Cm. "5 G P."
309. England, Crown, Charles I (1625-49), Cm. a crown and an anchor over the horse.
310. England, Half Crown, Cm. "H B."
311. England, Eighteen Pence Bank Token, 1812, Cm. "L A" and "4."
312. England, Eighteen Pence Bank Token, 1812, Cm. "MOR | GAN" in two lines.

313. England, Shilling Bank Token, 1813, Cm. three "B's" incuse and "T. W." in relief.
314. England, Nineteenth Century Silver Token of Doncaster, Yorkshire, Cm. an "8" on each side.
315. England, Hammered Sixpence of Elizabeth, 1569, Cm. on obverse with an escallop shell, obliterating the bust of the Queen. Called the "Pudzey" Sixpence.
316. Birmingham Copper Threepence. Cm. in five places, obverse and reverse, with a small "S."
317. Birmingham Workhouse Token, 1788, Cm. "W."
318. England, Shilling, 1816, Cm. * F. G *
319. Nineteenth Century Halfpenny Token, Cm. "ALLOA COLLIERY."
320. Seventeenth Century Token of Benjamin Cowell, Great Chesterford, Essex, Cm. a lys in a diamond.
321. Seventeenth Century Token of Benjamin Orwell, Great Chesterford, Essex, 1667, Cm. a lys in a diamond. (This is probably the same piece as the preceding.)
322. England, Crown, Charles II, 1662, Cm. a crowned "V" in small oval indent.
323. Essequibo and Demarara, 1 Guilder, —, Cm. a shield of arms in oval indent.
324. England, Newark Siege Shilling, 1646, Cm. with royal arms after striking.
325. France, 1/8 Ecu, —, Cm. a shield with ship sailing; above it, "SO. SHIELDS." (Attributed to Durham.)
326. Thirsk Association Token, —, Cm. "SCURR THIRSK."
327. Bank of England Three Shilling Token, 1811, Cm. "A."
328. England, Half Crown, Charles II (1660-85), Cm. "WM. CUFF" in a crenellated oblong; also "THOMAS" incuse.
329. England, Half Crown, William III, —, Cm. "C P" in square indent and "C P" incuse.
330. England, Half Crown, Geo. III, —, Cm. "W B" incuse.
331. England, Anglesey Mines Halfpenny Token, Cm. "I B" (large) on both sides.
332. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, —, Cm. "I F" in oblong indent.
333. England, Halfpenny Token ("Long Live the King"), 1795, Cm. "I H."
334. England, Anglesey Mines Halfpenny Token, 1789, Cm. "I A."
335. England, Halfpenny, Geo. II, Cm. "I P."
336. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, 1799, Cm. "I P" and four ornaments.
337. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. a crowned "S."
338. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "S. H." in two places. (These initials are for "Samuel Hamer," an uncle of Mr. S. H. Hamer, of Halifax, Yorks, England, the prominent collector of English tokens, and a member of the American Numismatic Association.)
339. England, Halfpenny, 1799, Cm. a crowned "P." Rev. Cm. crowned "W. H."
340. England, Halfpenny, Geo. III, Cm. "S. BAGSHAW" and a crowned "E."
341. England, Penny, 1797, Cm. "I B" on Obv. On Rev., Cm. "W. SIMONS, 1800."
342. England, Halfpenny, 1718, struck over a shilling of William III.
343. Token of Robert Hopwood & Son (B. 898, but probably an English token), Cm. "R. H. & S." and "446."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TWO-CENT COIN WITH BUST OF ROOSEVELT PROPOSED.

The Women's Roosevelt Association has inaugurated a campaign to have the Government resume the coinage of the two-cent piece, which was discontinued in 1873. It is proposed that the new coin bear the portrait of Ex-President Roosevelt. It is urged that a coin of this denomination would be useful in the payment of war taxes on small articles, newspapers, etc. A letter urging this coinage has been sent to Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass by the above association.

THE SIR CHARLES FITZPATRICK MEDAL.

By R. W. McLACHLAN.

When the Honorable L. F. R. Masson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, following the example set by the Earl Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, ordered a medal to be struck as awards in the different educational institutions of the Province, he instituted a custom which has been followed by his successors ever since.

His first medal, which was struck in New York, was a small one, 37mm., having his arms and titles on the obverse, with the reverse plain. But finding that his arms were incorrectly delineated thereon, he ordered a new one from Paris, France. This medal was considerably larger in size, 50mm., and bore the arms correctly drawn on the obverse, with a beautiful wreath of maple leaves for the reverse. This reverse served for medals issued by Sir Real Anger, Sir Adolphe Chapleau and Sir Louis Jette. The obverse of these and all subsequent issues was reserved for the bust of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The next Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Alphonse Pelletier, adopted a new reverse, which consisted of a cartouche surmounted by a sprig of laurel, with maple leaves above it; on this was imposed a fleur de lys. This reverse was also used on the medal issued by Sir Francois Langelier, who succeeded him.

All of these medals were modelled by L. Bottée, while the engraving of the dies was done in Paris.

When in the year 1915 Sir Evariste Leblanc was appointed Lieutenant-Governor he secured the services of Philippe Hébert, a Canadian sculptor, who had modelled the Tarte and the Dr. Oronhyatekna medals, but, like the others, the mechanical work was done in Paris. Now, while the portrait displayed on this medal is a striking likeness, the artistic effect is marred by the prominence given to the shoulder, which stands above the head, thus taking away from the head the observer's attention, which should be the chief feature of the medal. He also changed the reverse, which consisted of a wreath of maple leaves to the left and laurels to the right and a tablet at the bottom.

After the death of Lieutenant-Governor Leblanc, on the 18th of October, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and who had previously been a member of the Laurier Cabinet, was appointed in his stead. Sir Charles, whose father was Irish and his mother a French-Canadian, was born at Quebec on the 19th of December, 1853. He is consequently so equally fluent in both French and English that it is impossible to tell which is his mother tongue.

Determined to follow the example of his predecessor, he confided the modelling of the maquette of his medal to a Canadian sculptor, but, as Philippe Hébert had died in the meantime, the work was accorded to Alfred Laliberté, who had designed a number of medals of much artistic merit. Among these may be mentioned the medals issued for the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal, La Patrie, The Counsel of Arts, one commemorating the 276th anniversary of the founding of Montreal, and another commemorating the 300th anniversary of the landing in Canada of Louis Hébert, its first colonist.

Mr. Laliberté designed a large monument erected in Quebec to the memory of Louis Hébert, and also a number of other monuments, considered by connoisseurs as works of art. He was born at St. Elizabeth, Arthabaska county, Quebec, in May, 1878, being a pure French-Canadian descendant, as both his father and mother belong to families long settled in the country.

The following is a description of the medal:

Obverse—SIR CHARLES FITZPATRICK C(hevalier) C(ommandeur de l'ordre de St.) M(ichel et St.) G(eorges membre du) C(onseil P(rive) L(ieut)T(enant) GOUVERNEUR DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC, 1919. This may be translated freely as "Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Privy Counsellor, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec." Bust of Sir Charles to the left. At the bottom of the bust, "A. Laliberte" in script.

Reverse—A wreath consisting of maple leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right. On the bottom of the wreath is a tablet. Within the wreath

is the inscription AVEC | LA FOI ET | LE TRAVAIL | ON ARRIVE | A TOUT. This translation may read: "With faith and work, everything can be accomplished." At the bottom to the left is the artist's name in script, "A Laliberte." Bronze. Size 50mm.



Mr. Laliberté shows great artistic merit in his delineation of Sir Charles' portrait, and, unlike that of Hébert, the shoulder is in very low relief, which contributes much more to the striking effect of the portrait.

Differing from Hébert, who believed that good dies could not be produced on this side of the Atlantic, he entrusted the work to Messrs. Caron Freres of Montreal, who have turned out a medal which in artistic appearance is equal to the best work of the French medalists, and shows that Laliberté made no mistake in selecting a Canadian firm to prepare the dies.

A WORK ON UNITED STATES COIN VALUES.

There has recently been published by R. Thomas, Numismatist, 119 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., a work that all collectors of United States coins will find very convenient and worth while having within easy reach. Its title, "United States Three-Dollar Gold Pieces, Large United States Cents, United States Half Cents, Bronze Two-Cent Pieces," will readily convey an idea of its contents, which are four monographs on the subject mentioned by Theodore J. Venn, and now published for the first time under one cover by Mr. Thomas. In addition to the monographs there is an introductory chapter, "Facts for Collectors," and a closing chapter, "What Constitutes Condition."

The principal object of the compiler has been to acquaint collectors with what is a fair price for the various dates and varieties of the coins mentioned, in the different degrees of preservation. While he has not gone deeply into details of the different die varieties of a given date, he has given enough information on this point to satisfy collectors, and particularly so where the value of a coin of a given date is affected by a particular variety. Not the least interesting feature of the work is the compiler's comments on different features of the coinages of each date. These contain a great deal of information for the collector.

The values of the different dates or varieties given for varying preservation are based on a great number of auction sales, and represent average prices paid. In the cases of extreme rarities, where they seldom appear in auction sales, other sources of information have been drawn on in arriving at a fair valuation.

One criticism of the work that may fairly be made, but which does not in any way affect the value of its contents, is the frequent use of the word "penny" in the monograph of the large cents. This offense is partly mitigated by placing the word in quotation marks, and as it is used interchangeably with the word "cents," its use relieves what would otherwise be a monotonous repetition of the latter word, and perhaps for that reason is justified.

DR. STORER'S NEW LIST OF VERNON MEDALS.

We are indebted to Dr. Malcolm Storer of Boston, Mass., for a copy of the report of the Massachusetts Historical Society's annual meeting, held April 10, 1919. At that meeting Dr. Storer read a paper on "Admiral Vernon Medals, 1739-1742." Dr. Storer devotes several pages to a description of the operations of Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon in the West Indies during the years mentioned, and gives detailed descriptions of 340 medals belonging to the series. He has divided them into 33 distinct types, all of which are illustrated. In referring to his descriptive list, as well as of lists of other compilers previously published, Dr. Storer says:

"The first report of any number of the Vernon medals that I know of is that given by Renesse-Briedbach, who, in *Mes Loisirs: Amusements numismatique*, Antwerp, 1833, publishes 20. In 1867 our late member, W. S. Appleton, gives an interesting account of Vernon's operations in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and describes 75 medals. In 1885 Hawkins, Frank and Grueber, in *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland*, give 92. In 1886, 35 are described in the report of the National Museum at Bogota. Rosa, in *Medallas del Almirante Vernon*, Buenos Ayres, 1893, reports a number. In 1894 C. W. Betts, *American Colonial History, Illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, makes an exhaustive study of them and describes 166, and in 1909 Prince Louis of Battenberg (now Lord Milford Haven) gives 38 new ones in an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, writing me at that time that he also possesses 73 of those described by Betts. A few more have appeared from time to time in sale catalogues and numismatic journals. After collating these descriptions and frequently finding that a variety described as new had previously been described by another author, and comparing the 119 Vernon medals and 25 casts in my own collection with the 87 in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the 18 at Harvard, and the 200 in the American Numismatic Society, I am able to present 340 varieties. While Mr. Betts devoted a vast amount of labor to classifying the series, he failed to form a list by which a student can place a given medal without great difficulty, and, furthermore, the large number of varieties that have come to light since the publication of his book (340 as compared with the 166 he gives) has rendered another list and classification desirable. I have classified them in accordance with what seems to me, at least, a very simple plan. They fall into six main divisions, viz., (1) Vernon in general, (2) Porto Bello, (3) Fort Chagre and Cartagena, (4) Cartagena alone, (5) Havana, (6) Vernon and others, and the arrangement under the subdivisions of these main heads depends upon the first letter of the inscription on the reverse. It is my impression that by using this list a given medal can be located with ease, and in most cases with certainty.

"The medals may be said to consist of some 40 main types, more or less modified. Of the 340 varieties, 218 have the legend 'The British Glory Revived by Admiral Vernon: He Took Porto Bello With Six Ships Only.' This legend gives the keynote to the whole series, and is the explanation of Vernon's immense popularity. * * *

"I infer the Vernon medals were struck in Ireland; at least the fact that two of them are signed 'I. K. Dublin' gives color to that view. We know nothing of the 'artists.' Only 15 are signed. They were issued in immense numbers and used for every conceivable purpose, probably largely as counters or 'chips' in card games. Oddly enough, they were not generally worn, as they are seldom found with holes for suspension; in fact, No. 6 is the only one evidently designed as a badge. They were almost all of brass or copper, occurring only rarely in tin, with an occasional one in lead. As the dies wore out with great rapidity, new ones were constantly needed, and apparently every new one differed in some degree from its predecessor, the differences being in some cases only minute, yet of sufficient definiteness to warrant the claim of there being a distinct die. The legends were all patriotic. * * *

"You may have noticed among the medals I have shown one of Vernon, Ogle and Wentworth, and on the ground beside them two small lions. These lions have caused heartburnings among numismatists out of all proportion to their size, and variously learned and ingenious explanations of their presence have been given. I found the key to the mystery in a note

in the London letter in the *Boston Evening Post* of July 20, 1741, where it appears that 'on Monday last, the day of rejoicing for the glorious success at Carthage, two young lions were whelp'd at the Tower and are named Vernon and Ogle.'"

The report of Dr. Storer as curator of the Society's cabinet of coins and medals is also included in the annual report. It is reprinted here for the information of our readers, many of whom are perhaps not aware that the Society has such an extensive numismatic collection:

"The task of housing the collection of coins and medals in the new cases is practically completed. Only a few hundred remain to be placed in their paper containers. A card catalogue has also been made of the 15,000 coins and specimens of paper money. During the year 545 coins and medals have been added to the collection by gift and purchase. The collection of paper money has been put in order and some 900 new notes added to it. The curator has been much surprised to find how complete the collection of colonial paper money is, the whole collection consisting of no less than 2350 pieces. He has naturally endeavored to fill in the gaps in Massachusetts colonial notes, and, thanks to the interest taken in the collection by Mr. Henry Chapman, a dealer in coins in Philadelphia, who has been very obliging in making exchanges for our duplicates, we now have specimens of 116 of the 160 listed varieties of Massachusetts notes. The curator is especially anxious to obtain specimens of the issues of broken banks, of which the Society has very few. A number of standard numismatic books have been added to the library for working purposes. We have also added materially to our collection of Confederate bills."

NAVAL WAR SERVICE MEDALS.

Medals for naval war service have not as yet been issued by the Navy Department, though a board has been working double tides on these honor lists, and doubtless such recognition of individual merit will at some time be accorded. In the meantime the Secretary of War has just conferred the Army Distinguished Service Medal on fourteen naval officers who, in the main, have been associated with the shore administration of naval transport. Because of its source and significance this mark of official appreciation must possess an especial value for the recipients.

With few exceptions no similar recognition has been received by cruiser and transport commanding and other officers who have been employed afloat in the perilous duty of transporting the thousands of troops hurried overseas to the assistance of the sorely beset Allied forces. Secretary Baker has, it is true, sent out letters extending the thanks and expressing the appreciation of the War Department for the "splendid service" of many of these commanding officers, coupled with his congratulations upon the completion of a work never before undertaken on such a scale, and indeed hitherto believed to have been impossible.

Gratifying as such commendation may be, it lacks something of the individual distinction attaching to the possession of war service medals, particularly when such decorations have been awarded to other officers actively and successfully associated with the same branch of naval effort. No unjust discrimination has been intended, of course, but letters are attached to the records and entombed in department files, while medals are the outward and visible signs of individual achievement. The apparent neglect in the case of the sea-going officers assumes an awkward aspect which is somewhat difficult to explain, and therefore it will be in the interest of fair dealing if all worthy transport and cruiser officers are treated upon the same plane of recognition.—*New York Herald*.

NAVY MEDALS READY IN NOVEMBER.

In a press dispatch from Washington it is stated that award of the Victory Medals to all officers and men who served in the navy during the war will be made in November. The medals will be distributed by the commandants of naval districts, commanding officers at naval recruiting stations and at the Navy Department. A silver lapel button will be issued for wear with civilian clothes.

COINS FROM BOTTOM OF ROMAN WELL.

Coins, tokens and paper money of many countries, but principally recent or current issues, have been brought home as souvenirs by the returned members of the American Expeditionary Force in France. Many of the coins are of little or no value, being the minor or small coins in circulation in 1914, and the tokens and paper issues are those used since that time. In last month's issue we printed some press dispatches showing that some of the men in the service had unearthed a number of ancient Roman coins, as well as some early French pieces.

Under date of September 2, 1919, THE NUMISMATIST received a letter from Mr. C. E. Loetzer, Superintendent of the Sayre Water Co., Sayre, Pa., extracts from which follow:

"My sons of the United States Army Engineers, 38th Company, 20th Regiment, recently returned from France, brought home the old Roman coins shown in the accompanying photograph, which they have placed in my possession. These coins, and the stone marker shown in photograph, were found among the dirt and debris of an old, unused and lost Roman well, which a detail of soldiers from their unit, in search of water supply, accidentally discovered and excavated. In order to obviate some digging these soldiers selected a spot showing a depression of some six to eight feet, otherwise the surface was uniform with its surroundings and overgrown with forest vegetation. After removing about two feet of soil they struck a hole about three feet square in solid rock, from which they simply removed the dirt. The hole was cut through solid rock for a depth of about 60 feet. The stone marker was found at a depth of about 50 feet, and the coins below that. The corroded ones, Nos. 5, 6 and 7, were found among the dirt above the water level, and the well-preserved ones, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the dirt below the water level. No 8 is a silver coin.



First Row—Antoninus Pius, A. D. 138-161. Reverse, "P. M. TR. POT. COS. III., S. C." Domitian, A. D. 81-96. Reverse, "TR. P. COS. VIII. DES. VIII. P. P., S. C."

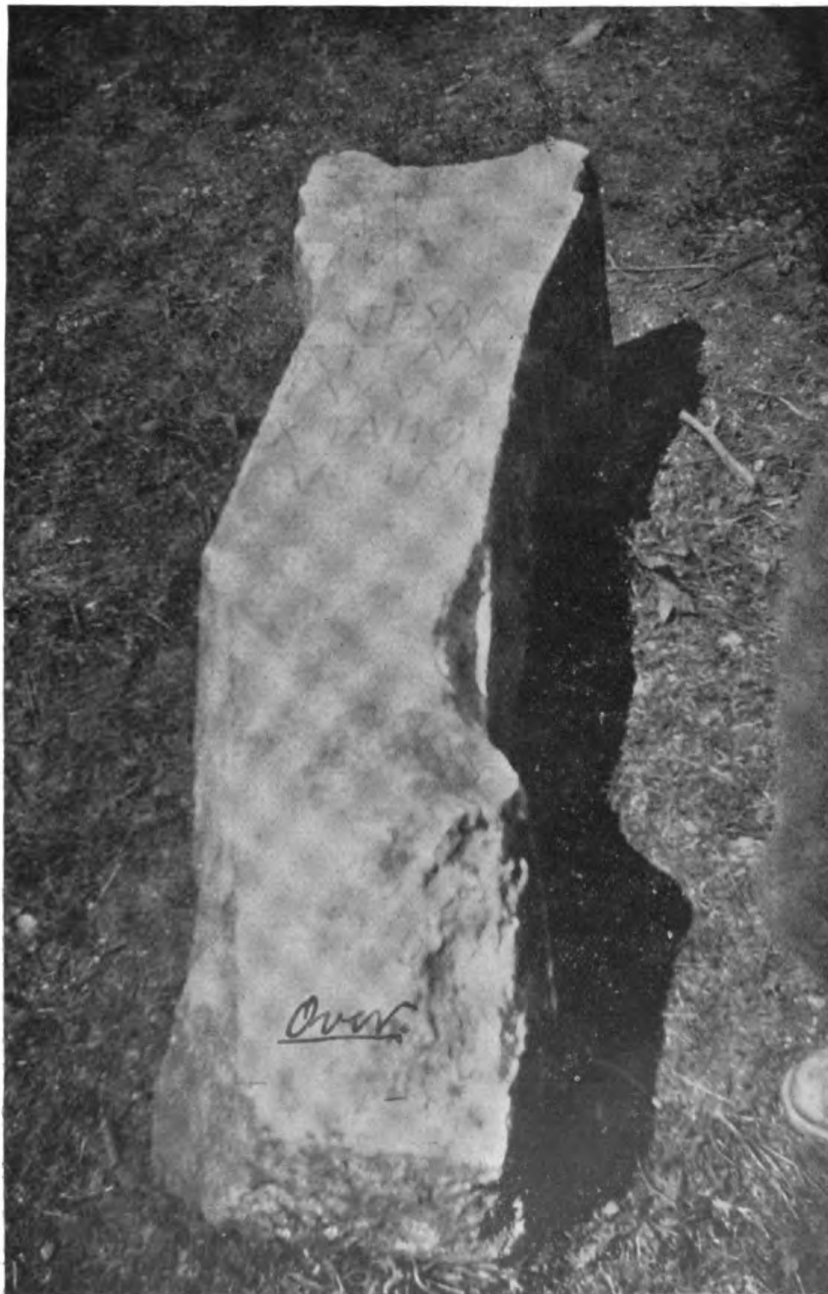
Second Row—Antoninus Pius. Reverse, "S. P. Q. R., OPTIMO PRINCIPI, S. C." Marcus Aurelius, A. D. Reverse, "CONCORD. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XVI. COS. III."

Third Row—Silver coin, not yet attributed.

"The well is located in a valley or basin in the forest near Semoutiers, south of Chaumont. Department of Haute-Marne, France. After its discovery by these soldiers it was visited by the French authorities from Chaumont, who took possession of the stone marker and such of the coins as

they were able to secure, and removed them to a museum in Chaumont and placed them on exhibition.

"The existence of this ancient Roman well in that valley is a matter of record at Chaumont. Its exact location, however, had become lost and was unknown at this time. The records indicate that it had been destroyed



Stone marker found in an old Roman well, July 3, 1918, near Semoutiers, Department of Haute-Marne, France, by Company A, 41st Engineers, later known as 38th Company, 20th Engineers. The photograph was taken by Louis C. Loetzer, No. 296099, of the above unit at the time of the finding.

and filled up about the second or third century, and its location became lost at that time, and remained so until the accidental discovery by these soldiers. The records no doubt contain additional information of interest and value."

Accompanying Mr. Loetzer's letter was a copy of an affidavit signed by his two sons, Louis C. and James M. Loetzer, attesting the truth of the find, the principal facts of which are given in his letter.

Photographs of five of the coins, obverse and reverse, are reproduced here. The other three were so badly corroded that attribution is impossible. Those illustrated show that they are in the average condition of the Roman pieces, or perhaps a little better. They are second or middle bronzes of Domitian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. The eighth coin (No. 5 here) is silver, and probably Greek, but has not yet been attributed.

The stone marked found with the coins, though not relating to numismatics, is interesting because unearthed by American engineers and in the same spot as the coins.

The lettering on the marker, which shows indistinctly in the photograph, is as follows:

A T E S A A
E R T E A A G
I A X V . D
X T A I I O I
F . V . S . L . M

As yet the lettering has not been translated, but an attempt is being made in that direction now. If successful, the result will be given in next month's issue.

MR. J. deLAGERBERG THE RECIPIENT OF A MEDAL.

On September 1 Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City, a member of the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society, and a regular contributor to THE NUMISMATIST on matters relating to medallic art, was the recipient of a medal struck for meritorious activity in the field of numismatics, by friends in Sweden, as a souvenir and token of esteem.

The obverse shows the Lagerberg family crest with motto, "Cuique Suum." The reverse bears the following inscription: "Axelio Julio Lagerberg, De Re Numaria Bene Merito. Novi Eboraci Viventi, Septuagenario, Die 1, Mens Sept. Anno MCMXIX D. D. D. In Svecia Amici." (D. D. D. stands for "Donant, Dicant, Dedicant—" "Dedicated to.")

Professor Fr. L. Laffler, one of the most prominent numismatists in Sweden, suggested the inscription.

On March 26 it was submitted to the Academy Royal des Belles-Lettres, d'Histoire et des Antiquites, at Stockholm. All medals to be struck in Sweden must first be submitted to them. On May 18 it was approved and accepted. Mr. Eric Lindberg, the well-known Government coin and medal engraver, then designed the reverse. On July 18 it was struck at the Royal Mint. By this it will be seen that it takes nearly six months to get such matters through at present in Sweden.

The medal is struck in golden bronze and measures 33mm. in diameter.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY TO GET THE LOEWY COLLECTION.

By the will of Benno Loewy, the prominent New York lawyer, who died on August 19 last, his estate is divided into two parts, one of which is to comprise his library, pamphlets, manuscripts, autographs, engravings and other illustrations, playbills, coins, medals and pictures, and which is to be known as the "Benno Loewy Library," is bequeathed to Cornell University, with the provision that the library is to be kept separate from other collections of books. The second part of the estate, or the residue, includes his collection of postage and revenue stamps, proofs and essays, as well as his real estate and life insurance. The income from this part of the estate is to go to his widow for life. Upon her death the principal goes to Cornell University for the maintenance of the Benno Loewy Library, "which must be known for all time by this name" If Cornell is unwilling to accept the estate with the conditions imposed, it is to be offered to the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore or the Leland Stanford University of California.

The estate is valued at \$250,000.

TOKENS OF THE LATE WAR.

A number of tokens of the late war have been received from Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., for illustration in *THE NUMISMATIST*, the greater part of which have been reproduced heretofore.

One of those shown here is for Vanves, France, issued by a committee to supply provisions for the city. The set consists of the 10c. and 5c., and is undated. They are struck in zinc. Both are of the same type. The inscription on the obverse is "Ville de Vanves. Comité Municipal d'Approvisionnement." The reverse has the value only.

Another is the 50 centimes of Ghent, Belgium, which belongs to one of the most interesting sets of tokens struck during the war. The others of the set have been illustrated previously. This piece is square, and is struck in zinc, brass plated on the obverse and copper plated on the reverse. It is dated 1915, and is stated to be redeemable January 1, 1917. This date of redemption was probably postponed.



Top Row—Ville de Vanves, 10c. and 5c. Ghent, 50c.
Second Row—Ville de Mayenne, 10c. (cardboard).

In our August, 1919, issue we illustrated two varieties of the five-franc token of Ghent. One of these had inscriptions in both French and Flemish. The other had inscriptions in Flemish only. Mr. M. P. Belval, writing in *Spink's Numismatic Circular* for July-August, has an article on the currency of Ghent during the German occupation, in which he states that the absence of French on the latter issue was due to the fact that French was under the ban by the Germans in Flanders.

Mr. Belval also states in addition to these tokens there were in use the ordinary pre-war Belgian coins, the coins minted by the Germans for the whole of Belgium, and any foreign coins that happened to be in the country, as well as paper and cardboard issues. Of the cardboard, there were tokens for 25 and 10 centimes.

Another issue illustrated here is also on cardboard, and is for Mayenne, France. This is printed in black on a reddish-brown cardboard. It has the crowned arms of the city in the center on the obverse, with "Ville de Mayenne. Bon pour 10 Centimes." surrounding. The reverse has "Ville de Mayenne. 1919-1920," with the value in a square in the center between two branches.

CURRENCY IN JAPAN.

The total amount of subsidiary currency now in circulation in Japan stands at 106,840,000 yen (\$53,259,740) in paper money, 140,260,000 yen (\$69,919,610) in silver coin, 10,120,000 yen (\$5,044,820) in nickel coin, and 11,250,000 yen (\$5,608,125) in copper coin, aggregating 268,470,000 yen (\$133,832,295), according to the Japan Chronicle for June 15.

THE NUMISMATIST

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1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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EDITORIAL.

THE REMEDY IS IN EDUCATION.

The reason given by the Treasury Department for the recent seizures of Confederate and broken-bank notes, as well as some actual specimens of "stage money," is that several instances of such notes being passed on unsuspecting persons have come to the attention of the department.

This is a sad reflection on the intelligence of the American people. Since the Civil War there has never before now been such a variety of designs of the same denomination of our paper money. Yet the present number of designs might be doubled or trebled without serious danger of the careful, intelligent person being lost in the maze, after having a reasonable opportunity to get acquainted with new issues.

A few months ago the daily press published a dispatch from Washington, stating that a plan for standardizing our paper money was under consideration, the effect of which would be to make all notes of one denomination of the same design, no matter to which issue or class they belonged or under

what authority they were issued. The object sought was to remove, as far as possible, the danger of defrauding, counterfeiting, or "raising" the denomination. Whether or not the plan has been abandoned has not been made public, but it has not been put in operation. Perhaps there would be no real objection to it, except that it would not serve the purpose intended so long as there are persons who will accept Confederate notes or notes of banks that have not otherwise been current since their grandfathers were boys, or who might be induced, with a little urging, to accept as good money some of the satirical or show issues, sometimes referred to as the Cassie Chadwick or stage money.

One great trouble is in the fact that the people do not take the time to examine their money when receiving it. A man will gather in what is coming to him as change for a \$5 or \$10 note, after having made a small purchase, with apparent unconcern whether he has received any uncurrent, raised or counterfeit notes. A woman will spend a half hour examining the texture and shade of a piece of dress goods or a bit of ribbon before buying it, and then accept the change from the note with which she has paid for it, without examining or sometimes not even counting it.

This indifference to the kind or quality of our money is a standing invitation to the counterfeiter, the note raiser, and the man who places in circulation obsolete notes, to ply his trade. The only wonder is that there is so little spurious money in circulation; and that is perhaps why people are so careless.

An interesting incident in this connection was related the past month in the Baltimore press. A \$2 note that had been raised to \$20 was brought to the attention of the city detective force by the cashier of a department store who had received it. It was raised by pasting the "0" torn from a \$20 note beside the "2." So neatly was the job done that the detectives presented it to several banks to be changed, and in every instance notes of smaller denominations were handed out. It was not until the officers asked the different tellers to examine the note that they saw it had been raised.

There are three varieties of \$2 bills in circulation, which are handled every day by bank tellers, and none of them closely resemble the \$20 notes in design. Apparently the figures only are relied on by them for determining the denomination. And banks are usually supposed to detect a spurious note on sight.

The real remedy for this condition, and the only one, is, in a word, numismatics. What chance would anyone have to pass anything but a genuine current note on a collector of paper money? It is a very easy matter to become acquainted with the different issues of notes, and to know the various denominations and their designs.

When handling paper money the design and general appearance of a note should be relied on to indicate its denomination, rather than numerals or figures. When the people take the trouble to learn this they will have done much to put the note-raiser out of business.

But there is little hope for the man or woman who accepts Confederate or broken-bank notes merely because they are told it is really good money. And the spasmodic seizure of little lots of these notes will not remedy the situation. A relentless hunting down and prosecution of those attempting to pass such notes knowingly will help to minimize the evil.

The younger generation should be taught in the public schools something of the history and designs of our paper money, and small collections of obsolete notes, properly labelled, in our high schools, colleges, universities,

public libraries and other public buildings, will do wonders in educating the people.

OTHER PAPERS BY PROFESSOR DUNN SHORTLY.

Within a short time we hope to publish other articles on the Roman Imperial series of coins from the pen of Prof. Frederic S. Dunn of the University of Oregon, several of which have been printed in the last two or three years. He has just returned to his home after an absence of a year in overseas service in Italy. In a letter from him, dated September 2, he says: "I am home again from overseas service to resume my old-time duties, among which I count my obligations to *THE NUMISMATIST*."

Professor Dunn is an extremely interesting writer on his favorite subject, and his promised paper will be anxiously awaited by our readers.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO.

The forty-eighth regular and fourth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on July 29th, 1919, at the office of its Secretary, Suite 329, 235 Montgomery street, San Francisco. The meeting was called to order by its President, Farran Zerbe. Members present: Messrs. Hill, Haagensen, Goldsmith, Landecker, Brandon, Mohr, Todd, Turrill, Steinman and Zerbe.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read communications from Edwin Seebohm, William Jerrems, Jr., J. J. Hutchinson and B. Max Mehl, also letters to these correspondents.

The President stated that he had substituted Messrs. Haagensen and Turrill on the nominating committee in place of Messrs. Hitchcock and Thomas, owing to the inability of those members to attend the meeting.

The nominating committee handed in its report.

Upon motion of Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. Landecker, it was unanimously carried that the nominees of the committee be elected to office for the ensuing year, and that the recommendations incorporated in the report be carried out. The newly-elected officers present, Messrs. Zerbe, Turrill and Steinman, made short speeches of acceptance.

Mr. Hitchcock was reappointed compiler of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society for Pacific Coast Numismatic History.

A communication from the World's Trade Club, asking the Society's co-operation for the universal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, was presented by the President, who had prepared the following endorsement and asked for its adoption:

"The Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, in meeting assembled this 29th day of July, 1919, unanimously endorses the efforts being made by the World's Trade Club and other organizations for the universal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures as expressed by the meter-liter-gram, and solicits numismatists and their organizations in the United States of America and Great Britain—the only nations of the world that do not use this system, both of which have its adoption under consideration—to recommend its adoption to their respective national governments.

"The metric system is a universal language of weights and measures and has an earnest advocate in that good patron of numismatists, Dr. George Frederick Kunz, New York, the international gem authority, through whose efforts the metric carat of 200 milligrams has been adopted as the world's standard. Dr. Kunz writes: 'It is blind maintenance of tradition for Britannia and the United States of America to fail to recognize the waste of labor, time and the risk of errors involved in the translating of terms of a logical and consistent standard of weights and measures into and out of an antiquated jumble.'

"Numismatists in general should welcome the adoption of the metric system, particularly as it will bring into universal use a common measure for size and weight and will prevent the annoyance and confusion found now and in the past in the use by some of a scale to be understood as 1/16 of an inch and with weight expressed in grains (particularly true to the United States of America) and the metric scale most commonly used by the balance of the world giving size in millimeters and weight in milligrams."

This was unanimously adopted after approving remarks by various members, and was particularly endorsed by Mr. Mohr, who spoke of the convenience of the metric system from his personal experience in long residence in countries using it.

Recent seizures by the Government of irregular specimens and the status of obsolete paper money as it might be used for imposition on the Coast with those not accustomed to the use of paper currency were topics of general discussion.

Chicago's desire for the 1920 A. N. A. convention was presented by Mr. Zerbe, with favorable remarks for its support.

Rough sketches of ideas for a seal for the Society were inspected and discussed, action being deferred.

Various exhibits included German-Austrian coins by Mr. Mohr, ancient and Oriental coins by Mr. Hill, and currency of the great war, together with the Republic of Ireland's notes, by Mr. Zerbe.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

The forty-ninth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on August 26th at the office of its Secretary, Suite 329, 235 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Members present: Messrs. Gill, Hill, Twitchell, Mohr, Seeborn, Phillips, Zerbe and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read communications to and from the World's Trade Club, San Francisco; David Lloyd George, British Premier; President Woodrow Wilson, Frank G. Duffield, L. T. Brodstone, Fred Michael; Stamp and Coin Exchange, New York, and B. Max Mehl.

Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Phillips, it was unanimously carried that the design submitted by Mr. Zerbe be adopted as the Society's official seal and emblem, and that with a few changes it be turned over to the engraver to be reproduced in zincos and electros suitable for the Society's needs.

Fixed price-lists received from Fred Michael and Norman Shultz were distributed among the members.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the members' exhibits.

Mr. Phillips showed a collection of casts, cameos and intaglios, exceptionally fine examples of art.

Mr. Hill displayed an evenly struck Philippine Island coin under Spain, "Manila/1828," in unusually fine condition, peso size.

Mr. Mohr exhibited a collection of Mexican silver, peso size.

Mr. Zerbe's exhibit consisted of late dated gold coins of various countries and paper and metal relating to the late war.

The meeting then adjourned.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was held Tuesday, August 5th, with President Wilharm in the chair. Other members present were: Messrs. Marlier, Kraft, Locker, Piper and Gies.

After the regular business of the meeting was transacted the exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Locker: Uncirculated and proof half dollars, 1814 over 1813, 1817 over 1813, 1820 over 1819, 1827 over 1826, 1829 over 1821, 1842 small date, 1854 O Mint, 1874 CC Mint and 1893 S Mint.

By Dr. Wilharm: Two varieties 1796 half dollars, the 15 and 16-star 1797 half dollars, 1846 over inverted 6, 1796 quarter, 1795 half cent.

By Mr. Piper: The following half cents: 1794, 1795 thin planchet, 1795 lettered edge, 1805, 1806, 1833.

By Mr. Kraft: 1800 silver dollar, double struck 1806-1807 half cents, two varieties of the 1854 California round dollar, two varieties of the 1870, 1871 and 1872.

By Mr. Marlier: 25 varieties of Roman silver denari.

By Mr. Gies: 1794 and 1803 U. S. cents, 1807 half cent; uncirculated 1867 half dollar, S mint; 1837 quarter eagle, proof and uncirculated; 40 batz of Canton Zurich.

Adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in September.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was called to order at 8 P. M., Tuesday, September 2nd, in Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., President G. F. E. Wilharm in the chair. Other members present were: Messrs. Kraft, Marlier, Boyle, Locker, Piper and Gies.

A communication asking our co-operation in urging the universal adoption of the meter-liter-gram was received from the World Trade Club of San Francisco. After an interesting debate on the subject, a resolution was offered by Mr. Marlier, seconded by Mr. Boyle, that we respectfully urge that the units of the metric system be adopted by the Congress of the United States of America and the British Parliament as the exclusive legal standards of weights and measures. It was voted unanimously.

It was further resolved that copies thereof be forwarded to the President of the United States of America and the British Premier and other legislators concerned.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

By Mr. Kraft: U. S. cents, 1799; 1803, large 3, pointed 1; 1806; 1817, "mouse head"; 1817, medium date, unc.; 1820 over 19; 1809 half cent.

By Mr. Wilharm: U. S. cent 1799; half cents, 1797, lettered edge; 1797, 1 above 1 in date; 1863 three-dollar gold, proof; 1870 quarter eagle, proof; 1771 siege piece, for Tournay; half cent with head of Washington stamped on obverse.

By Mr. Locker: U. S. cents 1799; 1796, fillet head; 1797, 1798, 1800 over 179-; 1800, Q variety; complete set of 5-cent nickels, uncirculated and proof.

By Mr. Piper: Nine bronze medals of Washington, Lincoln, and Queen Anne of England.

By Mr. Boyle: Silver dollars, 1795, 1797; quarter dollar, 1807; U. S. cents, 1847, three varieties; 1848; 1849, two varieties; 1850; 1853, two varieties; 1854, all uncirculated.

By Mr. Gaede: Half dollar, 1797; two-franc piece; bronze medal of France.

By Mr. Marlier: 15 native Indian rupees, and Ceylon 1/24 and 1/48 stivers.

By Mr. Gies: 21 ancient bronze coins.

After the exhibits, adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in October.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

NUMISMATIC SECTION, MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BALTIMORE, MD.

The tenth meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy on September 1, at 8 P. M. As the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were absent, Dr. Edward Plummer presided. Members present were Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Messrs. Wilhelm, Peach and Schilling. Mr. H. D. Roschen was present as a visitor.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

It was suggested that Mr. Duffield be empowered to appoint a committee to take action on the proposition of the Numismatic Section joining the Philatelic Section in the public exhibit which is to take place in the near future, and, if advisable, to arrange plans, etc., for the same.

It was moved by Dr. Nicholas, seconded by Mr. Wilhelm, that a special

invitation be extended to all Odd Fellows, during the convention, who are interested in coin collecting, to be the guests of the Numismatic Section at its next regular meeting, September 15, a notice to be posted in the Odd Fellows' Temple informing them of the invitation. Carried.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Mr. Schilling showed several varieties of English tokens, and Hard Times tokens of Jackson and Van Buren.

Mr. Peach showed a very odd Hindu magician's charm.

Dr. Plummer showed a medal of the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River; an official Centennial Exposition medal, and a Brussels Exposition Medal, 1897.

Meeting adjourned to Monday evening, September 15.

EDWARD PLUMMER, M. D., Acting Secretary.

The eleventh meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy on September 15 at 8 P. M., Vice-Chairman Duffield presiding. Others present were Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Dr. Phillips, Messrs. Wilhelm, Peach and Schilling. Mr. P. W. Fuller was present as a guest.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The application of Mr. P. W. Fuller for membership in the Section was received, and he was duly elected.

A letter was read from Mr. N. M. Nyfeldt of this city, who stated that he would be glad to show his collection of coins to members of the Section.

On motion it was decided to postpone until the next meeting the appointment of a committee to act with the committee of the Philatelic Section for the joint exhibit of coins and stamps to be held in the near future.

Dr. Plummer reported that he had received from Grand Secretary Jones of the I. O. O. F. the two varieties of badges used at the centennial anniversary convention of the Order, now in session here, which had been presented to the collection of the Section, and had also received sufficient members' badges for presentation to each member of the Section.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Grand Secretary Jones for his recognition of the Section and his courtesy to its members, and the Secretary was instructed to convey the thanks by letter. A vote of thanks was given Dr. Plummer for his work on the committee having the matter in charge.

On motion of Mr. Wilhelm it was decided to make the second meeting in October "Badge Night," and to have an exhibit of badges at that time.

The exhibits of the evening were:

Dr. Plummer showed a number of ancient Greek and Roman coins, in silver and bronze.

Mr. Peach showed a life-saving medal, awarded by Act of Congress, June 20, 1874, to William B. Goffigan, Surferman, Hog Island Station, Dist. 5, wreck of the Spanish steamer Sanalano, Feb. 23, 1892. Silver.

Mr. Schilling exhibited a collection of Civil War tokens and a number of half cents.

Mr. Duffield showed medals of three previous conventions of the I. O. O. F. held in Baltimore; also, four coins countermarked with "Houck's Panacea, Palto."—a silver dollar of 1795, half dollar of 1830, and two Spanish 2-real pieces.

Meeting adjourned to October 6.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 174th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at Rochester Municipal Museum, August 5, 1919, President Handler presiding. Members present: Messrs. Bauer, W. H. Amberg, Borradaile, Handler, Yawyer, L. G. Amberg, Plumb, Putnam, Merritt, Wolfe, Clarke, Raymond, Loizeau, Gillette, Stanley, Haring, French and Simmond.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Motion made by Mr. Gillette, and seconded by Mr. Bauer, that on account of the annual exposition to be held at Exposition Park, September 1 to 6, our meeting nights for September will be on the 9th and 16th. Carried.

Mr. Fred Merritt gave us a surprise by appearing at the meeting, and it

certainly seemed good and like old times to have him with us again. He gave us a partial outline of the arrangements being made for the A. N. A. convention.

Mr. Wolfe exhibited part of his collection of dollars, half dollars and colonial coins.

Meeting adjourned to September 9th.

H. H. YAWGER, Acting Secretary.

The 175th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at Rochester Municipal Museum, September 9, 1919, President Handler presiding. Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Sunday, Wolfe, Stanley, Plumb, Horner, Koeb, Borradaile, Handler, Yawger, Bauer, Gillette, Kaufman, W. H. Amberg, Savage, Raymond and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Motion made by Mr. Gillette, and seconded by Mr. Wolfe, that a vote of thanks be given to Dr. French for cents donated to the Association to better our collection at the museum.

The cents that were taken out will be sold at auction later on by the Association.

Motion made by Mr. Bauer, and seconded by Dr. French, that Mr. Koeb be engaged to cut the die for our 1919 medal of President Handler. Carried.

Mr. L. G. Amberg exhibited an interesting collection of 21 pieces made of iron and aluminum and of scrip, issued during the war by France, Belgium and Germany, in different denominations.

Mr. Sunday exhibited a number of souvenirs that he had picked up on the battlefields in France of buttons, belts, identification tags, etc., telling when and how he secured them.

Meeting adjourned to September 23, 1919.

H. H. YAWGER, Acting Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The sixth monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, August 3. Those present were: Miss Naerup, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Ripstra, Hinckley, Lawless, Jonas, Brown, Becker, Kelley, Hoffer, Rackus, Baumann, Davis and Dr. Luttenberger. The meeting was called to order by President Hinckley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the Treasurer's report was read and placed on file.

A communication from C. F. Clarke of LeRoy, N. Y., was read, concerning the recent seizure by Government officers of his stock of Confederate, broken-bank, State and Mexican paper money. A letter was also read from W. M. Rosen, Ogden, Iowa, commending the Club on its effort to secure the 1920 A. N. A. convention.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mr. Lawless: Shilling of Elizabeth, and a seal of Pope Clement XIII, 1730-1740.

By Mr. Becker: French War Cross, given to an American corporal by a dying French sergeant.

By Mr. Davis: Thirty large copper cents.

By Mr. Leon: Silver coins of Crotona, Aegina and Larrissa.

By Mr. Rackus: Gold aureus of Tiberius, Valentinian I, Justinian II, and Honorius; also a very fine collection of the coins of Lithuania, comprising 74 pieces, beginning with the earliest issues of John Casimir.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Two \$5 silver certificates of the issue of 1886, bearing signatures of C. N. Jordan and James W. Wyatt.

By Mr. Jonas: German New Year medal of 1800, a set of proof copper of Siam, and a number of medals of Sage's Historical Series.

By Mr. Hoffer: Dollar of 1799, and a 3-grosze piece, 1837, struck for Poland.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

The seventh monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, September 3. The following members were present: Messrs. Brown, Davis, Hinckley, Jonas, Kelley, Lawless, Ripstra, Dr. Luttenberger, Mrs. Ripstra and Miss Naerup.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

An application for membership from M. J. McKenna of Chicago was received, and under the rules allowed to lie over until the next meeting.

A communication from the World Trade Club of San Francisco, concerning the use of the metric system of weights and measures in the United States and England, was turned over to the Secretary for further consideration.

The announcement of the death of Harry Williams, an honored member of our Club, was made by the President. The Secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. Williams expressing the sympathy of the Club.

The sentiment of the Club was in favor of nominating officers for the A. N. A. The following ticket was proposed: President, Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; Secretary, H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.; Chairman of Board of Governors, T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.

The following donations were received: Priced catalogue of the sale of Henry Chapman of July 10; Verdun Medal, by Mr. Brown; Hannah and Hogg token, by Harry Gray, Roxbury, Mass.; Evans' History of the U. S. Mint, by Mr. Davis.

The exhibits were as follows:

Twenty-three sets of new issues in copper and nickel, and a set of Russian Bolshevik paper money.

By Mr. Lawless: A number of fine large copper cents.

By Mr. Kelley: Eight Canadian tokens, among which were the rare Hudson Bay tokens.

By Mr. Rackus: A collection of 18 Greek silver coins, and a number of Roman bronze coins.

By Mr. Jonas: Thaler of Joseph I, dated 1709.

By Miss Naerup: Naked bust Washington cent; silver dekadrachm of Arsinoe, and a satirical book dealing with questions of finance after the Civil War by Thomas Nast.

By Mr. Davis: A number of U. S. colonial coins, among which were a Franklin Press cent, a Georgius Triumpho cent, and a few Bungtowns.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



A regular meeting was held Friday evening, September 12th, at the New Grand Hotel. President A. R. Frey presided. The following members attended: Messrs. Beesley, Beatty, Blake, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Connor, Elder, Davidson, Frey, Proskey, Swanson, Wood, Wormser and Valentine; and as guest, Mr. Samuel Pulis.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Under head of miscellaneous business, Mr. Blake reported that he had investigated the seizure of paper money by the Secret Service Department, and he requested that the committee be continued. Regularly moved and seconded that the committee be extended. Motion carried.

Executive Committee: Mr. Smith reported the sale of twenty-five bronze, nine silver, King of Italy medals, and further stated that at the last executive meeting they had decided to sell by auction the old reverse die of the Club medal. The Secretary put up the die, and same was sold for \$15 to Mr. Elliott Smith.

The subject for the next meeting was then brought before the Club, and after a general discussion it was decided to request the members to bring an interesting selection of Coins of the Roman Emperors.

Mr. Frey then vacated the chair and Vice-President Smith presided. Mr. Frey thought it would be a good plan to discard the old club pin and have a new design made, using the new reverse. After a general discussion it was decided to continue using the old pin.

Mr. Wormser made the following motion: That at the next meeting of the club all members be requested to wear their pins. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that quite a number of the club pins were for sale, and as a result of the discussion six of them were sold at the meeting.

Membership Committee reported Mr. Samuel Pulis' application for membership. Same will be acted upon at the next meeting.

Moved by Mr. Wormser, and seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the club present to our Honorary Corresponding Members in Italy a copy of the King of Italy Medal in bronze. Motion carried. The Secretary was then ordered to send Memmo Cagiati of Naples and M. Lanfranco of Rome, Italy, a copy of the King of Italy Medal in bronze.

Regularly moved, seconded and carried that the club invite the members of the A. N. A. who attend the next convention at Philadelphia to our meeting on Friday evening, October 10th, at 6.30 P. M.

The President requested Mr. Wormser to invite A. N. A. members at the convention.

Exhibition of coins of Chile:

Mr. Kohler: One-half dollar of 1905 and one dollar of 1917, same size, and one dollar of 1910 of the larger size; 1871 and 1883 ten pesos in gold, and 1904 ten pesos, small size, on the silver basis; 1859 two pesos on the silver basis.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: 1808 doubloon, Santiago mint, of Ferdinand VII; 1864 ten pesos, gold basis; 1865 necessity peso, known as the Brower Dollar (Copiapo) 1 P. Chile, and 1 P. necessity piece. Coquimbo.

Mr. D. Proskey: Santiago mintage during Spanish occupation, Charles III and IV to Ferdinand VII, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 8 reales, showing the peculiarity of bearing the portraits of Charles IV and superscription of Ferdinand VII in 1809, '12, '13 and '16, while the portraits of Ferdinand VII appear on coins of 1810, '12 and '17. Copiapo peso and Coquimbo $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 peso necessity coins. 1823 Constitution 2 reales, and 1833 Reform of Constitution 4 reales. Independent Chile coinage from 1817 to 1834 of volcano type; Condor breaking chain links from 1839 to 1851, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 reales. The flying Condor type from 1852 to 1861 in 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos, while the pieces 1853 to 1859 bear the standing defiant Condor with shield on right. The standing Condor with shield on left from 1863 to 1894, 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., 1 peso. The new unnatural Condor on rock, by Roty, from 1895 to 1916, 5c. to peso, in diminishing sizes and metallic qualities, some of 900, others 720, 700, 500, 450 fineness. Copper proofs, 1835 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 centavo; proofs of 1851 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 centavo, with and without stars at date. Regular issues of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavos from 1835 to 1898. Proclamation peso 1789, Charles IV, in copper. Copper patterns, gold doubloon, 1836, 1, 2, 5, 10 pesos, 1868; 5c., 10c., 1 peso, 1868 (for silver). Nickel $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 centavos, 1871 to 1876, 9 pieces (including the rare 1872 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo). Silver medal of National Products Exposition, 1888-9, Ecuador 1/5 and 1 Sucre, struck in Santiago. Totals—Copper, 41; nickel, 9; silver, 134; a total of 184 pieces.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 176th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held at Rochester Municipal Museum, September 23, 1919, President Handler presiding. Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Sunday, Horner, Koeb, Stanley, W. H. Amberg, Handler, Yawger, Simmonds, Savage, Bauer, French and Gillette.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Dr. French presented to the Association six photo plates showing the obverse and reverse of a collection of 300 Greek tetradrams of Alexander the Great.

President Handler thanked the doctor on behalf of the Association. The plates will be framed and hung in our exhibition room.

Motion made by Mr. Woodbury, seconded by Mr. L. G. Amberg, that the constitution and by-laws of the Association be read at our next meeting, with a view of making any changes necessary for the good of the Association. Carried.

We were all glad to welcome Mr. Woodbury back, who has been in Maine at his summer home for the past few months.

Having on hand unsold a few of the R. N. A. anniversary medals, five were put up at auction and sold.

Meeting adjourned to October 7, 1919.

H. H. YAWGER, Acting Secretary.

MORE EVIDENCE ON THE HANNAH & HOGG TOKEN.

Mr. Elmer J. Lawless of Chicago, who stated in last month's issue that the Hannah & Hogg token was an issue of Chicago, furnishes the following details: "Hannah & Hogg were in business here for a period of 40 years, but the business changed hands in 1914. The token was issued about 1904-5. They were intended for use in their business, being good for 2½ cents on a purchase. One of the two men was a Scotchman, which explains why the thistle was used. Both of them are now dead."

Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore, Md., writes: "Hannah & Hogg comprised a prominent liquor firm in Chicago until a few years ago, I think. They had a number of retail stores about town, and I recall they had a stone man at the door of each."

Mr. Harry A. Gray, who brought this token to the attention of collectors in the August issue, writes that he has received from Mr. Lyman H. Low, with his compliments, another variety of the Hannah & Hogg token, which is probably the same as the one referred to by Mr. Russell G. Snow in the September issue. In sending this piece to Mr. Gray, Mr. Low took occasion to remark as follows:

"Your piece is odd,
Yet here is its mate;
It's home's in Chicago,
In Illinois State."

This variety is in nickel also and measures 25mm. There is a small perforation in the center (as issued). The obverse has in the upper half two small thistles and branches. The lower half has "Hannah & Hogg" in script letters. The reverse has the following street addresses, being the locations of the different places of business of the firm: "222 & 224 Clark St. 151 Randolph St. Hotel Brevoort. Stock Exchange. Fisher Building. 83 Madison St. Chicago."

Mr. Gray also informs us that both the tokens will be presented to the Chicago Coin Club with his compliments.

BACK TO THE PRIMITIVE.

Since the beginning of the revolutions in Mexico many kinds of make-shift money have been resorted to, but probably none more crude or primitive than that at present reported to be in circulation in the mining districts of Sierra Madre, along the Chihuahua and Sonora border. The scarcity of coined money in this district is such that small pieces of silver bullion, weighing one and two ounces, and passing as one and two pesos, are in circulation. Especially is this kind of money reported to be about all that is in use in Botopilas, Ocampo and Chinapas.

A number of causes during the recent years have contributed to making coined money scarce in Mexico. Some one has said that gold is the first thing to desert a country in time of war, and this may as aptly be applied to coined silver. The mere hoarding of coins will deplete the circulating medium of any country. The issuance of great amounts of paper money caused the values to depreciate to such an extent that the various issues of notes quickly ceased to circulate, while the high prices of silver has placed the values of the old-style Mexican silver coins on the highest value ever seen, and they have continued to flow from the country in spite of all embargoes which have been placed on their exportation.

The Government mints were either idle during the greater part of the revolutions or were only operated sporadically. In an effort to remedy the shortage some of the numerous revolutionary leaders or "provisional" governments at different times issued small quantities of coined money. These, of course, were entirely inadequate for the country's needs and quickly disappeared from circulation.

Most of these issues were very interesting. Among these were the well-known Parral set of one peso and one-half peso silver and the two centavos copper, the Muera Huerta peso, the Army of the North peso, the Zapata one and two pesos, the Villa five and ten centavo coppers and the Oaxaca State coinage.—*Borderland Collector*.



The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 1, 1919.

- 2046 George E. Bates, 323 W. Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.
 2047 William D. Preston, 10528 Wilbur Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
 2048 Hugo B. Goldsmith, 240 Powell St., San Francisco, Calif.
 2049 Perley W. Locker, Lock #1, Monongahela River, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 2050 William C. Piper, Apt. 2, 401 N. Rebecca St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 2051 Edward E. Everett, Portland, Maine.
 2052 Lee A. Richmond, 503 N. Minden Ave., Minden, Nebr.
 1733 M. J. Christiansen, 351 Seebalt Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to September 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to November 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the November issue:

Applicant.	Proposed by
Louis V. Aronson,	Frank J. Liveright
Aronson Square, Newark, N. J.....	John M. Oliver
Nelson S. Moore (U. S. Copper Cents),	Henry Chapman
Narbeth, Pa.....	W. F. Dunham
William S. Townsend (American Coins only),	Henry Chapman
538 Penn St., Camden, N. J.....	S. H. Chapman

Change of Address.

A. E. Rankin, from 217 King St. West, to 164 Stanley Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., September 20, 1919.

REVISED CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Following is the revised program for the A. N. A. Convention, Philadelphia, Pa., October 4-8, as furnished by the committee in charge of arrangements:

Saturday, October 4.—10 A. M. to 5 P. M., registration of members at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets. Arrangement of exhibits at the Academy of the Fine Arts, southwest corner Broad and Cherry streets (four blocks north of the hotel). 7.30 P. M., auction sale of coins at the office of Henry Chapman, 333 South 16th St. The coins on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Sunday, October 5.—1 P. M. sharp, leave the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Broad street entrance, by automobile to Valley Forge, returning to hotel about 5 P. M. 7 P. M., dinner.

Monday, October 6.—10 A. M., session of the A. N. A. in the lecture room of the Academy of the Fine Arts. 12.30 P. M., meet at the United States Mint, 16th and Spring Garden streets, to have official photograph taken and view the cabinets of coins there exhibited. 8 P. M., informal reception tendered the members and ladies by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman at their home, 335 South 16th street.

Tuesday, October 7.—9.30 A. M., session of the A. N. A. 2 P. M., meet at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel to take car on 15th street for United States Navy Yard, League Island. Evening, 8 o'clock, informal reception tendered the members and ladies by Mr. and Mrs. S. Hudson Chapman at their home, 1128 Spruce street.

Wednesday, October 8.—9.30 A. M., session of the A. N. A. 2 P. M., closing session of the A. N. A.

OBITUARY.

FERDINAND AUGUSTUS HASSLER, M. D.

Dr. F. A. Hassler, whose death was announced in last month's issue as taking place at his home in Santa Ana, Cal., was born March 6, 1844, at the Marine Hospital, Norfolk, Va., his father being in charge there at that time. He served as a page in the United States Senate when a boy. He went to California in 1881, where he had since resided. He received the degree of M. D. and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to his interest in numismatics he was an authority on Eastern literature, especially Persian poems. He was a great admirer of "Omar Khayan" and Arnold's "Light of Asia."

He is survived by a widow, Mrs. E. E. Hassler, and a son, Charles Hassler.

In numismatics Dr. Hassler was especially fond of the small coins of the German States, and he contributed numerous papers on that subject to *THE NUMISMATIST* several years ago. For a number of years his health had been impaired, which prevented him being active in collecting. His last illness was of a very painful nature, but through it all he was of the same kind and cheerful disposition that had won for him so many friends in the years when his interest in coins was so great and his body free from pain.

One of his chief delights was correspondence with fellow-collectors. It was in this way that the writer formed his acquaintance. His letters were not always confined to numismatic subjects, but showed a great range of knowledge and wisdom, and through them there was always that sympathetic and kindly interest in and consideration for others that was one of his characteristics.

BENNO LOEWY.

Benno Loewy, a prominent New York lawyer and a member of the American Numismatic Society, New York, and a former member of the A. N. A., died at the Park Hospital in that city on August 19, 1919, as a result of injuries received by being struck by a motor truck the day previous, during the recent street-car strike in that city. Mr. Loewy was well known throughout the country by collectors, being considered an authority on Masonic medals.

Mr. Loewy was born in Berlin, Germany, June 14, 1854, the son of Rev. Dr. Adolph Loewy, Ph.D. After attending schools of learning in his native country and London, he came to America, and in 1874, when only 20 years of age, was graduated from Columbia College. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and since that time had been a leading lawyer in New York. His business office was at 206 Broadway, and his home at 22 West 88th street.

In addition to the American Numismatic Society, he was a member of many organizations, including a number relating to his profession. He was also a member of the National Geographic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Historical Association and others. He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. A few years ago he was prominent in Republican politics in New York City, and was a candidate for appointment as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, having the endorsement of many distinguished judges, lawyers and prominent business men, but the appointment went to another part of the State.

The size of Mr. Loewy's collection of coins and medals has not been disclosed. Judge Unger, one of his executors, is quoted as saying that the stamp collection is of "unique character and extraordinary value." His collection of Shakespearean and dramatic literature is regarded by specialists as one of the most valuable in America.

Mr. Loewy is survived by a widow, Mrs. Isabella Koehler Loewy, whom he married in 1883.

HYMAN BAER.

Hyman Baer, a member of the American Numismatic Association, died at his home in Wausau, Wis., on September 10 last, of intestinal nephritis,

after a long illness. He was born in Germany on February 14, 1870, and came to this country at the age of 16. He settled in Wausau in 1896, and since that time had conducted a clothing store in the Gensman Block, on Third street. In 1898 he married Miss Gussie Mendelson of Milwaukee, who survives him.

Mr. Baer was also a member of Forest Lodge No. 130, F. & A. M.; of Wausau Chapter No. 19, R. A. M.; of Wausau Council No. 33, R. & S. M., and of Marathon Chapter No. 123, Order of the Eastern Star. He was also treasurer of the Hebrew Cemetery Association of Wausau.

He became a member of the A. N. A. in 1913, and his membership number was 1368. News of his death was received from Mrs. Baer, who writes, in part, as follows: "My husband had a very fine and large collection of coins, and was always interested in *THE NUMISMATIST*, and looked forward to its monthly issue with keen delight."

HENRY THOMAS GROGAN DEAD.

The death of H. T. Grogan of London took place on February 16 last. The following sketch of his career and list of contributions on numismatic subjects is taken from the last issue of *Spink's Numismatic Circular*:

He was son of the late William Grogan, of 125, Piccadilly, W., and 97, Queen's Gate, S. W., Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; born in 1850; educated at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, Paris, and King's College, London, where he matriculated. For some years acted as foreign correspondent to a leading London bank; later entered his father's office at 125, Piccadilly, remaining with him several years. In 1877 he commenced practice in Park street, Grosvenor Square, W., as surveyor, estate agent and valuer, practicing as Messrs. H. Grogan and Company; was a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution. Recreation: Travel, numismatics, and collecting antique furniture.

Mr. Grogan was a very faithful contributor to the *Numismatic Circular*, in which, indeed, all his writings on this special subject appeared. His latest paper was printed as recently as December last, and was on "The Gold S. Thomé of 1670." Other articles were: "The Issues of the Macala Mint"; "Inedited Pieces of Goa and Ceylon"; "The Silver Issues of Goa: The Cross of Christ Type"; "The Issues of the Diu Mint"; "The Issues of Goa"; "The Silver Issues of Goa: The Saint Type"; "Portuguese Ceylon Coins"; "Ceylon Dutch Currency"; "The Indo-European Pagodas." His collection was sold at Amsterdam in 1914.

THE FIELD FOR PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS.

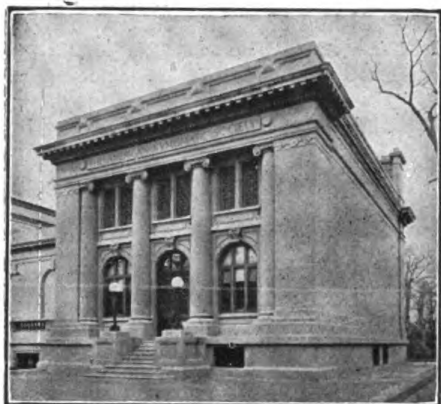
According to O. P. Austin, statistician and economist, \$36,000,000,000 of paper currency was put afloat during the period of the war, more than all the gold and all the silver turned out by all the mines of the world in the 427 years since the discovery of America. The paper money in existence in the fifteen principal countries of the world at the beginning of the war was less than \$8,000,000,000, and at the end of the war it was over \$44,000,000,000, an increase of \$36,000,000,000 in fifty-one months. And this does not include any of the \$80,000,000,000 of paper currency issued by the Bolsheviki in the eighteen months of their control in Russia.

NEW CANADIAN CENTS BEING COINED.

It is reported that the mint at Ottawa is now striking the new Canadian cents, which are greatly reduced in size, being about that of the United States cent. They are expected to be placed in circulation shortly. As fast as the large cents are withdrawn from circulation they will be melted up and the metal used for striking the new coins.

THE TERM "PICAYUNE."

The name "picayune" was a popular one in the Southern States and the Mississippi Valley for the Spanish medio or half real. It was later applied to the half dime and five-cent piece.



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The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

COINS FOUND IN GREAT BRITAIN BELONG TO THE CROWN.

When in 1912 the late Duke of Northumberland learned of the discovery of a tomb containing a large number of gold and silver coins of the first, second and third centuries of the Christian era on the Corbridge section of his Northumberland estates he hoped to be able to add them to his immense collection of art treasures and historic relics at Tinwick Castle. But he was promptly met by a demand for the surrender of the coins by the coroner of the county of Northumberland in the name of the Government as belonging to the Crown.

In 1907 a laborer engaged in digging on some property in Wiltshire belonging to the late Lord Pembroke unearthed an immense jar containing gold rings in splendid condition and a quantity of gold and silver coins, representing the reigns of no less than twelve Roman Emperors. Lord Pembroke was not allowed to retain a single object of the find and was obliged to send everything to the Treasury. This department, as is customary, submitted the collection to the British Museum authorities, who retained all the rings and thirty-six of the rarest coins for that world-famed national institution.

Subsequently Lord Pembroke wrote to the Treasury requesting that the remainder of the coins should be returned to him, with the object of enabling him to divide them between the Municipal County Museum at Salisbury and his own extremely valuable collection of art and archaeological treasures at Wilton House, his ancestral country seat.

The Treasury, however, replied that the coins could not be returned, but that he would be permitted to purchase them from the Treasury at a cost of several hundred pounds sterling. This Lord Pembroke declined to do, and thereupon the Treasury caused the coins to be made up into lots and to be sold by auction, turning the money into the national exchequer.

The late Lord Pembroke, fourteenth Earl of his line, was an intimate personal friend of Edward VII., and for many years one of the principal dignitaries of his court. He appealed to the King for his intervention in the matter, but it was in vain. For the monarch when he protested in favor of the Earl was informed by the Treasury that the ancient statutes governing treasure trove were still in force and could not be modified, even by the sovereign, save by the legislative action of both houses of Parliament.

Although a wonderfully rich collection of fourth century gold and silver vessels, along with coins struck by Emperor Valens, who reigned from A.D. 364 to 378, and of his successor, Emperor Theodosius, have been unearthed on the Haddington estate of Arthur Balfour, at Whittingham, yet the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will derive no benefit therefrom. For all treasure trove in the United Kingdom and Ireland belongs by statute to the Crown, and this ancient law, which dates from the times when Britain was a mere Roman colony, has been the source of innumerable lawsuits, which have invariably resulted in favor of the sovereign.

The British Government is very strict about these time-honored prerogatives of the throne, and the concealment of any treasure trove and failure to turn it over in its entirety to the Government constitutes an offence punishable by confiscation, heavy fine, and even imprisonment, as a fraud at the expense of the Crown.

A number of cases of the same kind have occurred in the last fifteen or twenty years.

It is the arbitrariness thus displayed by the Treasury that renders people in Great Britain and Ireland so relatively indifferent to the possibility of treasures being concealed in their ancient castles and manor houses, or on their land, and so reluctant to spend any money in exploring for its recovery. For they realize that if their efforts are crowned with success they will derive no atom of advantage therefrom, since whatever is found will belong, theoretically, to the Crown—in reality to the national Treasury.

PAPER MONEY OF BELGIAN CONGO.

Notes on the Bank of Belgian Congo in the denomination one-half franc, one franc and five francs are in use in the Belgian Congo of Africa. An interesting thing in connection with this paper is that the natives of the country refuse to accept it. In their ignorance they cannot understand how it can have any value. They suspect that it is just another scheme of the white man to cheat and defraud them. Unscrupulous Belgians have so frequently done this that the African bushman is very wary of all white men and accepts them all as enemies until they prove friends. In many cases this is very difficult.

In the interior a white man might have a million dollars in paper money and yet starve to death. He would be unable to buy even an egg. In the Congo the legal tender accepted at once, without question, is salt, cloth and small sea shells. If you ask a black man why he does not accept the white man's money, he will answer, "I can neither eat it nor wear it. What is its value?"

Of course, all white men in the country readily accept the notes of the "Banque du Congo Belge," knowing that it is well founded and financially solid.

The bills referred to above are about $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well executed, on good paper. They bear a female figure representing agriculture and commerce, are printed by Waterlow & Sons, London, and are very neat and attractive.—*Borderland Collector*.

A HUMORIST'S VIEW OF A COIN COLLECTION.

John P. Medbury, who conducts a humorous column in the San Francisco Call, recently visited the Golden Gate Park Museum, in that city, and his experiences there drew from his pen for the issue of September 12 the following impressions of the coin collection there:

"In another part of the room they've got a whole lot of different kinds of money. It seems to me that if they would take the money and buy some clothes for the statues it would be a whole lot better than keeping it in a showcase.

"Still, this is the only way most of us ever get a chance to see any money.

"I should think that they would keep it in a safe instead of under a piece of glass.

"I've often wondered where all the money went to, but I never dreamed of finding it in a museum.

"Still, money is one of the greatest curiosities of the age.

"We might be able to examine a nickel at close range, but we very seldom get the opportunity to see \$5.

"It seems a shame that they should keep the mint running day and night just to furnish souvenirs for the museum."

MEHL'S MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

The September issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* is a very interesting number. The contents include "The Coinage of Latin America," by M. Sorenson; "Coins of Portuguese India"; "The Secret Service Guardian Angels"; "The Question Box," in which are answered a number of queries relating to coins; "Numismatic News of the Month"; "Transvaal to Have Mint" and "Stabilizing Money." There are also two pages of editorial comment, and reports of meetings of numismatic societies.

MR. FOSS BACK FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Rudolph C. Foss of Los Angeles, a member of the A. N. A., writes to THE NUMISMATIST as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to again take up my numismatic studies after being in the army something less than two years, and having participated in several of the great battles in France, such as the St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and two minor offensives. I was in the army of occupation from its formation, and was attached to Headquarters Company, 21st Field Artillery, Fifth Division (known as the Meuse Division)."

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Mr. D. A. Davis of New York City, associate director of "The Foyer du Soldat" and director of Y. M. C. A. war work in Allied armies and among prisoners of war, has been awarded one of the first medals bestowed by the new Czecho-Slovakia nation, this in addition to the previously awarded decoration of the French Legion of Honor.

Miss Jane Gregory, daughter of the former Attorney-General, has been awarded the Medal of Queen Elizabeth of Belgium for her aid to Belgian orphans, three of whom she has promised to support. The medal is expected to be personally pinned on the recipient by the Queen during her coming visit to this country. J. deL.

SWISS MEDAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

A gold medal has been issued by the people of Switzerland for presentation to President Wilson as the representative of American people for coming to the aid of that country with food products during the war.

A newspaper illustration of the medal shows on the obverse an eagle flying over the sea with several straws of wheat in its talons. Above the eagle are a number of stars. The reverse has the Swiss cross, and below it, in eight lines, is the following inscription: "To the President and People of the United States of America, the Gratitude of the Swiss Families. 1919."

The eagle on the obverse is a very close copy of the eagle on the current United States \$20 gold piece, except that it is flying to the right.

NEW STAMP MONEY IN OLD RUSSIA.

A correspondent writes of new postage-stamp issues by the now various political divisions and contenders in old Russia, including the Bolsheviks and their opponents, and also that the Bolsheviks in Bavaria have overprinted the current Bavarian stamps "Bolfstaat Bayern." Original designs, new arms, various color printing and many different denominations enter into the issues, and the scarcity of paper has caused many different kinds and weights to be used, including backs of maps, thick paper formerly used for bread tickets, and thin rice paper. Many of them are without gum. The stamp plates are reported to have been used by several of the divisions for the printing of cardboard which is in use for money. F. Z.

ANOTHER PEACE MEDAL.

A specimen of a peace medal has been received by this magazine through the courtesy of Mr. Robert P. King of Erie, Pa., known to most of our readers as the pioneer collector of Lincoln medals. The medal is being distributed in his home city.

The obverse shows a winged figure of Peace holding an olive branch over a battlefield, the rising sun in the background. The reverse has the following inscription in six lines: "World War Began August 1, 1914. U. S. Entered April 6, 1917. War Ended Nov. 11, 1918." Below, two crossed U. S. flags. Brass. Size 36mm.

AMERICAN RECEIVES RHEIMS MEDAL.

Mr. W. H. Barnes, of Minneapolis, Minn., a member of the A. N. A., writes to THE NUMISMATIST to the effect that Dr. D. Edmund Smith of that city has received the "Medal of Rheims" for his work in organizing the medical department in Lourdes, France, under seemingly insurmountable difficulties. This is the first instance of the award of this medal to an American, and has never been given to a Frenchman below the rank of general. It was sent to Dr. Smith by Cardinal Lucon of Rheims, who stated that it was sent with the approval of Pope Benedict.

Lourdes, with a normal population of 8000, was the home of 20,000 refugees during the war.

"A Few of the Many"

The October number of the "American Boy" carries the largest single coin advertisement ever published by that high-class journal. It is one of my "ads," which cost me over TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for a single insertion!

From three to five hundred EXTRA copies of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY are distributed by me each month to prospective coin collectors. This is in addition to the two thousand regular readers of the MONTHLY!

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

NOVEMBER, 1919.

No. 11

A TRIAL LIST OF THE COUNTERMARKED MODERN COINS OF THE WORLD.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

FRANCE.

- 344. France, Double Louis d'or, 1791, Strassburg mint, struck over another coin.
- 345. France, Louis d'or, 1692, Dijon mint, struck over a piece from the Lyons mint.
- 346. France, Louis d'or, —, Lyons mint, struck over another coin.
- 347. France, Ecu, 1704, 1715, 1716, 1793, struck over other coins.
- 348. France, Half Ecu, 1693, 1694, 1701, struck over other coins.
- 349. France, Pattern 10 Cts. struck over 1 Ore of Adolph Frederick of Sweden.
- 350. France, Ecu, 1772, Cm. a blazing sun.
- 351. France, 5 Francs, 1812, Cm. an owl's head.
- 352. France, 5 Francs, 1830, Cm. "B" on bust.
- 353. France, 5 Francs, 1843, Cm. crowned monogram (not described).
- 354. France, Grand Blanc, Louis XI (1461-83), Cm. a lily in oval.
- 355. France, Decime of First Republic, Cm. with bust of Napoleon I in oval depression.
- 356. France, Decime of First Republic, Cm. with the Emperor standing on globe in oval depression.
- 357. France, Two Decimes, First Republic, Cm. "UN."
- 358. France, Decime of First Republic struck over 2 Decimes.
- 359. Perpignan, 2 Sols, Philip II (1556-98), Cm. head of St. John.
- 360. Perpignan, 2 Sols, 1593, Cm. head of John the Baptist.
- 361. Perpignan, 2 Sols, 1598, Cm. as Maillet 62-9.
- 362. Perpignan, 2 Sols, 1645, Cm. (not given).
The preceding four pieces are probably with the same countermark.
- 363. France, Franc, —, Cm. "Sedan" across Napoleon's face.
- 364. Lorraine, Double Denier, Charles III (1545-1608), Cm. an eagle under Henry (1608-24).
- 365. France, Dix Centimes, —, Cm. "PEAR'S SOAP."

FRENCH GUIANA.

- 366. Sou, 1792, Cm. an incuse "C."
- 367. Billion Coin, Cm. a crowned crescent and a crowned square, attributed to Cayenne.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MEXICAN MINISTER DENIES EXPORT OF SILVER.

It is reported that in spite of the 5 per cent. premium which financial writers in Mexico City claim is being paid in the local market for Mexican silver currency, Minister of Finance Luis Cabera has declared that the Mexican monetary system, which, he asserted, was virtually the only one in the world upon a pure metallic basis, was not endangered by the high price of silver. Reports that millions of pesos worth of silver coin were being exported from Mexico brought about the above denial from the Secretary of the Treasury, who asserted that the present scarcity of silver coin was due to local speculators.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION**

HELD AT
PHILADELPHIA, PA., OCTOBER 4 to 8, 1919.

FIRST SESSION—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Before the first day's session was called to order at 11 o'clock, Hon. J. P. Hale Jenkins, a member of the Association and also member of the Valley Forge Park Commission for the preservation of the site, in remembrance of the visit of the Association to Valley Forge, presented the Association with a gavel. In presenting it Mr. Jenkins made a few remarks relating to the origin of the wood from which it was made, as follows:

A few days before Christmas Day, 1878, William Wieand of Philadelphia was visiting Mount Vernon. A little sprig of one of the elms growing at Mount Vernon was taken by him, and upon his return to Pennsylvania he visited Valley Forge, and on Christmas Day, 1878, planted or stuck this little piece of elm in the lawn at the headquarters property. This grew into the large elm that is now there, and was marked about four years ago by appropriate ceremonies in the presence of Mr. Wieand, who had planted the sprig, and who was then living. About twelve feet from the ground the tree divided into two branches. One was larger than the other, the smaller one extending towards the river. The Commissioners of Valley Forge Park felt that there was great danger, in the event of a storm, of this limb of the tree being broken, which might result in the destruction of the tree. They therefore concluded to cut off this branch, and from it the handle of the gavel was made. Fort Washington had in it, when the Park Commissioners began improving the property, some undergrowth, principally dogwood. The dogwood was cut out, and from a piece of this wood secured by Judge Jenkins the mallet was made.

In closing his address Mr. Jenkins said: "President Wurtzbach, it gives me great pleasure to present to the American Numismatic Association this gavel, made from such historic wood."

President Wurtzbach—As I hold this gavel in my hand and think of the circumstances connected with it, I am firmly convinced that every one of us will feel from this visit to Valley Forge its deep historical significance; that we feel a deeper interest in our science of numismatics and its importance in its connection with historical events; and in facing the conditions brought about by the war, it will aid in making all of us on leaving the convention more loyal, patriotic and better Americans. And I know of no better appreciation or higher tribute that I can pay to the thoughtfulness of our fellow-member, J. P. Hale Jenkins, than to say to you that so far as I have anything to do with it, this gavel will be used in all the future conventions of the American Numismatic Association to call our meetings to order; and what it stands for shall be in a sense a type of what we ourselves, in our Americanism, purpose to demonstrate and exemplify in our relations to our fellow-men day by day.

The meeting was then called to order by President Wurtzbach, using the above-mentioned gavel for the first time.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the minutes of the last annual meeting as printed in THE NUMISMATIST. Motion adopted.

Annual Report of the General Secretary.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As General Secretary I herewith submit my report as of the year ended July 31, 1919.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT.

Honorary—

Springfield annual meeting reported.....	13
Died during the year.....	2

Remaining 11

Active—

Springfield annual meeting reported.....	527
New members since added.....	43
Reinstated	8

578

Loss by resignation.....	4
Loss by death.....	4
Loss by non-payment of dues.....	81
	89

August 1, 1919, total active members, dues paid to December 31, 1919 489

Branches—

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1919.
 Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1919.
 Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1919.

Since our last meeting the Association has lost by death the following members: Honorary—S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Hooper, Rochester, N. Y. Active—Fred T. Huddart, San Francisco, Calif.; Charles F. Cox, Los Angeles, Calif.; E. W. Barton, Toronto, Ont.; Harry F. Williams, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

August 1, 1918, balance.....	\$182.31
September	5.25
October	5.75
November	12.50
December	38.50
January, 1919	77.00
February	28.50
March	71.50
April	35.00
May	11.00
June	7.50
July	2.50
Cash carried over from last year.....	5.00
Total remittance	\$482.31

Expenditures.

1918.		
Aug. 10, John M. Oliver, stamps.....	# 93	\$20.00
Aug. 10, Thatcher Art Printery.....	94	3.75
Sept. 17, Convention badges.....	95	18.40
Nov. 4, telegrams and telephones.....	96	4.85
Nov. 4, Thatcher Art Printery.....	97	8.00
Nov. 4, J. Henri Ripstra.....	98	23.00
Dec. 11, J. M. Oliver, services.....	99	100.00
Dec. 19, John M. Oliver, stamps.....	1	20.00
Dec. 19, stenographer.....	2	8.00
1919.		
March 3, Thatcher Art Printery.....	3	13.00
March 3, ledger book, J. M. Oliver.....	4	1.25
April 12, Thatcher Art Printery.....	5	8.50
April 12, John M. Oliver, stamps.....	6	30.00
May 10, S. H. Chapman, removing cases.....	7	8.00
		\$266.75
July 31, balance per books of General Secretary.....		\$215.56

Remittance made the Business Manager account of THE NUMISMATIST:

By check, August 31, 1918	\$2.25
By check, September 30, 1918	6.00
By check, October 31, 1918	2.25
By check, November 30, 1918	12.00
By check, December 31, 1918	103.50
By check, January 31, 1919	192.00
By check, February 28, 1919	76.50
By check, March 31, 1919	157.50
By check, April 30, 1919	84.00
By check, May 31, 1919	22.50
By check, June 30, 1919	15.00
By check, July 31, 1919	7.50

Total\$681.00

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 1, 1919.

Mr. Jenkins—Mr. President, in order to facilitate matters, I move that the report of the General Secretary be accepted, after being properly audited.

The President—A motion has been made and seconded that the General Secretary's report be received as read and filed with the Auditing Committee for their action. Motion carried.

Report of the Treasurer.

July 31, 1919.

1918.	Receipts.	
Aug. 1, balance on hand.....	\$182.31	
Oct. 5, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	5.25	
Nov. 20, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	5.75	
Dec. 4, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	12.50	
1919.		
Jan. 2, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	38.50	
Feb. 7, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	77.00	
March 7, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	28.50	
April 4, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	71.50	
May 3, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	35.00	
July 3, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	18.50	
July 31, John M. Oliver, General Secretary.....	7.50	
Total		\$482.31

1918.	Disbursements.	
Aug. 22, John M. Oliver.....	Order # 93	\$20.00
Aug. 22, Thatcher Art Printery.....	Order 94	3.75
Sept. 26, John M. Oliver.....	Order 95	18.40
Nov. 19, John M. Oliver.....	Order 96	4.85
Nov. 19, Thatcher Art Printery.....	Order 97	8.00
Nov. 19, J. Henri Ripstra.....	Order 98	23.00
Dec. 14, John M. Oliver.....	Order 99	100.00
Dec. 23, Pauline Prevost.....	Order 2	8.00
1919.		
Jan. 3, John M. Oliver.....	Order 1	20.00
March 7, John M. Oliver.....	Order 4	1.25
March 7, Thatcher Art Printery.....	Order 3	13.00
April 18, Thatcher Art Printery.....	Order 5	8.50
April 18, John M. Oliver.....	Order 6	30.00
May 26, S. H. Chapman.....	Order 7	8.00

Total\$266.75

Balance in Treasury July 31, 1919.....\$215.56

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT R. WOLCOTT, Treasurer.

The President—It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Treasurer be referred to the Auditing Committee. Motion carried.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

To the American Numismatic Association, in Convention Assembled:

Receipts of THE NUMISMATIST for the year ending July 31, 1919...\$2170.30
Balance on hand July 31, 1918..... 527.14

Total\$2697.44
Disbursements 2204.89

Balance on hand for the year ending July 31, 1919..... \$492.55

In making this report I desire to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that during the past two years no funds were available from the Association, as had previously been granted in former years for the expense of publishing the Convention proceedings.

I have carefully checked up each monthly report as submitted by the Business Manager, and have noticed thoughtfully that during my chairmanship the foreign advertisements have given little financial aid, which no doubt was due because of war conditions. On several occasions the Manager has written informing me of advances in the prices of printing.

We have had obstacles to overcome, as every Board of Governors will have. Not only has this been true relative to the publication of the magazine, but we have found difficulties lurking in other matters as well.

Through correspondence, conferences and meetings we have tried to keep in touch with every good thing, and hope that matters pertaining to the good of the society and the welfare of the Association are in the best of condition. The outlook for the future appears very bright.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Chairman Board of Governors.

Lewisburg, Ohio, September 18, 1919.

The President—It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Board of Governors be referred to the Auditing Committee. Motion carried.

Report of the Business Manager of The Numismatist for the Fiscal Year Ended July 31, 1919.

Receipts.

From advertising\$ 805.40
From subscriptions 1241.80
From sales of back volumes, back numbers, sample and extra copies 123.10
Balance on hand at last report (July 31, 1919)..... 527.14
Total\$2697.44

Expenditures.

For printing The Numismatist.....\$1017.16
For mailing envelopes for The Numismatist..... 42.20
For addressing and mailing The Numismatist..... 56.00
For postage for The Numismatist..... 46.36
For cuts for illustrating..... 245.09
For salary of editor and business manager..... 720.00
For office postage 51.94
For office expressage 38
For office printing 6.25
For office stationery (paste, copy paper and carbon paper) 1.85
For photographic supplies 10.98
For copyright fees 6.18
For affidavits on publisher's statements..... .50
2204.89

Leaving a balance on hand, July 31, 1919, of..... \$492.55

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD,
Business Manager.

The President—We have reason to congratulate ourselves that during the strenuous period of the past two years we have been able not only to hold our own, but make such a splendid showing, and I appreciate the effort, devotion and sacrifice of our Business Manager, Mr. Duffield.

The President—It has been moved and seconded that the report of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST be referred to the Auditing Committee. Motion carried.

The President—I now take the opportunity to appoint as the Committee on Resolutions Messrs. Joy, Moore and Yawger. In the absence of several members who have been previously appointed as members on the Committee on Proxy Representation as announced, Messrs. Brenner, Lardner, Wormser and Merritt are appointed. As the Committee on Auditing, I appoint Dr. Henderson and Mr. Wood.

The President—I would suggest that we dispose of the Convention business so that it will give an opportunity to devote to the exhibits. The meeting will be called promptly tomorrow morning at 9.30, and as it will be an important session, may I ask every member to be here, if possible, at 9.30 A. M.?

Mr. Jenkins—When does the election take place?

The President—That is for the Convention to decide. Usually that takes place towards the close of the session.

Mr. Jenkins—I think that we ought to fix a definite time. I am on the Election Board, and I would like to know, as I may not be here at every session; but if you will fix a time I will be on hand.

Mr. Moore—I move that the election be at the last session on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Brenner—I would like to say a few words on the subject. This would be very nice, but when you have ballots to count it makes the time very short. I would suggest a session of business on Wednesday morning to count the ballots. It is quite a task to separate all of them. Year before last we had some trouble closing at 12 o'clock. Now, if you have to reopen for one, you have to open for everyone. I would suggest that the polls be open at the opening of the session on Wednesday morning and close at 12.30, which will give the committee more time to count the ballots.

The President—It has been moved and seconded that the polls be closed at 12.30 Wednesday.

Mr. Duffield—I would like to inquire whether the Committee on Papers has any papers to be read at the Convention. They consume considerable time.

Mr. Wood—There are four members to speak—Messrs. Wormser, Newell, Moore and myself—and we have papers by Messrs. Zerbe and Moore.

Mr. Wormser—What time will the papers be read—morning or afternoon?

The President—I should think tomorrow morning. We will have the meeting at 9.30 A. M. promptly.

The President—Mr. Moore wishes me to ask if there is anyone in the room who is qualified to act as auctioneer.

Dr. French volunteered to act as auctioneer to sell souvenir pennies given by Mr. Moore for the benefit of the fund for the official organ of the Association, THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. Moore then addressed the Convention, as follows:

"Ladies and Fellows of the Association: I wish to state that because of the loss in subscriptions to THE NUMISMATIST, occasioned by the world war, and because of the loss sustained from the discontinuance of foreign advertisements, also attributed to the war, and, again, because of many increases in the cost of getting out the monthly during the past year, it may be possible that in the near future some other plan or mode of operation may be necessary.

"The Board of Governors does not want to suggest any change in the subscription price of the magazine if it can be avoided. I assure you this matter needs our careful and serious consideration.

"Just before leaving home the thought struck me very forcibly, why not do a little missionary work at the Convention in behalf of the official organ?

"Last year, 1918, was my home town centenary. 'A Fund for the Needy' was created. To help aid this charity the committee in charge had struck souvenir pennies commemorating the centenary event, which were sold at a

profit. Of these souvenirs I have a dozen pairs with me. They were struck in antique copper. I will be pleased to donate them to the Association, the proceeds to go to the publication fund. The plan is to auction them at the Convention. Remember, fellows, these bronze discs celebrate the centenary of Lewisburg, the biggest little town in Ohio. The Board of Governors would thank you to bid liberally. Only twelve pairs will be auctioned."

The buyers of the souvenirs, with the prices paid per pair, were as follows:

No. 1—Judson Brenner	\$15.00
No. 2—Carl Wurtzbach	15.00
No. 3—Moritz Wormser	15.00
No. 4—Frank G. Duffield.....	15.00
No. 5—Dr. George P. French.....	15.00
No. 6—F. N. Boyle.....	15.00
No. 7—Fred Joy	15.00
No. 8—Dr. J. M. Henderson.....	13.00
No. 9—George J. Bauer.....	10.00
No. 10—Harry H. Yawger.....	7.00
No. 11—Edward E. Cruthers.....	5.00
No. 12—William F. Dunham.....	15.00
Total	\$155.00

Mr. Moore—I wish to thank you for your lively bidding.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Moore was moved and adopted for the gift of the souvenir pennies.

The following regrets were received and read:

Mr. T. E. Leon, a member of the Board of Governors, sent a telegram informing us that owing to illness in the family he would be unable to be present, and extended his heartiest wishes for a successful convention.

Mr. Elmer S. Sears, a member of the Board of Governors wrote expressing his regret of his inability to be present on account of illness in his family, and extending his best wishes for the continued success and growth of our Association.

Mr. Moore—I move that we adjourn until 9.30 tomorrow morning in this room.

The President—A motion has been made and seconded that we adjourn until 9.30 tomorrow morning, so that we may visit the United States Mint, where the official photograph will be taken. Carried.

Adjourned.

SECOND SESSION—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1919.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Report of the Committee on Proxies.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Your Committee on Proxies take pleasure in making the following report:

Total number of proxies filed with the committee, 102, issued as follows:

To Carl Wurtzbach	1	To H. H. Yawger.....	10
To Dr. Geo. P. French.....	1	To I. Leland Steinman.....	12
To F. H. Shumway.....	1	To Moritz Wormser	2
To J. deLagerberg	1	To T. E. Leon.....	10
To F. G. Duffield.....	2	To M. Marcuson	1
To Henry Chapman	5	To Judson Brenner	1
To R. W. McLachlan.....	1	To John M. Oliver.....	45
To Dr. J. M. Henderson.....	6		
To L. A. Renaud.....	3	Total	102

Respectfully submitted,

JUDSON BRENNER,
MORITZ WORMSER,
FOSTER LARDNER,
Committee.

The President inquired if members had received any further communications covering invitations for places at which to hold the next convention.

Mr. Brenner—It seems to me that it is appropriate and very necessary indeed to have a member of the Board located in the city where we hold our convention. If there are no objections, Mr. President, I would like to call for a vote of expression to have it fairly well understood where we will hold our next convention.

Mr. Steinman—I have received several communications from Western States, including Wisconsin, Nebraska, etc., and they all ask me to kindly favor them by mentioning that they all heartily endorse Chicago as the city for the next convention. This would enable them to attend, as Chicago is a very centrally located city and preferable to San Francisco, New York or Philadelphia.

Mr. Duffield—Have we any invitations from other cities?

Mr. Wurtzbach—I hold in my hands a telegram and several letters from civic and commercial bodies in the city of St. Louis, and a telegram from Mr. Leon, emphasizing what was said in a letter to Mr. Brenner. I would ask if there are any other invitations to be presented at this time.

Dr. French—The city of Rochester is always open at any time, every year, for the Convention of the American Numismatic Association.

Mr. Wurtzbach—Shall we proceed to express a choice as to where the next convention shall be held? As Mr. Brenner has stated, the matter is left entirely to the Board of Governors, according to our constitution and by-laws. At the same time, those of us who have had the honor and privilege of serving on that Board know that we welcome suggestions from the members regarding the place of the next Convention.

Mr. Duffield—I move that, since we have more than one invitation, we postpone action on this matter until a later session in order to give the members an opportunity to confer with each other and find out their preference.

Mr. Steinman—I have a message from California, from our Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, asking that I mention that they have gone on record as wishing the next Convention to be held in Chicago.

President Wurtzbach—Moved and seconded that the members of this Convention approve that the next Convention be held in the city of Chicago. Carried.

Mr. Markus—I wish to thank Mr. Brenner for suggesting giving the Convention the privilege of voting on this subject.

Mr. Brenner—Anybody who has any proxies will please give them to the committee when they leave the meeting today.

President Wurtzbach—Does any other business occur to any member?

Mr. Morse—In regard to the seizure of paper money by the Government, I think some action should be taken. Some active work is being carried on by Mr. Blake. He told me that he had been in touch with some of the Secret Service men, and had some facts pertaining to this matter. If there is anything particular to be brought up at this time that would aid him, we would appreciate it very much. This is a matter that is going to affect collectors of paper money all over the country.

President Wurtzbach—I think a paper will be read on the subject, after which we will take some action for the protection of members of the Association.

Mr. Duffield—I think it would be well to wait until we have heard the paper before taking action.

Mr. Brenner—I want to ask where the funds or the moneys go that were realized at the sale yesterday. Are they intended to go into the treasury, or to Mr. Duffield for the benefit of THE NUMISMATIST?

President Wurtzbach—The fund goes to Mr. Duffield for THE NUMISMATIST.

Mr. Brenner—Another matter: Quite a few of us have visited the Mint a great many times. Those who are acquainted with conditions there of course understand what I want to say. We all know that the Cabinet at the Mint was established years ago for the purpose of accumulating a collection, and Congress has seen fit to appropriate, year after year, \$300 annually for the purpose of securing specimens for that Cabinet. I would like to see this Convention go on record as recommending an appropriation to gather together a paper money collection. I would like to see \$15,000 or \$20,000 appropriated. I will make a motion that this matter be referred

to the Committee on Resolutions. I should like to have it discussed on the floor.

President Wurtzbach—You have all heard the remarks of Mr. Brenner. It is rather humiliating to remember that our great nation has appropriated a sum so insignificant that it has to rely upon loyal numismatists in order that it may maintain an exhibition of our own coinage.

Mr. Brenner—I make a motion that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to embody in its report a request or statement expressing the hope and desire of this Association that a sufficient amount of money be appropriated for the Mint Cabinet to make a representative exhibition.

The motion was made, seconded and adopted.

Mr. deLagerberg—I suggest a permanent badge of aluminum or other inexpensive metal.

Mr. Wormser—It is my pleasure to convey to the Association the greetings of the New York Numismatic Club, and to tell all members that we have a regular meeting on Friday evening, October 10th, at 7 o'clock, in the Grand Hotel, 31st street and Broadway. There will be a dinner, and we welcome all members going through New York on their way home. We also invite them to see what coins we have in New York.

Mr. Moore—It has been the custom of the Association to pay the Secretary \$100 for his services each year. I move that we pay this sum this year.

President Wurtzbach—Moved and seconded that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for \$100, the usual remuneration paid the Secretary at each Convention.

Letters or telegrams were received from the following members expressing regret for their inability to be present at this Convention and wishing the Association a very successful meeting: Messrs. Preston C. Pond, Theophile E. Leon and C. Edward Walters.

President Wurtzbach—I take this opportunity to say a few words as President of the Association. What I say must of necessity be of a personal relationship rather than a record of official duties, because the official duties of the President are largely similar to those of the officials who have already reported. In other words, it is simply a collaboration with the Secretary and the Board of Governors and the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST. I want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation and gratitude to the officials who, during these past two years in which you have honored me in electing me President of this Association, have aided me with their constant devotion and self-sacrifice to the interests of this Association. It is due especially to our beloved fellow-member, Mr. Duffield, to give an additional word of appreciation, because it is known to all of you, I think, that during the time he has so splendidly taken care of the interests of our official organ—at time of stress and trial and difficulties for all of us—our friend passed through trials, afflictions and bereavement quite as severe as comes to any human being. Two years ago we met in the delightful city of Rochester, and the memory of the profitable meeting we had lingers in the minds of us all, and Philadelphia was chosen for our 1918 Convention. At that time we were engaged in the great world struggle, and a city that is the shrine of liberty is most fitting for a gathering of American citizens. Because of circumstances beyond our control we were not permitted to meet a year ago, although we did hold a meeting in Springfield, where the Secretary and Treasurer reside. The proceedings of that meeting were published in THE NUMISMATIST, and the purpose of holding the meeting is known to you all, and it carried with it the recommendation of the Association itself. And so we are here at this time, in this historic city, for the primary purpose of keeping alive an interest in our science, to engage in the delightful intercourse that the social side of the Association provides. Even the weather is participating to an unusual degree. Our stay in this city, I am sure, will always be cherished as one of our most pleasant memories. No one can be a collector of coins, no one can be a student of numismatics, without having patriotism instilled into the very fibre of his being by the study of the coins. I love to think of the Colonial period. I like to think of the specimens that are on exhibition and those that many of us are privileged to own; not to think of them as coins, but what they meant to the men of their day and generation who made them. The two years since we

met have been uneventful as far as we as an Association are concerned. We have to record with regret the passing away of several of our members. Two of them fill us with special sadness because of the tragedy connected with their passing. I like to think that the indulgence in our hobby relieves the mind and relaxes the bodies of men who are engaged in the active pursuits of life, and as a company of men we are more free from those distracting things that make us forget ourselves than is the privilege of men who do not have something of this kind to take them from the active cares and duties of life. I do not know that there is anything more that I can say, except that I want to refer perhaps to one matter that may come under the head of business. Year by year we are greatly embarrassed in not receiving funds that we ought to have in hand in order that we may carry on the business of the Association successfully, because of the delinquency of our members in paying their dues. It is only a small matter, but the Secretary informs me that quite often, in addition to the notice in *THE NUMISMATIST*, it has cost 10, 12 or 14 cents to collect the 50 cents dues. I simply call this to your attention so that each one of us may see that we take a personal interest in remitting our dues. It will be very helpful to the Secretary if there be a prompt compliance with the by-laws in caring for this item. I want to express my thanks to the Association for honoring me with the Presidency. I feel it is a high and great honor. It is not a large Association. Many of us have perhaps been honored with election to high and important civic office and engage in important duties connected with the communities in which we live. All of us are prominent in the doing of our simple daily duty, which, after all, is the highest privilege and greatest honor that can come to any of us. But I do feel, fellow-members and friends, that in the election to an office of this kind, from a widely scattered membership, covering our entire country, and members across the seas (I suppose you know the King of Italy is an Honorary Member of this Association), it is no small honor to me personally, and I am sure that I voice the sentiment and give utterance to the feeling that has animated every one of our Presidents, that it is no light honor that you have conferred upon us. If there is anything that I have done to further the interests of the Association, to make it a more permanent institution, to aid the delightfulness of its fellowship, or to add to its importance in this country of ours, if there is anything that I have done to aid, in your judgment, I am happy for it. In laying down the gavel, as I shall soon do, I shall always cherish the memory of the two years I have presided over the meetings of this Association. As we go from this assembly and return to our various homes I am sure that something shall have been learned here, something given to one another, something of that spirit engendered by coming together for a common purpose, that shall enable us to more acceptably perform the duties placed upon us until we meet in the city of Chicago, there to renew the bonds of friendship, made stronger in this City of Brotherly Love, and that our succeeding conventions will be more successful and more delightful because of this Convention and because of what we have striven to do for an Association which has as its object the perpetuity of the noble science of numismatics.

Mr. Chapman—I wish to announce a trip to the Navy-Yard at 2 o'clock this afternoon. I wrote to the Navy-Yard asking permission to visit, and in reply was asked when we were coming and how many. I then received another letter, as follows:

"Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Commandant's Office, October 4, 1919.—Mr. Henry Chapman, 333 South 16th street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of October 3rd, you are informed that a commissioned officer will meet you at the main gate, and escort your party through the Navy-Yard. Very truly,

"G. N. Simpson, Commander, U. S. N.

"Aide to the Commandant."

An address was then given by Edward T. Newell, President of the American Numismatic Society, New York, the subject being "Coins of a Roman Legion."

(We hope to have Mr. Newell's address for publication in the next issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*.—Editor.)

A paper was then read by Waldo C. Moore on the subject "A. N. A. Ifs."

"A. N. A. Ifs."

"What is the matter with having an American Numismatic Association? Would it be profitable? Would it be practicable?"

What if these interrogations had not been put? And what if they had not been answered in the affirmative?

I sometimes fear that the members of the A. N. A. too little appreciate the great importance of these questions, coming as they did so near the close of the nineteenth century, just at the time when the numismatic sky was yet considerably darkened because of the lapse of a golden age of collecting interests. An organization of a numismatic nature such as the A. N. A. was at the time a great undertaking, and especially so if it was to prove successful. The ever zealous Dr. Heath was the man of the hour. His cast of thought seemed to penetrate the future. With undaunted courage he pressed forward. A program such as failure never engaged the mind of his genial make-up.

Today, October 7, is our anniversary—the twenty-eighth milestone in the history of the American Numismatic Association. What changes have been wrought since that first Convention held in Chicago, when the Association with sixty charter members enrolled came into existence, only those who were present at the organization can realize.

The foundation on which the A. N. A. was built was laid by Dr. George F. Heath in 1891 when he said: "The Association must be primarily in the interest of the great class of less advanced and beginning collectors."

The American Numismatic Association is pledged to support measures providing the greatest good for the greatest number, not to conserve the interests of the few at the expense of the many. You collectors wield a greater influence that you realize, and you are a power to be reckoned with in the molding of numismatic sentiment. Mark Twain must have had the numismatists in mind when he said: "There are people whom we all know to whom human confidences, troubles and heartaches flow as naturally as streams toward a quiet lake."

The A. N. A. has and will have before it problems of an educational and a social character that may be difficult to handle, and our future prosperity depends largely upon the ability of the society to successfully cope with them; but in this, as in the past, let us be optimistic and believe that at every turn the Association will be strong enough and be equal to the occasion.

I am now going to leave with you the following composition, which was gathered at random, and which I hope will not have been in vain, but will act as an incentive for blazing the way to a greater and a better A. N. A. For the want of perhaps a better title I have thought to name it "A. N. A. Ifs."

If you're for the A. N. A., Toot your horn; shout aloud the news all day,
Toot your horn. If for members you are bent, time and cash must be spent,
For the club, only lent. Toot your horn.

If you'd have A. N. A. grow, Stick to it; or a magazine just so,
Stick to it. Thus you should decide to work, your duty never shirk,
Just like you were a Turk. Stick to it.

If you wish for better days, Lend a hand; For the club, honor and praise,
Lend a hand. Everything that would mar, should ever be a bar,
Then you'll be hailed a star. Lend a hand.

If you've a collecting friend, Have him join; or a hearer to the end,
Have him join. Any effort on your part, will add to medal art,
We want a big coin chart. Have him join.

If you have an axe to grind, Cut it out; or a word that is unkind,
Cut it out. If a member in disguise, and your act is unwise,
There are those who have eyes. Cut it out.

If you deal a sounding whack, Keep it up; knock "I can't" upon his back,
Keep it up. Spare this year a bit of time, add to your stuff a dime,
None of these count a crime. Keep it up.

If you'd join the "Get-One" club, Do it now; you'll be an A. N. A. hub,
Do it now. Let each fellow have a care, thus outdistance despair,
That's the way—do and dare. Do it now.

If it's all the same to you, Let's steam up; and when there's a turn to do,
Let's steam up. 'Ve sure need more than a bump, all should be on the
jump,—
That is the way to hump. Let's steam up.

If in nineteen and twenty, Get busy; the club would friends a plenty,
Get busy. 'It will take time and bustle, and a lot of hustle,
Do you hear the rustle? Get busy.

If you've a bit of coin news, Send it in; a brand-new thought to use,
Send it in. An impression of your view, a bit of stuff that's new,
We want to hear from you. Send it in.

If you would win, do your best, Fall in line; better so to meet the test,
Fall in line. Work and strive, but do the right, no matter what's in sight,
And you'll sure win the fight. Fall in line.

If you are a collector, Make a hit; or you may be a dealer,
Make a hit. Add much to your collection, sometimes have an auction,
A live 'sociation. Make a hit.

If conventions you attend, Do your bit; oftentimes service you may rend,
Do your bit. Always look on the bright side, never a good thing hide,
Coin doings at high tide. Do your bit.

If a rooter you would be, Play the game; with all the pep that's in thee,
Play the game. Keep the fellows in the pan, they're betting you're a fan,
Do your big best, you can. Play the game.

An address was then given by Moritz Wormser on the subjects "Coins of the Border Lands of Europe."

(Mr. Wormser's address has been promised for the next issue of THE NUMISMATIST.—Editor.)

Mr. Jenkins—I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Newell and Mr. Wormser for their addresses.

The motion was seconded and adopted. .

A paper on Status of Obsolete Paper Money With Collectors," prepared by Farran Zerbe of San Francisco, Cal., was then read by Mr. Duffield.

(Mr. Zerbe's paper appears elsewhere in this issue.—Editor.)

Mr. Brenner—I make a motion that Mr. Zerbe's paper be given to the Committee on Resolutions.

Motion adopted.

Howland Wood then gave an address on "War Medals and Decorations."

"War Medals and Decorations."

Ladies and Gentlemen: Before the war very few people took much account or stock of the occasional ribbon bar or medal we see on the uniform. During the war or since the war we would like to know what they mean. The average soldier today has one or more ribbon bars or medals. Some of them mean something and some do not. The highest phase would be those that were conferred on a man for recognition of every kind—special duty, rank, etc. Then with the soldiers there is another phase—long service and good conduct. Nearly all nations give medals for participation in campaigns. Those are called campaign medals. This country has been woefully short of medals and decorations. We are a democratic country and do not believe in orders, therefore one of the largest fields is totally eliminated from our people. We had, up to the time of this war, one medal for valor, two or three for good conduct, and participation in campaigns, so there was not much chance for our men to have very many bars. Our men, seeing the bars worn by various soldiers of other countries, realized they had very

little chance for display, and through ignorance put on bars to which they were not entitled. A great many of our men wore those of other countries, and they had no part on the uniform. Many of the men who came back thought they were members of the Society of Foreign Wars and wore the ribbon bars of patriotic societies, as the ribbons were very easy to get. There were a great many fake bars made in foreign countries, and men wore them in good faith. Since this war began we have adopted two or three new medals. Before that we had the Congressional Medal of Honor. Now we have the Distinguished Service Cross, which has been given out in quite large quantities, no more than should be, several thousand, I think. Our Congressional Medal of Honor has been very sparingly given out (under 80), and a third medal, Distinguished Service Medal, given out (several thousand) for recognition of good work, done both at home (in offices and otherwise) and abroad. That pertains to the Army.

The Navy has a medal, known as the Congressional Medal of Honor. They are putting through now a Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal. The Medal of Honor for the Navy has been changed. Heretofore medals of valor have been of some valueless material—bronze, silver, iron. The new naval medal is of gold, costing the Government around \$30. I think it is very foolish to give a gold medal. It is not the substance of the medal that counts, but what the medal stands for. The Victoria Cross costs only a few cents. A large part of these medals will be given to the enlisted men. It will be a temptation to put this medal in a pawn shop, or, if he does not sell it, the chances of its being stolen will be very great. I am inclined to think this new design will not last very long. The design may hold, but in a short while it will be made of bronze. Other nations have had a great many war medals and decorations. England has had four or five for the Army and four or five for the Navy. The English system is a little different from ours. France has one or two new medals, also Italy. Even Czecho-Slovakia has one, and Finland has an iron cross. Over in Europe nearly all of these decorations have been counterfeited. They are coming to this country now, and I want to advise everybody to look sharp to what they are getting. Our own D. S. C. has been counterfeited. The various medals, English, Italian, French, Belgian, etc., have also been counterfeited.

There was at this time a discussion on the seizures of paper money.

Mr. Wurtzbach—The legitimate dealer and collector have nothing to fear. It is only by illegitimate use that anything is to be feared.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Meeting adjourned at 1 o'clock.

THIRD SESSION—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

The session of the A. N. A. opened at 10.30 A. M.

Mr. Brenner being given the floor, read a letter from Mr. Leon to the effect that he regretted being unable to attend the Convention, and extended an invitation of the Chicago Coin Club of the A. N. A. to hold its next annual Convention in the city of Chicago. On motion, duly seconded, the same was received and that portion referring to the invitation to meet in Chicago was referred to the Board of Governors.

President Wurtzbach—The first business in order will be the receiving of nominations. The President holds the following names:

For President: Dr. George P. French, Rochester, N. Y., and Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

First Vice-President: Mr. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Vice-President: Mr. John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass., and Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary: Mr. Harry H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer: Mr. George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.

Chairman Board of Governors: Moritz Wormser, New York City.

Members of Board of Governors: Preston C. Pond, Chicopee, Mass., and Fred B. King, Rochester, N. Y.

Leaving two vacancies in the membership of the Board of Governors. Mr. King requests that his name be withdrawn, and it is voted that his name be withdrawn from the nomination to the Board of Governors. Mr. S. Hudson

Chapman, of Philadelphia, is nominated as a member of the Board of Governors. Also Mr. Fred B. Joy, of Boston, Mass.

Moved and seconded that nominations for the office of President be closed.

Mr. Henry Chapman was nominated for office of First Vice-President.

Moved and seconded that nominations for First Vice-President be closed.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, and Mr. John M. Oliver of Springfield, Mass., were nominated for Second Vice-President.

Moved and seconded that nominations for Second Vice-President be closed.

Mr. Harry H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y., was nominated for General Secretary.

Moved and seconded that nominations for General Secretary be closed.

Mr. George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y., was nominated for Treasurer.

Moved and seconded that nomination for Treasurer be closed.

Mr. Moritz Wormser of New York was named for Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Moved and seconded that nominations for Chairman of Board be closed.

Nominees for membership on the Board of Governors were as follows:

Preston C. Pond, Chicopee, Mass.

F. N. Boyle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Foster Lardner, Providence, R. I.

S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.

A number of others names were suggested for the various offices, but the members declined the nomination. Among them were Mr. Brenner and Mr. Wurtzbach, who stated that while they had the Association at heart and are just as interested and will work just as hard on the outside as on the inside, they preferred not to be nominated.

Moved and seconded that the nominations for members of the Board of Governors be closed.

President Wurtzbach—One very important matter is to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Joy is chairman of the committee.

Mr. Joy—The Committee on Resolutions desires to report as follows:

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Whereas, We have read in recent numbers of THE NUMISMATIST criticisms by some of our members that Philadelphia was not the place nor October the time for holding this Convention, that had they been with us to enjoy the trip to Valley Forge, once the storm center of our country, but now quiet and peaceful, typical, we trust, of the peace of the world which we all hope soon may come; likewise, the delightful and cordial hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hudson Chapman and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman; the courtesy and attention of Dr. Comparette on our visit to the Mint; the good-fellowship, we might almost say the brotherly love in deference to this city, which has pervaded our meetings, we feel sure they would wish to expurge from THE NUMISMATIST whatever they had written, and would heartily join with us in the following resolution:

Resolved, That as an expression of our appreciation of what the Committee on Arrangements has so well done for our pleasure and the success of the Convention, we extend to the Messrs. Chapman, Mr. Merritt, Dr. Comparette, the Academy of the Fine Arts for the use of its hall for our meetings; to those of our members who have favored us with their enlightening talks and papers, and to all others who in any way have contributed to the success of the Convention, our very sincere and heartfelt thanks.

We have been asked to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Association and its members individually render every assistance to our Government through the Treasury Department, and in all other ways give substantial aid in creating a demand for and in disposing of Thrift Stamps and Government War Savings Stamps.

We have inspected with much pleasure and interest the numismatic collection in the United States Mint. We noted the progress being made in building up that collection, and regret exceedingly that the funds allowed by the Congress for the purchase of coins and medals is so small as to hamper its proper growth. We do therefore urge upon the proper officials that the necessary measures be taken to provide a large fund for the pur-

chase of historic coins, such measures as have from time to time been urged by various bodies which have inspected the collection and learned its great value as an educational force.

Whereas, The Government has of late been active and has taken drastic steps to obtain possession of and destroy obsolete and broken bank notes and bills, which action we support and approve of so far as it means the punishment of those who have misused said notes for their wrongful aggrandizement, but we do not approve of where the innocent have been made to suffer; be it therefore

Resolved, That the American Numismatic Association in Convention assembled desires in every way to co-operate with the Government for protection against the misuse of obsolete notes; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Governors appoint a committee of three to represent the Association before Congress and the proper Government officials in the above matter.

Whereas, We have had with us two of our members who have given much time and thought to the furtherance of the best interests of our Association, and who have in their collections many rare and beautiful pieces, who of late have added to their collections and whose "exhibits" here we all agree grade "proof"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Brenner and to our efficient and estimable President, Mr. Wurtzbach, our very happy congratulations for their "prizes" recent acquired, and express our very sincere wish that their married lives may be long and happy.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be adopted and placed on file.

Moved and seconded that the matter of the disposal of the surplus, obsolete and useless part of our Library be left in the hands of the Board of Governors. Also, that the appointment of the Librarian be left in the hands of the Board. Motion carried.

Recess was declared until the ballots could be counted.

Third Day—Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Jenkins, on behalf of the Committee on Elections, read the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The committee to conduct the election of officers of the A. N. A. report the following:

For President.

Waldo C. Moore.....	82
Dr. George P. French.....	51

For First Vice-President.

Henry Chapman	81
Scattering	10

For Second Vice-President.

R. W. McLachlan.....	36
John M. Oliver.....	95

For General Secretary.

Harry H. Yawger.....	124
Scattering	2

For Treasurer.

George J. Bauer.....	126
Scattering	2

For Chairman Board of Governors.

Moritz Wormser	130
Scattering	1

For Members Board of Governors.

Preston C. Pond.....	94
Theo. E. Leon.....	124
Foster Lardner	91
F. N. Boyle.....	94
S. H. Chapman.....	80
Scattering	21

J. P. HALE JENKINS,
GEORGE J. BAUER,

Committee.

At this time there was a discussion on the proxy ballot system and it was suggested that we change the manner of voting so that names of nominees may be in the hands of the General Secretary sixty days before the date of the Convention.

Mr. Bauer suggested that steps be taken so that members not present may have the names of nominees and do their own voting by ballot.

Mr. Wurtzbach—Notice would have to be given in THE NUMISMATIST of any change proposed for the By-laws.

Mr. Jenkins stated that confusion in filling out proxies was primarily caused by lethargy of the majority of the members.

Mr. Brenner—It is a lack of interest on the part of the members of this Association. Ask Mr. Duffield, and he will tell you that he has published in THE NUMISMATIST one, two, three, four and five times a notice to get the dues in. The object of the proxy is to give every member a chance to vote. If the members of the Association would carry out the laws already made we would not have any trouble.

Dr. French—In answer to Mr. Brenner, I believe that we ought to have a primary voting ballot. In the event of some one dying or some mishap, there be elected an emergency nominating committee.

Dr. Henderson—Names are not filled in on proxies because members do not know who is to be nominated. I move that a Committee on Revision of By-Laws be appointed at this meeting, to report next year.

Mr. Wormser suggested that the members present find out just what the Constitution says on the matter and find out what it provides. He did not know, and after inquiry found that many other members are not acquainted with the Constitution. This organization has a great many difficulties because it has no center, and the members are very widely scattered. There ought to be a fixed minimum number of signatures to nominate an officer.

President Wurtzbach—Moved and seconded that a committee of three on the Revision of By-Laws of the Constitution be appointed by the incoming President. Carried by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Henderson—I suggest that every member state on paper all that he has said on this subject and all that he wishes to say, and that all the amendments to the Constitution now loose and in the hands of the Secretary be gathered by the new committee.

President Wurtzbach—I want to express my thanks and appreciation for the high honor you have conferred upon me and also for the help given me in the past two years. I want to bespeak for the new President the same spirit and same zeal manifested during my term of office, and I know that it will be given gladly. I know that, because of our love and interest in our science and in our Association, we will go away from this Convention more impressed with the importance of our getting together in this way and the delightful means of refreshing and renewing our friendship, and go away strengthened in every bond, and all hoping that our Convention next year will be the best of all, even as this one in Philadelphia has been the best, and Rochester was the best two years before.

Mr. Wormser—I feel very deeply the responsibility of being the Chairman of the Board of Governors, and I hope that all the members will give me their utmost co-operation. I shall give the Board all the time I can, and hope that the members will feel free to engage my time for any question they may wish to bring up.

The President—This meeting stands adjourned until our next annual meeting, unless called together for special session before that time.

The meeting adjourned at 3 o'clock P. M.

EARNEST ADMONITION.

By WALDO C. MOORE, President-elect.

Other than perhaps a mere expression of thanks, I am on this occasion forced to confine my remarks to manuscript, and therefore must ask the Convention's pardon.

As metaphor does not flow readily from my lips, I profess not to be a speaker extemporaneous. Because of this misfortune I often find myself when attempting to do such stunts in the same position as my Irish friend Pat, who had lately joined the lodge of Odd Fellows. I think I related this same incident at the Chicago Convention in 1911, but it so fittingly applies to the Chair that I am tempted, with your kind permission, to relate it again. Pat, being almost sure that he would be called upon for a speech at the next meeting of the lodge, had prepared for the occasion. He had been coaching himself up to the evening when he entered the lodge hall. Sure enough, as Pat had expected, the presiding officer asked him to make a speech. Pat arose, addressed the Chair, but, to his great consternation and embarrassment, his speech left him, whereupon he said: "Well, brothers, when Pat came up the stairs, Pat knew what Pat was going to say; but now Pat knows d—— well that God only knows what Pat was going to say." And he took his seat. The Chair denies not that he is a first cousin to Pat in this respect, and therefore sticks closely to his manuscript.

I want on this particular and auspicious occasion to sincerely thank the American Numismatic Association in convention assembled for the highest gift the membership can possibly confer upon any of its fellows—an honor which at this time most certainly came without the seeking; but be that as it may, I am more than pleased to have an opportunity to serve the presidency with justice to all and credit to the society as well as to myself should the great God over us all so will. I very much feel my weakness, but I shall make an honest effort, and will not shirk the responsibility.

I want to assure you that it will not be my delight to disrupt in any manner, nor will it be my ambition to betray the confidence and trust the Association has entrusted to me, but rather I shall ever try to push forward and upward, thus emulating the spirit of my illustrious predecessors. I shall endeavor and earnestly strive for a better and a bigger Association, having in mind the progress of the beginning collector as well as the success of the more advanced in the science.

I feel it my duty to trespass a little on your valuable time. I hope in so doing that I am not out of order and that you will be so kind as to bear patiently with me a short while.

I would now serve notice on the membership of the society that the President is not in a position to do everything. Neither is the Chairman of the Board of Governors in such a position, nor the General Secretary, nor the Editor and Business Manager, nor any one particular A. N. A. member. Each individual member, whether in or out of office, is greatly responsible for the growth, prosperity and success of the administration. This now is as it has always been, and thus it ever should be. Like a wheelbarrow, the A. N. A. will stand still unless its membership pushes.

In the sweet music of dollars, "Do" is the "key" to opportunity; therefore, we must wise up. Today is capital, not tomorrow. A great American once said: "Ninety per cent of wisdom is being wise in time." This applies alike to A. N. A. possibilities and opportunities as well as events in daily life. It is up to every fellow of the society to dig if there are to be any dents. I think it was Goethe who once said: "If thou art little, do thy little." Individual effort and whole-hearted service are true essentials necessary to the growth and advancement of any organization, especially this, the American Numismatic Association. Let me urge that each and every member of the A. N. A. join the "Get-One-Member Club" for 1920.

Not only does the membership have the Association to serve, but there is the success of the official organ, THE NUMISMATIST, always to satisfy. Our publication needs every support and encouragement, financially and otherwise. The editor unselfishly and untiringly brings forward his very best to please the fraternity. Every means should be put forth to increase the efficiency and the circulation of the magazine. Such a program could be

made very effective if the "Get-One-Member Club" does its whole duty. Fellows, this is not an idle talk; it is business.

The A. N. A. should assume an aggressive policy in all matters that tend to the promotion of numismatic welfare, and by concentrated effort the best results are possible. Let the entire membership not forget that our Association is pledged to encourage and promote the science of numismatics by the acquirement and study of coins, paper money and medals; to cultivate fraternal relations among collectors and students; to encourage and assist new collectors, and to foster the interest of youth in the subject; to stimulate and advance affiliations between collectors and kindred organizations; to acquire and disperse numismatic knowledge, and to demonstrate the fact that numismatics is an educational, serious and entertaining pursuit. Let's get enthusiastic about it. Let's make this a memorable year in the history of the A. N. A.

I think I have said enough. Again I desire to express my appreciation of your kind and generous action. In closing my somewhat lengthy remarks I am moved to leave with you, just as the poet would have it, this earnest admonition:

Good, better, best!
Never let it rest
Till your good is better
And your better best.

IN THE CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH.

The members in the photograph on the opposite page are as follows, reading from left to right:

First Row.	Foster Lardner.	William F. Dunham.
F. G. Duffield.	John B. Boss.	Seventh Row.
Moritz Wormser.	Fourth Row.	Samuel W. Brown.
R. W. McLachlan.	John E. Morse.	Edgar H. Adams.
Carl Wurtzbach.	Radaie Miller.	Mrs. Judson Brenner.
John M. Oliver.	Dr. J. H. Cornell.	A. H. Plumb.
William H. Amberg.	H. A. Sternberg.	Dr. Edwin P. Robinson.
Henry C. Hines.	Joseph H. Geis.	John W. Horner.
Samuel W. Haney.	Henry Chapman.	George Burton.
Walter W. Garrabrant.	Fifth Row.	Eighth Row.
Second Row.	Harvey L. Garretson.	Fred E. Merritt.
Waldo C. More.	Edward T. Newell.	F. J. Loer.
Dr. Geo. P. French.	Edward E. Cruthers.	Mrs. Carl Wurtzbach.
M. Marcuson.	F. N. Boyle.	Mrs. Geo. P. French.
Judson Brenner.	George F. Marlier.	Mrs. Geo. J. Bauer.
G. Kraft.	William C. Piper.	Mrs. L. J. Woolsey.
Thomas W. Voetter.	Charles Marcus.	Dr. J. M. Henderson.
A. L. Renaud.	Sixth Row.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson.
S. Hudson Chapman.	William A. Wiley.	Mrs. Frank H. Shumway.
Third Row.	Louis G. Amberg.	Frank H. Shumway.
J. P. Hale Jenkins.	J. deLagerberg.	Harry H. Yawger.
George H. Russell.	L. J. Woolsey.	Fred Joy.
Howland Wood.	George J. Bauer.	Mrs. Henry Chapman.
Leonard Kusterer.	Dr. George R. Ross.	Dr. T. L. Compartment.

POSTCARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CONVENTION GROUPS.

Foster Lardner, who took a photograph of the A. N. A. party at Valley Forge, and one of a group in front of the Academy of the Fine Arts after the closing session of the Philadelphia Convention, both of which are reproduced in this issue, writes to THE NUMISMATIST that, much to his regret, on account of lack of time, it will be impossible for him to comply with the numerous requests from members to send them copies. He has, however, made arrangements with a commercial photographer in Providence to furnish as many of either group as are wanted, postcard size at 10 cents each, or \$1 a dozen. Some enlargements will be made, 5 by 7 inches, and these can be had for 45 cents each. Mr. Lardner will attend to placing orders by addressing him at 320 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

NOVEMBER, 1919.

**PHOTOGRAPH
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION
HELD AT
PHILADELPHIA
OCTOBER 4 TO 8,
1919.**

—
Taken in front
of the
UNITED STATES
MINT.



STATUS OF OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY WITH COLLECTORS.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

(A paper prepared for the 1919 Convention of the A. N. A. and read by F. G. Duffield.)

The recent publicity given claimed unwarranted seizures of obsolete paper money has produced uneasiness among some collectors as to the future right and security in the purchase, possession and sale of specimens of this class. The reports I have received direct from those who surrendered specimens, and the fact that there has been no new law or change in the application or interpretation of existing laws, indicates that the collector has less cause for uncertainty in the matter at this time than he has had during the many previous years under present laws when many good-appearing notes were promiscuously sold and at prices much less than their value as specimens today. Instances like the present are not new, and each one has had its period of influence, causing some to have a disposition of insecurity towards all and everything in similitude to United States Government printed paper, and which, naturally, has discouraged interest in paper-money collecting.

What I term alarmists over the recent instances have done their part to arouse interest for protection. This will prove of good service if it will cause organized numismatists to perceive and accept the recent cases as warning-sounders of what may occur at any time or place. We now have assurance from the Treasury Department that no drastic action need be anticipated; but in the light of the letter of the law as it has been interpreted by some and that the personnel of those whose duty it is to interpret the law is continually changing, preparedness, now that interest is aroused, should be a consideration at this time.

The great war has brought paper money into general use throughout the world as never before, and very probably it will constitute a good part of the world's circulating medium for many years to come and be an ever-growing factor of interest to all numismatists. Considering what already has been repudiated or greatly depreciated, and the great variety that most assuredly will sooner or later become obsolete as current money, collectors of all the world will have specimens of home countries to be acquired at little outlay, just as we have had for so many years; and the Old-World countries of issue in protection of their current money will have to deal with the obsolete just as the Government of this country has had to do. Let us, if we can, consider the subject not only in protection of collections and specimens relating to our own country, but also with the consideration that we may, guided by our experience, render a service to present and future numismatists of all the world.

That which may be questioned as contraband may be judged as harmless in the hands of the honorable; but theft or change of ownership may lead to its unlawful use. The law in protection of our money, securities and stamps has very properly been made sufficiently broad in scope so as to deter and enmesh the tamperer, counterfeiter and crook. While the spirit of the law has not been for imposition upon the unsuspected of wrong intent or act, the letter of the law is there and may at any time be used by those in authority to question the right of possession.

Give a thought to the great variety of our Government paper money, bonds, stamps, licenses and other printings that represent value or privilege and then connect with that thought the letter of the law as some would have it interpreted—**prohibiting possession of anything in similitude to any part thereof**—and it is quickly understood that most anything in printed paper might be claimed to bear something in similitude to some part of a Government issue. It is this possible broad interpretation that has at various times caused absurd applications of the law. Our Secret Service operatives are, as a class, well schooled, liberal minded, and tried, earnest workers rendering good service to the Government; but it has proven unfortunate for some innocent people that some operatives have acted as if it is necessary to hunt or help make trouble by applying the letter of the law so as to produce evidence that will let the "big chief" know that they are on the job, and

some, particularly at inland centers, glory in local newspaper publicity, which, as a rule, brings to the other party unwholesome notoriety, and, if a mistake, is never corrected with the same prominence as the accusation, if at all; and the probabilities are that the innocent possessor of the letter-of-the-law's contraband loses his property. Rare, indeed, regardless of the merits of the case, has seized property been returned. A notable exception in numismatic items was the seized pattern coins about ten years ago. (Details were recorded in *THE NUMISMATIST* by me at the time.)

Operatives usually work under the law as it is interpreted by the United States District Attorney for their district. Interpretation may be as diversified as human temperament that makes courts necessary and frequently places the innocent in jeopardy and withholds justice from those who cannot seek it through the maze, money and time leading to the highest tribunal.

To record here some things in reference to interpretations of applicable laws may be helpful in consideration of the right and protection we desire.

The story is told of a chief of Secret Service of some ten or more years ago who, while being entertained by the president of an old bank in Philadelphia, was taken into a private den, and the banker, with considerable pride, showed framed evidences of the alertness of his tellers. Many counterfeits that they had discovered were framed and hung on the walls—now a prized possession of the bank. According to the story, the chief said: "I am sorry you have shown them to me. It is my sworn duty to seize them. You could have told me you had them, but I would not have known it. Now you have shown them to me, and my men must take them." And take them they did.

The "Cassie Chadwick notes," those yellow and green printings satirical of the woman who some years ago cooed several bankers in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio into becoming her dupes with great losses to their banks, illustrate law interpretation. These printings are only in similitude to Government notes in size and color; they make good "stage money." They were printed in Washington almost within the shadow of the Treasury Department and publicly displayed and sold, probably yet, in the shops of Washington, with full knowledge and without any interference from the authorities; while at the same time they were prohibited in Philadelphia, and on instructions from the District Attorney all found there were seized.

One of the best-appearing similitude-to-currency products that was not intended for a counterfeit, of which I know, was produced for the Bankers' Association in Chicago and served a souvenir purpose at the banquet to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo when he visited that city in the interest of Federal Reserve Bank organization early in 1914. It has a portrait of McAdoo, but at arm's length has all the appearance of the \$10,000 "yellow-back."

A Lincoln Trust Company of the Southwest selected for its blanks and stationery a satisfactory picture of the Great Emancipator. This printed matter had been in use for some time when a busy operative discovered that the portrait was the same as used on our currency. All the bank's printing bearing this portrait was seized and destroyed.

Abuse has come from privileges by the Government. Some years ago one who was engaged in teaching how to detect counterfeits was privileged to have counterfeit notes for this purpose. One night while in St. Louis he "did the line," after which he discovered his wallet missing. Some of the spurious notes, which were registered, were later discovered in circulation and traced back to him. Privileges of this kind have been very limited since then.

With the introduction of Government notes in the early 1860's counterfeit detectors were encouraged by the Government, and "by authority of Congress" and endorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury some were illustrated from the regular plates for notes and bonds; and miniature photographs of greenbacks and national bank notes, each denomination from \$1 to \$1000, eighteen in all, were made by similar authority and sold to bankers for identification purposes. Illustrations of this kind have been prohibited for many years. It is a notorious fact that the only place these illustrated detectors have been found on public sale in recent years has been in the shops of Washington.

Some years ago while exhibiting in Cincinnati an old lady brought to me that which I readily saw was a counterfeit of an early greenback. I told

ner so. She said "Yes, I know; my father made it. He did it to help the Union, and the Government let him do it. It was near the close of the war, when Northern money was the best kind across the line. These counterfeits were used there to buy cotton and help bankrupt the South." The old lady was so earnest and pleased about it that I have since believed the story and had it partly confirmed by the man who was chief of Secret Service during Grant's administration. He said the Service then had much to contend with that was claimed to have been acts allowed during the war.

With the report of seizures of certain kinds of notes I have called on Service agents in the part of the country I happened to be and offered to surrender similar notes if they were contraband. The substance of comment was: "Anyone who gets stung with stuff like that deserves it. They wouldn't fool a blind man."

About 1904 a store called the "Dollar Saver" in St. Louis erected some large board signs on which was pictured a silver dollar and the words "This is what we save you." The District Attorney in St. Louis ordered the signs taken down, claiming they were contrary to law. The merchant was tipped off that the District Attorney for the East St. Louis district, across the river, and from where the merchant had large trade, ruled otherwise. The signs were put into use in East St. Louis. What was all wrong on one side of the river was all right on the other side.

A painting entitled "Barrels of Money" was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and purchased there by Ernest Hacquette, who conducted a buffet known as the "Palace of Art" in San Francisco before the fire of 1906. Hacquette, who was a typical Frenchman, exhibited in his place many interesting things, among which was considerable "high art." He told me that he paid \$10,000 for "Barrels of Money" while attending the exposition, and that it was seized by Treasury officials when it arrived in this country. The picture was a good-sized canvas showing barrels, natural size, heaped with paper money. Only small portions of notes were exposed, except that hanging over one barrel about seven-eighths of a \$1 coin certificate was shown. Hacquette did his best to have the picture released, but the Government held it was contraband. When this was ridiculed and argued by attorneys at interest it was held that some one might cut out the near-complete note and try to circulate it. Some months after release of the picture had been positively refused, an old monk from one of the California monasteries, who was an artist, sold to Hacquette one of his pictures that was the talking likeness of a pleased, hardy workman ready to start for the day's work, when he picked up the morning paper and read the glaring headlines, "Good Times Assured—McKinley Elected." The old monk's painting gave Hacquette an idea for the probable release of his "Barrels of Money." He had his Congressman arrange for an audience with President McKinley, at which the picture was presented. McKinley was delighted with the old monk's interpretation of the satisfaction of Labor over his election and much pleased with the gift. The Congressman let the President know of Uncle Sam's withholding "Barrels of Money." Some months later the picture arrived in the express one morning with a letter to Hacquette, signed by Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and John F. Wilkie, Chief of Secret Service. The letter read, in substance: "A certain picture, entitled 'Barrels of Money,' is herewith delivered to one Ernest Hacquette with the understanding that it will never be publicly exhibited and never be disposed of except to the United States Government."

"Barrels of Money" was never publicly exhibited (?) by Hacquette. It was hung in a room that was a private part of the "palace" directly opposite a door leading from the public floor. In this door there was an accidental (?) knothole. The Government's letter and a replica of the pleased workman, which Hacquette had the monk produce from memory, were on view near the "peep-hole." The picture was kept well illuminated, and its "private" exhibition made it one of the popular things to see in the "old city" by the Golden Gate.

"Barrels of Money" was by Dubufe, a French artist who was noted for his pictures of printing and writing. Stewart's old place on Warren street, New York, exhibited several of his paintings. I believe it is of this artist the story is told that once when he was out of funds he borrowed a paper dollar, pasted it on a worm-eaten, knotty board that had served as a

model, signed, varnished and framed it and sold it to a friendly saloon-keeper for a good price, claiming it his masterpiece, the "most natural thing he had ever done." It is said this "picture" proved a joke on the Service. It was seized as a painting of money.

Since the right to issue money has been established by the highest courts as solely invested in the Government, a notable case in disregard was that of the notes issued by the State of Mississippi about 1894. These notes are well engraved products, and their circulation received prompt attention from the Treasury Department. I was told by a former associate of the State Treasury, while in Jackson a few years ago, that charges were brought against many State officials of the time who were responsible for the issue, but the Government failed in its efforts, either for indictment or conviction, but made it a matter of great concern and expense (about \$15,000) for the engraving and printing company, a St. Louis concern. These notes, with a good-sized round hole cancellation, have to some extent gotten away from the State archives and are to be found in collections.

That necessity knows no law is confirmed in the several issues of what has been called "panic currency"—clearing-house certificates, cashier's checks, corporation orders and other issues that served as money in different years of financial stress or emergency since 1873. All were contrary to law, but the emergency was so great, particularly in 1907, that the Government either sanctioned or tolerated their use.

With report of recent seizures of obsolete notes conclusions were that probably they had been misused on the Pacific Coast, where paper money, due to the war's withdrawal of gold coin from circulation, was brought into general use for the first time. Operatives on the Coast state they have no knowledge of any attempt to circulate non-current notes in their territory for several years. Confederate and other common notes continue to be publicly exposed and sold in the shops of San Francisco.

The reports that action may have come from some use of obsolete notes by our expeditionary forces while abroad does not seem worthy of credence. Our brave boys went with more serious thoughts of serious work than to be prepared for unlawful acts, and the censor's office took care of any attempted deliveries of questionable items.

If there is cause for extraordinary concern by the Government either now or in the future as to attempts to circulate obsolete notes, there certainly has been far greater cause in the conditions that are of the past and never to return when good-appearing notes were common and promiscuously sold for a few cents each in the shops of our Eastern cities. Good-appearing notes are now scarce and sell for good prices, and it is to the credit of our dealers that they are discriminating as to who may purchase. But there is some reason for greater care in mail distributions, the observance of which will be helpful.

The most troublesome obsolete notes the Government has had to contend with are those on the Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. Many thousands of them, green and crisp as new money, came to light some twenty years ago, and in the years since then they have been the instrument of distress and loss to many. Large stocks of these notes were generally confiscated, and, like they should be, they have been almost generally removed from public sale. But quantity lots are said to exist, and their disposition and misuse may at any time prove a menace to collectors.

Notes like these, the dangerous class, are of few varieties and do not constitute one per cent. of any considerable collection. If we were forced to surrender them it would not be a great loss; but now that they are far less common than in the past I do not believe we will ever be called upon to do so. But if there is a call, let us be prepared to co-operate with the Government's purpose. A system of registration and report of change of ownership of this class of notes has been suggested, but I doubt if it would be practical. Should they ever become of great concern to the Government, one thing that might be done to save notes in this class from loss would be a perforated cancellation. The word "Cancelled" or "Paid" as used for the cancelling of bank paper, to be perforated through some part of the note to be prominent. Use of an instrument for this purpose could be had at most banks. The mutilating of notes is not to be desired. This is just a suggestion should we meet the very improbable "Hobson's choice."

Any disposition on the part of the Government for general seizures would

include notes held by many public institutions—museums, libraries, historical societies, etc.—all of which should be a unit with the private collector in making protest.

What can we do since there is no occasion at this time for particular initiative and that it would be unwise to play trumps until they are called?

I believe it would be a wholesome act for the American Numismatic Association at this convention to go on record that it desires in every way to co-operate with the Government for protection against the misuse of obsolete notes; that it request its members in particular, and numismatists in general, to exercise great care in the disposition of specimens, and, so far as they can, to use their influence with the shop-keepers of their city to withdraw obsolete notes from public display and promiscuous sale. Danger lies in the small stocks on sale in curio stores and pawnshops.

In addition to this, now that the subject is alive and under discussion, would it not be a wise procedure for this convention to empower its President to appoint a committee, after deliberation for practical selection, this committee to invite and consider suggestions that would be applicable in a general way should the improbable occur, and to file its report with recommendations with the Chairman of the Board of Governors as soon as it can be practically prepared, said recommendations to be conserved for release or urged in practice when in the judgment of the Board there is sufficient reason to do so.

San Francisco, September 2, 1919.

THE CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—Magnificent series of Greek coins in gold, silver and bronze, including two decadrachms of Syracuse; tetradrachms of Aenus, Perseus, Mithradates VI; shekel and half shekel of Simon Maccabaeus; gold coins of Agathocles, Cyrene, Carthage, Alexander and Philip; gold daric of Darius; octadrachm, pentadrachm and stater of Ptolemy; octadrachm of Arsinoe; sixty superb Roman gold coins, including aurei of Julius Caesar, Marc Antony, Otho, Vitellius, Aelius, Pertinax, Julia Domna, Philip, Etruscilla, Valerian, Sept. Severus, etc.; denarii of Julius Caesar, Marc Antony, Cleopatra, Pescinius Niger, Gordianus Africanus, Sr. and Jr.; first and second bronzes in superb condition; tetradrachm of Marc Antony and Cleopatra; American Colonial coins; Sommer Island shilling; New England shilling; willow, oak and pine tree shillings; twopence; Lord Baltimore shilling, sixpence and fourpence; Carolina, elephant, 1694; three Higley coppers, one being unique; Rosa Americana twopence, Princess metal, 1723; Rosa Americana, 1724, twopence; Rosa Americana pattern halfpenny; Wood's halfpenny, 1722, rocks to right of figure; Wood's farthing, 1723, in silver; Inimica Tyrannis-Confederatio, 1785; New York cents of George Clinton and State arms; Immunis Columbia, 1785, silver and copper; Immunis Columbia, 1786, with New Jersey reverse; New York Non Virtuti Vici, 1787, uncirculated; Liber Natus Libertatum Defendo, reverse arms of New York; Washington unique half dollar of 1792; Washington half dollar, 1792, with heraldic eagle; Washington cents of 1792, military bust; Washington cent, 1792, naked bust or Roman head; Maryland, Chalmers shilling, of which but two are known; also regular shilling, six and three pence; Standish Barry three pence, 1790; Continental Currency, 1776, dollars in pewter; 1792 silver center cent; 1792 Birch cent; 1792 half disme; 1786 Nova Constellatio; other Colonials in extremely fine condition; Half cents of 1795, 1796, 1849, small date; U. S. Cents of 1793, 1799, in extremely fine condition; St. Gaudens \$20 gold, of which but 16 are in existence; large Brunswick silver coins of 1¼, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 thalers, from 1570 to 1639.

S. H. CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—The purpose of the first part of this exhibit was to show the development of Greek Art as exemplified on coins from the earliest period, B. C. 700, to the time of Christ. The coins were arranged divided into several periods of art. In a selected series of over 100 Greek gold and silver coins, each step was shown from the earliest archaic period by coins of Aegina, Thebes, Neapolis, Macedonia; Lete, a remarkable example in uncirculated condition, bearing a satyr and nymph standing, of the heaviest Doric style, like the earliest reliefs from Selinus; Thasos, satyr kneeling, holding a nymph; King Creosos, Darius, in gold and

silver, all with punch-mark reverses; embossed coins of Posidonia, Sybaris, before B. C. 510. The next step, a reverse design of Tarentum, Athens, with a powerful owl on reverse, Agrigentum, Kaulonia, Selinus, commemorating sanitary draining of marshes; Herakles slaying bull; reverse River Hypsas pouring libation; Syracuse, Gela. Transitional period, B. C. 480-440—Gela, Agrigentum, Thebes; Selinus, rare tetradrachm; Apollo and Artemis in quadriga, reverse Hypsas, beautifully modelled. Finest period, B. C. 420-375—Neapolis (4), Thurium (6); Terina, reverse Nike holds dove, very rare; Velia, head of Pallas facing, signed KLEODOROS on helmet; another, head to left, reverse lion; Crotona, head of Apollo, reverse Infant Herakles strangling two serpents; Metapontum, Larissa, head of nymph facing, two beautiful examples; Locri-Opontii, Corinth, Ellis, didrachm, head of Hera to right, reverse eagle in wreath; Chios, Sphinx seated, of most exquisite work; Maussolos, head of Apollo facing, also same of King Pixodaros. From B. C. 375-200—Philip of Macedon, gold stater, superb silver tetradrachm; Alexander, three staters of different styles, four tetradrachms; Lysimachos, tetradrachm with head of Alexander, the latter of extraordinary beauty; signed; Demetrios, with obverse Victory of Samothrace; Antigonos, head of Poseidon, reverse Apollo on prow, commemorating another naval battle; Antiochos II of Syria, reverse Herakles seated, of gem-like work by the artist, all others published by poor artisans; Ptolmey I of Egypt, the first admitted portrait on coins; Syracuse in electrum, another in gold of Hiketas with beautiful head of Persephone; one-third stater, time of Timoleon, fine head of Zeus; tetradrachm, head of Persephone; Agathocles, head of Kora, reverse Nike erects trophy; Hieron, head of Gelon, Philistis, his queen, with her beautiful, veiled head; three hemi-staters in gold of Hieron, Pyrrhus, Locri in union with Rome against the Greeks, head of Zeus l., reverse Locri as Faith standing crowns Roma, a very rare coin in perfect preservation; Corinth, Carthage, Athens, etc., all in the finest state. Series of Roman silver coins of the Republic bearing 19 portraits; tetradrachm struck in Asia of Marc Antony and Octavia; Augustus (2), one with a grand portrait. England—Gold sovereign of Mary with the earliest date on an English gold coin, 1453; Elizabeth, sovereign; James I, Charles I, and others; George I, five-pound pattern, proof; crowns of Elizabeth, James I, extraordinary specimen; Charles I, Commonwealth, and others; rare dollar of Elizabeth of Wurtemberg, wearing long veil, 1686. Philip II of Spain for Utrecht in the Netherlands, excessively rare double dollar, commemorating the victory of Lepanto, 1571, Philip on horse, city in background, reverse Philip on dolphin on the sea. Maximilian of Austria, original medal by Candida on his marriage with Mary of Burgundy, 1479—a great rarity. From this medal the dollar of same type was copied; same, dollar, 1505, half length bust in armor l., another 1518 bust l. wearing cap, very rare; Charles, Archduke of Austria, for Styria, bust r., reverse Chimaera, etc. Various foreign gold coins. American Colonials—NE shilling, finest known, and various Massachusetts shillings; Carolina Elephant, fine, John Higley token, broad-axe, 1737; New York Cents, rare coins of 1787, three different varieties. U. S. cents in unusually fine preservation. Impression in bronze of the Diplomatic Medal, the first medal executed by order of the United States and bearing the earliest representation of the Great Seal, only three specimens known. This medal was given in gold to the French plenipotentiaries. Earliest English war medal, given by Oliver Cromwell for the Battle of Dunbar, bust of Cromwell by Simon, reverse, long Parliament, impression in silver as given to officers.

MORITZ WORMSER, New York City.—Mr. Wormser's exhibit was a selection from his collection to illustrate "Coins of the Border Lands of Europe," the subject of his address before the convention. The exhibit was arranged in groups to show political bodies which had issued coins and medals and were located in those parts of Europe which, by reason of the Treaty of Peace, changed their nationality. Among them were the following: Under Alsace-Lorraine: Thaler and two medals of Lorraine, 3 thalers of Alsace, 3 smaller coins of Hanau-Lichtenberg, thaler of Bishopric of Strassburg; several thalers, ducats and gulden of the cities of Strassburg, Metz, Breisach, Hagenau and Muhlhausen. Under Schleswig-Holstein: 4 thalers and 1 ducat of Schleswig-Holstein, ducat of Rantzau, 2 thalers of Gluckstadt. Under Italia Irredenta: Coins of Brixen, Gradisca-Eggenberg,

Villach-Ortenburg. Under Jugo-Slavia: 2 coins of Gurk-Klagenfurt. Under Czecho-Slovakia: First, coins of Silesia—Octagonal thaler and double thaler of Bishopric of Breslau, 4 silver and gold coins of the City of Breslau, thaler of the Protestant Estates, 2 thalers of Auersberg, silver and gold coins of the Princely Lines of Silesia, 2 gold coins of the Austrian Crown for Silesia. Second, coins of Bohemia—Medal of the Palatinate, 3 coins of the Austrian Crown for Bohemia; coins of the Princes of Schlick, Rosenberg, Schwarzenberg, Paar and Wallenstein. Third, coins of Moravia—8 ducats and thalers of the Bishopric of Olmutz. Under Baltic Provinces: Thaler of Courland, Russian thaler for Livonia, 4 silver and gold coins of Riga. Under Poland: 14 silver and gold coins and medals of the Crown, under Swedish, Saxon and Polish rulers; 15 gold and silver coins of Danzig, among them one 5-ducat piece and one 10-ducat piece; 4 coins of Thorn, and one medal of Elbing. Under Balkan States: Gold coins of Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro; 21 ducats, thalers and siege pieces, and one 10-ducat piece of Transylvania.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J.—A number of United States notes, remarkable for their numbers. These included: First sheet of Dallas Federal Reserve Bank \$1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; first sheet of Dallas Federal Reserve Bank \$2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; first sheet of New York Federal Reserve Bank \$10, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; first sheet of New York Federal Reserve Bank \$5, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; first sheet of Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank \$1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; first sheet of Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank \$2, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; United States \$1 silver certificates with the following numbers: 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, 100,000, 1,000,000, 10,000,000, 100,000,000.

J. DeLAGERBERG, New York City.—A number of medals, many of which have been reproduced in this magazine during the past three or four years. They included a series of the Swedish Numismatic Society's annual medals; medals of Oliver Cromwell; a medal of Charles XI of Sweden (only one other specimen known, at the Royal Mint Cabinet in Munich, Bavaria); one of Napoleon III, Mexican campaign, 1862-3; one of Premier Clemenceau, 1918 (after Prud'hon); the Three King Meeting; memorial plaque to Lafayette, unveiled at Brooklyn, 1917, by Marshal Joffre and Viviani; plaque of the late Alphonse de Witte, by G. Devrese (struck by Holland Belgian Society). Among the medals of noted persons were those of Gustav deLaval and John Bernstrom; Countess Casa de Miranda (Christina Nils-son), famous prima donna, and ten different medals struck of members of the deLagerberg family from the time of Charles XII of Sweden to the present time. He also showed a complete series of silver coins of King Gustaf V of Sweden.

FRANK H. SHUMWAY, Mattapan, Mass.—A collection of large U. S. cents, all dates, in fine and uncirculated condition; a collection of Hard Times Tokens, all in splendid condition; a number of encased postage stamps of various denominations; a number of Massachusetts pine tree and willow tree shillings and sixpences, also a Maryland shilling; several Massachusetts cents and half cents, Rosa Americana pennies and halfpennies and other colonials, all in splendid preservation.

JOHN E. MORSE, Hadley Mass.—A general exhibit of paper money, including notes of Mexico, South America, China, Japan, etc.; fractional currency of "emergency money" used during the Civil War; war money of France, Russia, Germany, etc.; rare lot of notes, one, two, three and four pence, of Lansinburgh (N. Y.) Museum, 1792; rare notes, one and four pence, of Reformed Dutch Church of Schenectady, N. Y.; several specimens of "card money" of 1861; note for £261 to pay State's quota of Continental Army, Jan. 1, 1780; set of Philippine bills, 10, 20 and 50 centavos, and 1 and 2 pesos of Philippine National Bank, 1917-18; notes of small denominations of corporations, Southern cities, etc., in fine condition; a large volume of Massachusetts laws of about 1735, containing act of authority for issuing penny and twopenny notes, and specimens of the notes of those denominations; United States notes of abandoned designs in uncirculated condition; United States \$1, \$2 and \$5 notes with inverted backs; a number of old United States \$1 and \$2 national bank notes in very fine condition.

L. A. RENAUD, Montreal, Canada.—A complete set of 26 varieties of the Harp series, B 1012; halfpenny and penny of the Bank of Montreal, side view, 1839; Bout d'Lisle token, "Personne"; McDermott token, B 567; cast copy of \$20 British Columbia; 10-cent encased postage stamp of Weir-Larminee; 42 varieties of the Ships Colonies & Commerce series, numbered according to Lees; also B 998, B 999 (only three known), B 1002 (three varieties), B 1007 (two varieties). Also a collection of tokens, each showing a ship, of all Canadian provinces. All the above are Canadian issues.

R. W. McLACHLAN, Montreal, Canada.—About 400 varieties of United States and Canada Masonic Chapter pennies.

W. F. DUNHAM, Chicago, Ill.—A specimen of his token, the only piece of the denomination of one mill ever struck in the United States. Obverse, "George Washington. One Disme. 1792." Reverse, "William F. Dunham. One Mill. 1919." Aluminum.

GEORGE C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.—Specimens of fractional currency, including 25-cent Fessenden with solid discs; old issues of United States bank notes, including \$1 of Providence, R. I.; gold \$5, 1830; gold \$2½, 1829; gold \$1, 1865 and 1871; \$3 and \$1 gold of different dates; \$50 slug, Humbert, octagonal, 1852; U. S. cent of 1798, only half of impression on planchet; aureus of Constantine the Great. Mr. Arnold also exhibited his decoration, with ribbon, of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

RADAIE MILLER, Ardmore, Pa.—A general collection of United States and foreign coins, mostly minor issues, including some misstruck pieces.

THE RETIRING GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE A. N. A.



JOHN M. OLIVER.

Above is a portrait of John M. Oliver, the retiring General Secretary of the A. N. A., who has served so acceptably in that position for the past three years, and whose good work during the trying period of the war brought forth many commendations from other officials of the Association. The office of General Secretary is at best one of hard work with little remuneration, and in electing Mr. Oliver as Second Vice-President the A. N. A. has recorded its appreciation of valuable services rendered.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE CONVENTION.

The fact that Philadelphia was in the midst of a mayoralty campaign did not seriously affect the A. N. A. Convention. Whether the Convention made any dents in the political campaign had not been determined up to the time the last member packed his grip and departed. There is little in common between numismatics and politics, so the interests did not conflict.

It was a good convention. The number in attendance was about the same as at Rochester two years ago. The number of out-of-town members present was perhaps greater than at Rochester, for there was no local society membership to help swell the attendance. A very gratifying feature was the number of members who attended an A. N. A. Convention for the first time.

A few of the enthusiastic ones reached Philadelphia on Friday. The majority came Saturday and Saturday night, and most of the others drifted in Sunday and Sunday night. A very few arrived later. Although the Bellevue-Stratford was headquarters, quite a number elected to stop at other hotels. This had the effect of keeping the members separated to some extent except when the social features or the convention sessions brought them together.

The exhibits were not as large nor as numerous as at most previous conventions. They were, however, fully up to the standard set by the A. N. A., and many fine and interesting specimens were displayed. The exhibit was kept open to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. throughout the three days. The average daily attendance at the Academy of the Fine Arts was about 800.

Something of an innovation was introduced in having three addresses on numismatic subjects at one of the sessions by Messrs. Newell, Wormser and Wood. All were highly interesting and were received with generous applause. This feature, combined with the reading of papers, is one that should receive encouragement for future conventions.

The Sale of Henry Chapman.

The first event on the program to draw the members together was the auction sale of Henry Chapman on Saturday evening, October 4. The sale took place in the billiard-room of his home, and was attended by practically all who had reached the city at that time. The coins had been on exhibition throughout the day. They embraced a wide field, so there were at least a few things to interest everyone, no matter what his collecting specialty happened to be. Auctioneer Fred Merritt was in his best form and allowed no bid to get by him. The crowd of buyers was augmented by new arrivals throughout the evening, and by the time the sale was over standing room was at a premium.

The greater part of the coins brought prevailing prices. An Anglo-Gallic gold coin of Edward the Black Prince (catalogue No. 33) sold for \$30.25. A gold 10 ducats of Prague, Ferdinand II (No. 35), brought \$45.00. A gold 5 ducats of Bavaria, Maximilian, 1640 (No. 380) went for \$34.00. The half disme of 1792, uncirculated (No. 249), sold for \$56.00, and a \$5 U. S. gold of 1797, 15 stars, extremely fine (No. 259) brought \$413.50. The piece that aroused the most interest on account of the competition for it was the half dollar of 1796, 16 stars, very fine (No. 340). It was a very strong and sharp impression and a very desirable piece except for the slight defect mentioned in the catalogue. It was started at about \$75, and after a few advances all dropped out of the bidding except Messrs. Joy and Bauer. Before \$100 was reached these two enthusiasts were left alone, and with advances of one or two dollars at a time it finally reached \$166 on Mr. Bauer's bid, and was knocked down to him at that figure.

Refreshments were served by Mr. Chapman at the close of the sale.

The Trip to Valley Forge.

The automobile ride to Valley Forge on Sunday afternoon was one of the most enjoyable features on the program. The morning was cloudy and threatening, and fears were entertained that this part of the program would have to be omitted or postponed until another day. About noon the sun began to peek through the clouds, and by 1 o'clock, the time set for the

start, was shining brightly. Nine seven-passenger Packard cars had been chartered, and after all had been filled at the Broad-street entrance of the Bellevue-Stratford they moved north on Broad street, with S. H. Chapman, Judge Jenkins and Fred Merritt of the committee in the pilot car, and with Henry Chapman of the committee in charge of the rear car. The route taken was over the new City Hall-Fairmount Park Boulevard, through Fairmount Park, Overbrook, Merion, Wynnewood, Ardmore, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Rosemont, Villanova, and the King of Prussia Road to Valley Forge Park, a ride of about 25 miles through a succession of most beautiful suburban towns. A short detour was made at Bryn Mawr to permit a ride through the grounds of Bryn Mawr College for young ladies.

Valley Forge Park is a State Reservation, including the ground (about 450 acres) upon which the little army under Washington encamped in the winter of 1777-78. All parts of the park are accessible over fine drives. The chief points of interest are Washington's Headquarters, Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge Museum, the Earthworks, Soldier's Hut, Camp School, Lafayette's Headquarters, Waterman Monument, Wayne Monument, Lukenburg Monument, Massachusetts Monument, Pennsylvania Columns, graves of unknown dead, New Jersey Monument, and the several farm buildings that were occupied by the commanding officers.

The party made only two stops in the park. The first was at the house used by General Washington as headquarters during that historic winter, naturally the place of greatest interest to visitors. They are permitted, however, to pass through only the halls on the first and second floors of the main building, the interior of the rooms being viewed from the doorways. The furnishings of the rooms have been preserved as nearly as possible as they were when occupied by Washington. After viewing the interesting features of the interior, a photograph of the party was taken in front of the building by Foster Lardner, who has well earned the title of semi-official photographer for A. N. A. conventions.

The second stop was made at the little schoolhouse in the park, known as the Letitia Penn School. William Penn conveyed to his daughter, Letitia Penn, a large tract of land, and it received the name of Letitia Penn Manor of Mount Joy. In 1705, in order to accommodate school children, she erected a little schoolhouse on the tract, which is still standing, the interior being preserved as far as possible in the same condition as when used for instructing the children. A history of the school was given by the custodian of the building for the benefit of the A. N. A. party.

The return trip was by way of Norristown, Chestnut Hill and Fairmount Park, including the Wissahickon Drive, arriving at the starting point about 6 o'clock, with no other discomforts than the usual one of such a trip—a very heavy coast of dust.

Dinner at the Bellevue-Stratford.

The program included a dinner at 7.30 on Sunday evening at the Bellevue-Stratford, which was served in the Red Room, and was in keeping with the reputation of the hotel for such occasions.

Visit to the United States Mint.

Monday afternoon a visit was made to the Mint, where the party met at 12.30 o'clock. They were courteously received by Dr. Comparette, who accompanied them on the tour of inspection of the mechanical departments of the institution, the various processes of coinage being explained by the Mint guides. The first room visited was the melting-room, where molten metal which later becomes coins is cast into ingots. The next room visited contained the machinery for rolling the ingots into long thin strips, from which the planchets for coins are cut, and finally to the room containing the coining presses and the counting-boards, and where the coins are placed in bags for shipment. The counting-boards were a novelty for many of the party, and the movements of the boards in the hands of the operators, by which 1000 coins at a time are accurately counted in a few seconds, were watched with interest. In this room are also many tables for the examination of the planchets, from which all defective ones are removed. Copper cents appeared to be the product for that day, and for many preceding days, judging from the number of them in sight, and reports of the scarcity of that coin seemed totally unwarranted.

After the tour of inspection the party was conducted to the Cabinet, where Dr. Compagette was almost overwhelmed with questions regarding the specimens under his care as curator. After all had been answered the party was asked by the committee to step outside, where, in a slight drizzle of rain, the official photograph of the convention was taken.

The Reception by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman.

The informal reception tendered the members by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman at their home on Monday evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The guests were received by Mrs. Chapman. A buffet luncheon was served at 9 o'clock, after which all were invited into the library, where Mr. Wurtzbach, in a few well-chosen words, announced that he had a very pleasant surprise for them, and presented Mrs. J. M. Henderson, who had consented, he said, after persuasion, to entertain them. Although the fact was unknown to most of those present, Mrs. Henderson has marked ability as an elocutionist and is in great demand as an entertainer in her home city of Columbus, Ohio. The selection she gave was "Mary of Magdala," a very impressive one, and was well received. Dr. French was next called upon, and he obligingly responded, with the assurance at the start that his would be "something different." He was followed by Joseph Z. C. Chapman, a son of the host and hostess, and by Mr. Wurtzbach. The entertainment furnished by the three gentlemen was of a kind to keep all present in a constant state of laughter. Miss Henrietta Chapman, one of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman's younger daughters, also entertained with some recitations.

The Trip to League Island Navy-Yard.

On Tuesday afternoon a visit was made to the League Island Navy-Yard in a special car. The start was made from the Bellevue-Stratford at 2 o'clock. Upon arriving the party was met by Ensign McMenamin, who had been detailed by the Commandant to act as guide. After a tour of over three hours there was little left on the island that had not been seen by the few who composed the party at the end of the tour. Those from interior cities of the country declared they had seen more battleships, cruisers, "sub" chasers, destroyers, etc., than they had believed ever existed. One of the objects of special interest was the captured German submarine No. 117, which is now at the Navy-Yard. Another point of interest was the battleship Nevada, now receiving its finishing touches before being placed in commission. Ensign McMenamin conducted the party on board and through parts of the ship open to the public, explaining the mechanism of the guns and other features. The Nevada is said to be the largest battleship ever built in the United States. Another point of interest visited was the part of the grounds devoted to naval aeronautics, and where several airplanes and hydroplanes of various makes were stored. The remains of the machine in which Lieutenant McDonnell met with an accident a few weeks ago was also pointed out and examined by the party.

The Reception by Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Chapman.

The last social feature on the program was the reception tendered by Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Chapman on Tuesday evening, and it proved to be instructive as well as social. The guests were received by Mrs. Chapman, after which they met Mr. Chapman, who conducted them to a room which had been transformed into a lecture hall. After all had arrived Mr. Chapman gave an entertaining travelogue on one of his European tours, taken several years ago, the subject being "Tangier, Morocco." In his talk he dwelt chiefly upon the architecture, the habits, customs and dress of the Moors. His talk was illustrated with views thrown upon a screen, made from photographs taken personally by Mr. Chapman during his stay in Tangier. One of the features of Moorish architecture, he pointed out, as well as illustrated, is that the rough and inelegant outside appearance of the mosques is in severe contrast to the beautiful interior walls and arches. He also showed the Moorish dress or costume worn by him during his stay there.

At the conclusion of his talk the guests were invited to partake of a buffet luncheon.

THOSE IN ATTENDANCE.

The Registration Book of the General Secretary showed the following names:

Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.	John E. Morse, Hadley, Mass.
George P. French, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.	S. W. Hane, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.	Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.
John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.	Margaret G. Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.
H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.	Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Moritz Wormser, New York City.	W. H. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.
T. L. Comparette, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mary A. French, Rochester, N. Y.
S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.	M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill.	George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.
Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.	L. J. Woolsey, Rochester, N. Y.
Ben. Berkshire, Kansas City, Mo.	Emma R. Woolsey, Rochester, N. Y.
William A. Wiley, Lancaster, Pa.	C. E. Walters, Philadelphia, Pa.
Henry C. Hines, Newark, N. J.	Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter W. Garrabrant, Newark, N. J.	Fred E. Merritt, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. N. Boyle, Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.
W. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.	Estelle Shumway, Boston, Mass.
F. H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.	George R. Ross, Lebanon, Pa.
Foster Lardner, Providence, R. I.	Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.
F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.	George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Howland Wood, New York City.	Mrs. George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Leonard Kusterer, Bridgeport, Conn.	Thomas W. Voetter, Fort Wayne, Ind.
E. E. Cruthers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Helen C. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward T. Newell, New York City.	C. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.
L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.	Mrs. Foster Lardner, Providence, R. I.
Louis Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.	Dr. J. Harold Cornell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwin P. Robinson, Newport, R. I.	George Russell, Washington, D. C.
H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.	E. H. Adams, New York City.
George A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.	George C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
A. H. Plumb, Rochester, N. Y.	Harvey Garretson, Ashley, Del.
John W. Horner, Rochester, N. Y.	A. W. Morris, Springfield, Mass.
George Marlier, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Samuel W. Brown, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
G. Kraft, Sharpsburg, Pa.	J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, L. I.
William C. Piper, Pittsburgh, Pa.	I. Leland Steinman, San Francisco, Calif.
T. L. Elder, New York City.	
George Hetrich, M. D., Birdsboro, Pa.	
P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Carl L. Wahlquist, Philadelphia, Pa.	

CONVENTION NOTES.

At no previous convention had the members been so bedecked with badges. In addition to the lapel button and Association badge with convention bars worn by many, two convention badges were furnished—one by the local committee and one by the Board of Governors. The one furnished by the local committee had a very pretty clasp bar with Independence Hall in a panel having an arch in the center. Above this was "Philadelphia." A blue and orange ribbon was attached, bearing the words "A. N. A., October 4th to 8th, 1919." The ribbon supported the pendant, which was a representation of the Liberty Bell and hanger. The metal parts of the badge were struck in golden bronze and were made by Joseph K. Davidson's Sons of Philadelphia. The badge provided by the Board of Governors had a representation of the Liberty Bell struck in copper for the clasp bar. Attached to this was a red, white and blue ribbon with the words "American Numismatic Association Annual Convention, October 4-8, 1919, Philadelphia." These were the product of the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J.



HERE THEY FELT A THRILL OF PATRIOTISM.

In front of Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge.

I. Leland Steinman, the secretary of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society of San Francisco, arrived a little late, and was compelled to compress his enthusiasm into two days' activities. He is a booster for his local society, as well as the A. N. A.

Consul Thomas W. Voetter of Antofagasta, Chile, had the distinction of being the member present from the greatest distance. The Chilean climate apparently agrees with him, and he says that life in that country is thoroughly enjoyable.

Ex-President Henderson and Mrs. Henderson motored from their home in Columbus, Ohio, to the convention, as has been their custom for several years.

Judge Jenkins took especial pride and interest in pointing out the many interesting features at Valley Forge on Sunday's tour. The park is located near his home city of Norristown, and in addition he is a member of the commission having the control and management of the historic reservation.

As usual, R. W. McLachlan of Montreal had a pocketful of freshly-minted Canadian cents, which he handed out as souvenirs to all. He was accompanied on his trip by L. A. Renaud and brother of Montreal, which comprised the delegation from Canada.

Samuel W. Haney of Philadelphia, one of the new members, evidently had something he wanted to tell. He made several attempts at different times, and usually got as far as "Two hundred and forty-one years ago—" when something always interrupted, and it was left untold.

Just as the photographer finished taking the group photograph in front of the Mint on Monday, George C. Arnold arrived in his car, having motored from Providence, R. I. He remained only one day, being compelled to return on account of business affairs.

Rochester, as usual, was awarded the blue ribbon for the largest attendance from any city.

Edgar H. Adams of Brooklyn, N. Y., was present for a short time on Monday. He is now busy on his forthcoming work on Central and South American coins, which will no doubt supply the long-felt want for an authoritative work in the English language on the issues of those countries.

Messrs. Wormser and Steinman spent Tuesday afternoon at the University of Pennsylvania enjoying the Morris collection of coins in that institution.

Charles Markus of Davenport, Iowa, grew enthusiastic whenever he heard fractional currency mentioned. He showed a large book filled from cover to cover with varieties of all issues, including colors and varieties of paper, shades of ink, errors in printing, notes in strips and sheets, and then announced that he had two more similar books at home.

J. deLagerberg of New York City arrived on Tuesday morning for a one-day stay only. He had with him a large number of medals for exhibition purposes.

The headquarters of the convention of the County Commissioners of Pennsylvania, held on the same dates as the A. N. A. Convention, was also at the Bellevue-Stratford, and as their badges were similar to ours some amusing incidents occurred in mistaking members of one for the other. While Wormser, Moore, Oliver and Marcuson were seated in the lobby discussing A. N. A. affairs a contractor approached them and inquired whether their county was in need of any concrete bridges or new roads. Wormser courteously informed him that his county was not, so far as he knew, but that if he had any fine specimens of rare coins for sale he could probably do some business.

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society of Pittsburgh was well represented, considering that its membership is not very large. Those representing it, and for most of whom it was their first A. N. A. convention, were Messrs. Boyle, Marlier, Kraft, Cruthers and Piper.

The presence of Edward T. Newell, president of the American Numismatic Society, New York, was one of the enjoyable features of the convention.



JUST BEFORE THEY SAID "GOOD-BY."

In front of the Academy of the Fine Arts, Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Newell delivered an address at one of the sessions, and spent some time with C. S. Bement and his collection of ancient coins.

President-elect Moore and Messrs. Loer, Marlier and Piper formed a post-convention party to Washington.

At the reception at his home on Tuesday evening Mr. S. H. Chapman showed a life-size bust of Julius Caesar, which he obtained on one of his tours in Italy. In the city where he was stopping an old building was being demolished, and from the walls the workmen took an object almost completely covered with mortar. Mr. Chapman was on the ground at the time and obtained it, and after returning home carefully removed the mortar and found it to be a bust of Caesar and only slightly damaged. It closely resembles in many ways the head of Caesar as found on his coins. It has been examined by other authorities on ancient statuary, who have also pronounced it a head of Caesar.

Many expressions of regret were heard from the younger members that the program did not include a stop at Bryn Mawr College, as we rode through the grounds, on the trip to Valley Forge.

Inquiries for Howland Wood, when he was not in sight, usually brought forth the reply that he was busy auditing the officers' books. This is a position he gracefully falls into at almost every convention. But with all the work attached to it he usually manages to keep in "circulation" a good part of the time, always on the lookout for desirable additions to the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society.

Two of the ladies in attendance to whom numismatics is more or less a new field of observation and study, but with which they are rapidly becoming conversant, were the wives of President Wurtzbach and Ex-President Brenner. Both of these gentlemen have recently become benedicts for the second time, and they were kept busy the first day receiving the congratulations of their friends.

Dr. Henderson devoted most of his spare time to trips about the city in search of antiques. The doctor can spot an antique or curio shop around the corner two blocks ahead of him, and he seldom comes out empty-handed. Frequently he has to have his purchases shipped home by express or freight. The shopkeeper who thinks he can put one over on the doctor with a near-antique or a modern product usually gets a second guess.

His protests that he did not have the time to devote to the office did not avail, and Harry Yawger becomes the new General Secretary with the universal opinion that he will find the time and that he will make a good officer. And with George J. Bauer holding the key to the treasury vault, the finances of the Association are believed to be in capable and trustworthy hands.

Chairman Waldo C. Moore was much pleased over the amount realized for the funds of THE NUMISMATIST from the sale of the 12 pairs of souvenir pennies of his home town's centennial celebration. These averaged about \$6.45 each. There were no questions asked about the condition or whether they were up to catalogue description. All took the word of Auctioneer French that they were real bargains at the prices they were bringing.

William F. Dunham presented to the Mint collection the pair of souvenir pennies that were knocked down to him at \$15.

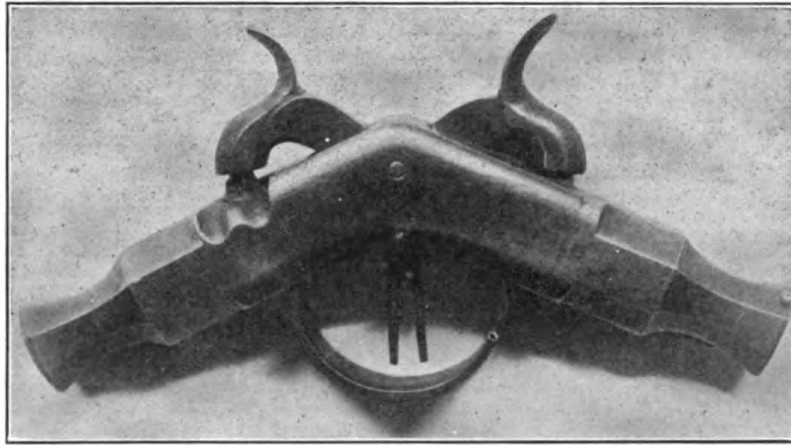
THE OFFICIAL CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH.

Those desiring copies of the official photograph of the A. N. A. Convention of 1919, taken in front of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, can obtain them, unmounted, at \$1 each, by sending orders to Henry Chapman, 333 South 16th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

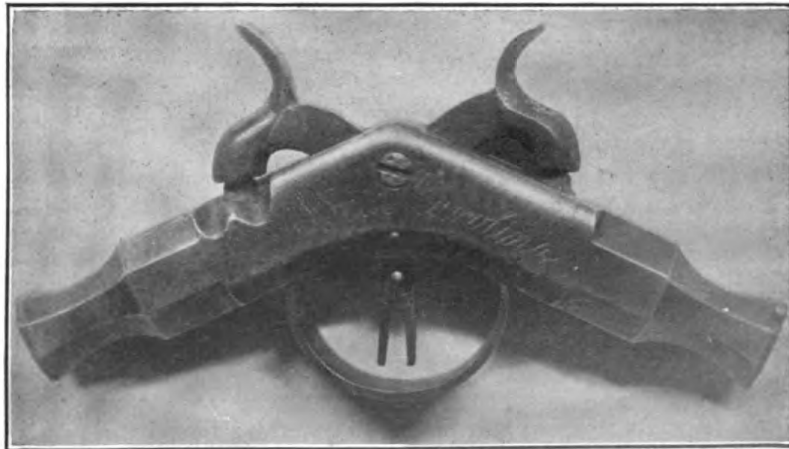
C. BECHTLER MADE PISTOLS AS WELL AS COINS.

Among the exhibits at the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A. was a double-barrelled pistol of unusual pattern that attracted considerable attention. Though not of a numismatic nature, it was not at all out of place, because it was the product of C. Bechtler of Rutherford, N. C., who issued some gold coins probably about the same time he "issued" the pistol. It is worthy of being described and illustrated here because it furnishes some additional information on the career of the author of the Bechtler issue of coins. The illustrations are reduced. The pistol measures five inches. It is owned by Mr. Harry B. Harmer of Philadelphia, who furnishes the following information:

The pistol was made by Christopher Bechtler of Rutherford, N. C., probably about 1830 to 1840. His name appears on one side and "North Carolina" on the other.



"Obverse."



"Reverse."

Little is known along this line of the man who came to this country from Germany and settled in Rutherford about 1829, where he established a mint, and from 1831 to 1840 coined \$2,241,800 in gold, mined or found in Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. While it was said of him that "he was an accomplished goldsmith and gunsmith," this is the only specimen of his handicraft that has ever been found, so far as the collectors of America are aware.

The owner of the arm has seen but one brief sketch in print concerning Christopher Bechtler, the gunmaker. An English traveler, G. W. Featherstonhaugh, in 1847 published an account of a visit to Bechtler and his son,

A. Bechtler, of whom he wrote: "As gunsmiths they are pre-eminent for their ingenuity."

The piece shows careful, indeed very fine, workmanship throughout and is in complete shooting order. I would class it as "almost uncirculated."

THE WILLIAMS COLLEGE MEDAL.

Williams College commemorated its part in the great war for civilization by a Victory celebration on October 17 last at Williamstown, Mass., when it awarded the Williams Medal to 1726 living Williams men who were actually enrolled in the Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or in the military organizations of one of our allies, and to the next of kin of the 44 men who laid down their lives in the great conflict. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who is an adopted son of Williams by virtue of the honorary degree of LL.D. given to him in 1902, made the presentation address.

The Williams Medal was designed by James E. Fraser, who made the design for the Victory Medal to be given by the Government to every man in the American Army or Navy. He was also the designer of the latest type of our five cents, and the sculptor who made the death mask of the late Theodore Roosevelt.



The Williams College Medal.

The obverse of the medal shows a line of steel-helmeted doughboys, rifles in hand, with bayonets fixed, about to go over the top. It is a spirited handling of the subject, the play of bayonets being especially animated. The legend, "For Humanity, 1918," appears on this side of the medal. On the reverse is an imaginary portrait of Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of the college, on horseback, in the uniform of a Continental officer. The Latin words, transcribed from the seal of the college, "E Liberalitate E Williams Armigeri 1793," are on the upper circumference, and "The Williams Medal" on the lower circumference.

One of those presented with the medal was Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, of "Go-to-hell!" fame, the hero of the "Lost Battalion." Colonel Whittlesey was a member of the Class of 1905 of Williams.

The above reproduction of the medal is from a photograph of Mr. Fraser's model. For it we are indebted to Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City, whose son, Guy deLagerberg, is a graduate of Williams, and was one of those to whom the medal was presented, having served in the Intelligence Department in France as an interpreter.

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during August, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Quarter dollars, 384,000; dimes, 2,550,000.

Nickel—Five cents, 6,560,000.

Bronze—One cent, 64,124,000.

BALTIMORE NUMISMATISTS HONORED.

On Monday evening, October 6, the Maryland Academy of Sciences conferred the insignia of the Academy upon forty of its members. The insignia was accompanied by a diploma, conferring the rank of Academician. Of this number, eight are members of the Numismatic Section of the Academy, as follows:

- Dr. Francis C. Nicholas, for his explorations and services to science.
- Edward McColgan, for his travels and observations abroad.
- Dr. Edward Plummer, for his public services and attainments in medicine.
- Dr. E. Fitzroy Phillips, for his services as an instructor and his skill in dental surgery.
- Edward E. Lee, for his attainments in science and his public services.
- C. Latison Wilhelm, associate editor of *The Star*, for his attainments in letters and journalism and in the science of philately.
- C. Keighley-Peach, for his explorations.
- Frank G. Duffield, editor of *THE NUMISMATIST*, for his writings and discoveries in numismatics.



Insignia of the Maryland Academy of Sciences.

The design for the insignia, which is illustrated here, was adopted years ago in an interesting manner. In the early part of the nineteenth century a number of members of the Academy were discussing a proper design for the insignia, but they could not agree. Various designs were suggested, and finally one of the members took a paper wreath that had been used in decorating the Academy on one occasion, placed it around a pile of books, took a Roman lamp and placed it over the books, saying, "There is a design for your insignia." It was immediately adopted by acclamation. At a later date the design was reduced to a careful drawing by Mr. Edward Stabler, Jr., and from his drawing the insignia was prepared in its present form. Members of the Academy are entitled to receive it by the vote of the Academy in recognition of some service. It is worn by all life corresponding members, life members and fellows. Life corresponding membership costs \$10, including insignia and diploma.

The illustration shows the exact size of the insignia. It is struck in golden bronze, with the leaves of the wreath in green enamel, and both sides have an impression from the same die. A plum-colored ribbon is attached, to be placed through the buttonhole of the lapel of the coat.

NEW SILVER DENOMINATION FOR CHINA.

Farran Zerbe of San Francisco, Cal., writes that he has just received the 20-cent size, silver, of the large-profile head, Yuan type, of China, of which the dollar and fifty-cent size are well known. He states that this is the first of this type smaller than the half-dollar size to come to his notice.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the 20th of the month. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The A. N. A. Convention in Philadelphia, October 4 to 8, was in every way a successful one. The local committee had prepared an enjoyable program of entertainment, which was carried out without a flaw or break. Social intercourse, a renewal of friendships, good exhibits of coins, medals and paper money, entertaining and instructive addresses and papers at the business sessions, all combined to make the gathering one of the best ever held.

Contrary to the expectations of some and the predictions of a few, the annual dues and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST were not increased. They will remain at 50 cents and \$1.50, respectively, for another year. This will probably be agreeable to all.

Those in attendance were enthusiastic over the condition of the Association, all things considered. But it may not be amiss to suggest to the

members that there are 361 other days in the year in which a display of the same enthusiasm could profitably be shown. Boosting numismatics through the newspapers of your home town and getting a new member for the A. N. A. occasionally are only two ways of doing this that are within the reach of all.

With world conditions gradually getting back to normal, the coming year should witness a renewal of numismatic interest that was greatly interfered with by the war, and with a little work on the part of all a very marked increase in A. N. A. members can be accomplished.

PRICE OF BACK NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST TO BE INCREASED.

Effective January 1, 1920, the price of back numbers and volumes of THE NUMISMATIST will be advanced. Prices will be as follows:

Copies of the current issue, 15 cents each, as at present.

Back numbers within the current year, 20 cents each.

Back numbers previous to the current year, 25 cents each, regardless of the number ordered, or whether or not as a complete volume.

A slight reduction will be made for the 21 back numbers (July, 1917, to February, 1919) containing Mr. Allen's series of papers on "The Paper Money of the Confederate States." These 21 issues, while the supply lasts, will be sent postpaid for \$5.00.

All orders for back numbers must be accompanied by the cash, and they can be sent only at the regular monthly mailing following receipt of order.

This increase in price does not apply to subscriptions received during the year when it is desired that the subscription date from January 1. In that case the back numbers for the year will be sent at the regular subscription price.

The above advance in price for back numbers is made partly to produce a little more revenue to help meet the increased cost of publication, but mainly because it seems only fair to do so. Our supply of back numbers and volumes (only a few of which we can now supply complete) is rapidly being exhausted, and the time is not far distant when we will be able to furnish complete volumes only since 1916. The price for back numbers has always been too low. It is almost absurd to think of supplying a back number or volume of 10, 15, 20 or 25 years ago at the same price as the current number or volume. There are perhaps few magazines published that receive orders for back volumes at any price.

If your file of THE NUMISMATIST is not complete, look it over and make a list of the missing numbers, and send in your order before January 1 next if you want them at the present price of 15 cents each.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



A regular meeting was held Friday evening, October 10th, at the New Grand Hotel, President A. R. Frey presiding. The following members attended: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Burke, Beatty, Boyd, Blake, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Newell, Noe, Proskey, Raymond, Riley, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormer. And as guests: Mrs. Wayne Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Proskey, Miss Helen Proskey, Dr. E. L. Robinson, J. E. Morse, H. H. Yawger and R. W. McLachlan.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report read and accepted. Owing to the sudden illness of the Secretary, Mr. Boyd, Mr. George H. Blake was appointed Secretary pro tem. Mr. Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that no meeting had been held.

Membership Committee reported favorably on the application of Mr. Samuel Pulis. Mr. Pulis was elected to membership.

Under head of miscellaneous business, the Nominating Committee for

officers for 1920 came up, and the following committee was duly elected: J. M. Swanson, D. Proskey and Howland Wood.

Suggestions for topic of next meeting resulted in choosing "Consular Roman Coins Prior to Augustus," in any metal.

President A. R. Frey called on Mr. J. E. Morse, who thanked the Club for an invitation to be at this meeting, and called attention to the increasing interest in paper money. Mr. H. H. Yawger also thanked the Club for the opportunity of being present. Mr. McLachlan of Montreal spoke on numismatic matters in Canada. Dr. Robinson of Newport, R. I., thanked the Club for the privilege and pleasure of being present. Dr. Burke spoke of his great interest in Greek copper coins, and as a result of the interest he created by his talk the topic of "Greek Copper Coins" was fixed for the January meeting.

Mr. Wood and Mr. Wormser spoke of the A. N. A. Convention, and Mr. Wormser was congratulated upon his election as chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A.

Exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Mr. Wayte Raymond: Fine aurei of Faustina and Lucius Verus in very fine condition.

Mr. McLachlan: Two Peace Medals of the Dominion of Canada to commemorate the termination of the Great European War, also a half crown of James I.

Mr. Beesley exhibited first bronzes of Augustus, Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus Pius, Maximinus, Lucilla, Hadrian, Julia Mamaea Livia, Tiberius, Etruscilla, Aelius, Severus Alexander, Gordianus Pius; middle bronzes of Claudius, Antonia, Lucilla, Domitian, Trajan, Commodus.

Mr. Proskey's exhibit was Roman Imperial Denarii with finest portraits, and included pieces of Pompey the Great; Sextus Pompey; Julius Caesar; Brutus, with dagger reverse; Marc Antony, with Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus reverse; Marc Antony, with trophy, of third Emperor type; Augustus, with Crocodile "Aegypto Capta" reverse; another, with naval trophy; another, with Temple of Mars displaying the army standards; another, with shield between two shrubs; two others, with portraits facing right and left, with comet reverses "DIVVS IVLIVS"; another, of the "Tribute Penny" type, probably coined by Tiberius; Tiberius, "Tribute Penny"; Germanicus; Germanicus with Caligula; Caligula; Caligula with Augustus; Claudius; Claudius with Nero; Nero; also one with Agrippina, Jr., reverse; Galba, with Civic Crown reverse; Otho, "Securitas P. R." reverse; Vitellius, "Libertas Restituta"; Vespasian, "Jovis Custos"; Vespasian, reverse Titus and Domitian vis-a-vis; Tius, with thunderbolt over throne; Domitian, with statue of Pallas on naval trophy pedestal; Nerva, with clasped hands, "Concordia Exercituum"; Trajan, with Victory holding Dacian shield; Hadrian, with title "Augustus PP," and Consul Third Term; Sabina, with title "Augusta Hadriani Aug"; Aelius, reverse "Concord"; Nero, 15 different large bronzes, two bearing the very rare Tribunitian dates.

Meeting adjourned 10.30 P. M.

F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The Society met on Friday, October 17, with the President, Mr. Wheeler, presiding. Present: Messrs. Shumway, Shepardson, Joy, Gray, F. Stearns, Stafford, Comstock and Storer.

Mr. Gray presented each member with a copy of the Swift & Company "dollar."

Mr. Gray moved, and it was voted, that the American Numismatic Association be invited to meet in Boston in 1921.

Mr. Joy reported at considerable length and most interestingly upon the convention. He also showed a souvenir penny of Lewisburg, Ohio.

Mr. Shumway showed the Virginia 24 farthings in fine condition; Rosa Americana pennies of 1722 and 1723 in superb state; an 1804 cent, extremely fine; Lord Baltimore shilling and sixpence, and the Chalmers shilling, and a number of fine pine tree and oak tree shillings.

Mr. Stafford showed some Roman coins that he had picked up "over there," the Venice Campanile Medal, and the Washington and Lafayette Medal of 1917.

Mr. Gray showed an 1821 cent from a die cancelled on both obverse and

reverse, apparently an undescribed variety; the Washington Monument Medal in the unfinished state, and the Washington-California Medal.

Mr. Shepardson showed a very good 1794 dollar.

Mr. Comstock showed zinc and iron coins of Sweden, Germany and occupied Belgium; also the medal of the New Haven Numismatic Society.

Dr. Storer showed the "Jackass" \$10 bill of 1880, and medals of President Eliot, Ambrosius Jung, Charcot, by Casella, and the large medal of Franciscus Redi of 1684.

Mr. Wheeler showed a number of German war medals: Bethmann-Hollweg "hacking the way through," 1914; von Tirpitz, blockade of England; von Tirpitz, vengeance on England; Zeppelin air attack on England, 1915; Bismarck, "False England, look out for yourself"; von Gallwitz, Russian campaign; von Buelow, St. Quentin, 1914; von Tirpitz, "Every German ship is an arrow in England's heart"; von Mackensen, by Elkan; Incendiary Gang, triumphal march on Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople; Wilson's sharp protest against Albion, by Goerz; Germany's arrows to America (Lusitania), 1916; Italy knifing Austria; St. George slaying the Dragon, 1916; Iron Cross; Franz Joseph, Mohammed V, and William III, 1915; Leopold of Bavaria, conqueror of Warsaw, 1915.

MALCOLM STORER, Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The eighth monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Wednesday, October 1. The following were present: Miss Naerup, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Davis, Hinckley, Jonas, Kelley, Lawless, Leon, Malizsek, Rackus and Ripstra.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

M. J. McKinley, Edgar S. Cameron and Sandor Malizsek were elected to membership. Applications for membership were received from Albert L. Van der Bergen and Carl Beckous of Chicago, and N. E. Carter of Elkhorn, Wis.

A number of question concerning the financing of the 1920 Convention of the A. N. A. arose, and considerable discussion followed. Mr. Leon was instructed to invite the American Numismatic Association to hold its 1920 Convention in Chicago.

The exhibits were as follows:

My Mr. Brown: A number of modern Chinese copper pieces, including 20 cash of Kiang Ho, 10 and 1 cash of Kiang Nan, and 1 cash of Hu Peh.

By Mr. Davis: Groat of Henry VII; shillings of Philip and Mary, Edward VI, James I, Charles I, and sixpence of Edward VI.

By Mr. Rackus: Aurei of Vespasian, Tiberius, Nero, Faustina, Sr., Diocletian, Valentinian I, Honorius, and Justinian II; some Abraian glass money, fishhook and boat money of the Straits Settlements, wheel money of Gaul, a very fine crown of Sigismund Augustus of Poland, and four reals of Ferdinand and Isabella.

My Mr. Hinckley: Nine old Chicago store cards.

By Mr. Malizsek: A number of Greek and Roman pieces, including coins of Rhodes, Corinth, Tarentum, Argos, Aradnus, Judea and Byzantium.

By Mr. Leon: Large gold piece of Wurtemberg, and 250 scudos of Pope Pius IX.

By Mr. Jonas: A number of coins of the Dominican Republic, and three Lincoln medals.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The fiftieth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on September 23rd at the office of its Secretary, Suite 329, 235 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. Members present: Messrs. Mohr, Hill, Twitchell, Hitchcock, Brandon, Goldsmith, Gill, Turrill, Zerbe and Steinman.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read communications to and from H. T. Mithoff, Edmund E. Herrscher, L. T. Brodstone, B. Max Mehl and Dr. Sigmund Handler.

Mr. Steinman announced that he was leaving for the East on the 27th, and, if possible, he would be present at the A. N. A. Convention in Phila-

delphia. For that reason this meeting was called a week in advance of the regular meeting night in order to give the Secretary an opportunity to be present at the Society's fiftieth meeting.

Upon motion of Mr. Zerbe, seconded by Mr. Gill, it was unanimously carried that Mr. Steinman be the accredited representative of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society at the 1919 Convention at Philadelphia of the American Numismatic Association.

The Secretary presented the application of L. T. Brodstone, properly filled out, for membership in the P. C. N. S. He was unanimously elected.

Mr. Zerbe read extracts from an article on the "Status of Obsolete Paper Money with Collectors." The article's recommendations were discussed and unanimously approved.

Henry Chapman's catalog of his October 4th sale was passed around among the members for their inspection.

Further business was dispensed with in order to display the members' exhibits.

Messrs. Haigh and Mohr showed a large number of 16th, 17th and 18th century German, Italian and Austrian silver coins.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited a collection of small-denomination notes of England, English Colonies, France and French Colonies.

Mr. Hill showed a number of Turkish and other war decorations.

Mr. Turrill exhibited San Francisco's medal-badge to her "Warrior Sons."

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The regular meeting, which was postponed from October 8th, was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms Wednesday evening, October 15th, with Vice-President Stone in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Converse, Drowne, Emery, Frazier, Morse, Oliver, Pond and Stone.

Minutes of the last meeting and the Treasurer's report were read and approved.

The application of Mr. Joseph Beaudoin of this city was presented by Mr. Curtis and was laid over for one meeting.

Mr. Pond presented to the Club a loose-leaf book for the Secretary. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Pond for his thoughtfulness.

The Secretary was asked to report at the next meeting a full set of members to date; also asked of the Treasurer as to their standing, etc.

Mr. Oliver, chairman of the entertainment committee, asked for volunteers to give an exhibition or talk on their favorite coins or bills. It was decided that each member bring ten coins or bills in which he was most interested and tell the reason why.

The delegates to the convention all gave a very interesting talk to the members of what they saw and did at Philadelphia. Mr. Oliver spoke on sightseeing trips, and their visit to the United States Mint.

Mr. Morse spoke on the exhibition and arrangements, and Mr. Morris on the entertainment at Mr. Chapman's home and his trips to foreign lands, illustrated by pictures, etc.

Through the kindness of Mr. Pond a Chicopee Victory Medal was presented to the Club by Mr. Daniel J. Coakley, Mayor of Chicopee, Mass. A vote of thanks was extended to the Mayor, and the Secretary was instructed to write a letter of thanks to him in behalf of the Club.

Mr. Converse of Palmer, Mass., passed around a very beautiful, finely centered Massachusetts shilling, the most perfect one ever seen in this city.

Auction followed.

W. C. EMERY, Secretary.

MEXICO HAS NEW SILVER 20-CENTAVO PIECE.

We are informed by Mr. L. A. Cardwell of Las Cruces, N. M., that Mexico is now coining silver 20-centavo pieces, dated 1919. These are of reduced size to conform with the peso and 50 centavos issued last year, and is of the same type as the peso and half peso. The 20 centavos is of the exact size of the United States copper cent. Mr. Cardwell states that in all probability a 10-centavo piece will follow, to complete the series.

THE COLLECTOR'S LAMENT.

Gosh! Have ye heard the news?
 Strikes me 'tis worse 'n booze.
 All our bills and funny notes!
 Might as well take our goats.
 Notes we've saved for many years,
 Notes we'll part with—but in tears;
 Bills of old Colonial days,
 Printed in such funny ways;
 All the bills made by Revere—
 Say, 'tis a sorry thing to hear.
 Wildcats that were never tamed,
 Busted banks, now B. B. named;
 Bills our Uncle Sammy made,
 Bills of every type and shade,
 Long ones, short ones, on the square,
 Thick and thin—some thin as hair;
 Bills that tell the story grand
 Of our own beloved land;
 Bills with pictures of the great,
 Bills from every blessed State.
 Gee! It makes a feller sick
 To give 'em up—take their pick
 Of our treasures that for years
 Were our pleasures. Why, the dears
 Are to us like children gay,
 Yes, to some of us, real play
 To sit and sort and count 'em,
 Study, search and mount 'em,
 Search for errors, search for misprints,
 Till we find the note that hints
 Of our pockets that are emptied,
 And the dealer only tempted
 Us to buy and buy, and then—slam!
 Give 'em back to Uncle Sam! !
 Good night! ! !

A. A. LEVE.

Syracuse, N. Y., September 27, 1919.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

At a dinner given on board the United States steamship George Washington in honor of Sophia B. Kiel, the chief nurse attached to the vessel, she was decorated with the Queen Elizabeth Medal by Queen Elizabeth for her services during the war. The Queen expressed her gratitude for the devotion of the women of America to the Belgians.

At a banquet given October 9 in Rome, Italy, Senator Giarole, President of the Italian Red Cross, conferred on Mrs. Johanna Drake of New York City, president of the American Free Milk Relief Fund for Italy, a gold medal. A silver medal was presented to Mrs. William Boyce Thompson of New York, and a bronze medal to Signora Nicola Guerri, American wife of the Italian Consul at Cleveland.

J. deL.

NORWAY AND DENMARK HAVE NEW GOLD COIN.

As is well known, no gold coins have been struck in Sweden during the twelve-year reign of King Gustav V, while both in Norway and Denmark, during the reigns of King Haakon VII and King Christian X, gold coins of twenty and ten crowns denomination were struck. At present, however, new gold coins of both denominations, as well as the five crowns, are minted. Never before have any five-crown gold coins been struck in Norway and Denmark.

J. DEL.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secre-
tary, Rochester, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted Nov. 1, 1919.

- 2053 Louis V. Aronson, Aronson Square, Newark, N. J.
 2054 Nelson S. Moore, Narbeth, Pa.
 2055 William S. Townsend, 538 Penn St., Camden, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 20, 1919. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1919, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the December issue:

Applicant.	Proposed by
Carl L. Wahlquist, 1520 Bitner street, Philadelphia, Pa.....	Waldo C. Moore Henry Chapman
J. A. M. Patrick (American and Canadian Coins), Yorkton, Sask., Canada.....	T. E. Leon A. M. Rackus
Ozias Fritz, Lewisburg, Ohio.....	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
	JOHN M. OLIVER, General Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., October 20, 1919.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Librarian H. H. Yawger of the A. N. A. announces that he has received the following books for the library:

From Dr. E. G. Courteau of St. Jacques, Quebec, a copy of his "Copper Tokens of the Bank of Montreal."

From R. Thomas, Publisher, Chicago, Ill., a copy of the Venn monographs on obsolete U. S. coinages.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB ISSUES MEDAL.

The illustration below is of a medal recently issued by the New York Numismatic Club, commemorating the Signing of the Armistice, the birthday of His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, and the Tenth Anniversary of the Club, all of which occurred November 11, 1918.

One of these medals has been struck in Allied gold, made of English, French and United States gold coin, and has been presented to His Majesty the King of Italy.



The New York Numismatic Club Medal.

A uniface obverse and reverse of the medal has been struck in silver, and this is to be presented to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus when he returns from Europe.

Copies in silver and bronze have been issued. The price for the silver has been fixed at \$7.50, and the bronze at \$2.50. Address subscriptions, stating the number desired of each medal, accompanied by check, to F. C. C. Boyd, 216 West 102d street, New York, N. Y.

THE PILGRIM TERCENTENARY MEDAL.

A mild sensation has been created in Massachusetts over the issue of a medal for the Pilgrim Tercentenary, which will be celebrated in Plymouth the coming winter. The trouble arises in the fact that the Massachusetts Tercentenary Commission has decided to confine the celebration to Plymouth and to exclude Provincetown, despite the fact that the Pilgrims first landed at the latter place. A medal has been issued and placed on sale which is styled the "Plymouth Medallion," and which omits any reference to Provincetown. Although this medallion has not been recognized as the one which the commission will officially recommend for adoption, it is said to have the support of the Mayflower Society and to have an excellent chance of being the official medal of the celebration.

The medal shows on the obverse the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Above this, in three straight lines, is: "1620-1920, Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth." Below, in a curved line, is: "21 December 1620." The reverse shows the Mayflower in Cape Cod Harbor (now Provincetown). Above, in two lines, is "The Mayflower In Cape Cod Harbor 21 Nov. 1620." Bronze replicas are sold at \$4, and silver ones at \$5. Copies have been struck in gold from the same dies. The medal was designed by Mr. George L. Turner, who is in the employ of Mr. W. B. H. Dowse, Governor of the Mayflower Society, at the works of the Reed & Barton Corporation, silver-smiths, at Taunton, Mass. The drawing and modelling was done under the direction of Mr. Dowse.

Mr. Harry A. Gray of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the A. N. A., to whom we are indebted for the above details, writes that he has also submitted a design for the official medal for the celebration, which he describes as follows: Obverse, "To Commemorate the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims." Around the border, "Celebrated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, — to — (dates) 1919." Reverse, The Mayflower, from the same painting as the Dowse medal. Around, at the top, in quotation marks, "What Sought They Thus Afar?" At the bottom, also in quotation marks, "They Sought a Faith's Pure Shrine." At the left, in an oval, a Cross (persecution), dated "1620." At the right, in an oval, a Crown (victory), dated "1920." In minute letters, "H. A. Gray, Fec."

Mr. Gray says: "My design has not the backing of the Pilgrim Association or any other society, and will probably not be accepted, but is well thought of by those who have seen it."

A CIVIL WAR TOKEN IN CIRCULATION.

The rather unusual incident of a Civil War token being received in change fifty-five years after it was issued, by relatives of the party that issued it, is reported to us by A. B. Deane of Wellsboro, Pa., a member of the A. N. A., who writes that he has verified the truth of the incident as related in one of the local papers, as follows:

"During the course of business a few days ago a coin supposed to be one cent of old vintage was taken in by the Dartt Carriage and Auto Co. On closer inspection it was discovered that the penny was of copper, and on one side had the head of Liberty and a bunch of stars, with the date 1864. On the reverse side, stamped in the die, these words: 'H. Dartt, Dry Goods, Groceries and Exchange, Almond, N. Y.' The 'H. Dartt' whose imprint the coin bore was a brother of the late Hiram Dartt of Wellsboro, whose sons are the principal stockholders in the firm which received this coin, fifty-five years after it was dated, nephews of Horace Dartt of Almond, who issued the coin."

THE GOLD STANDARD FOR SALVADOR.

Two Salvadorean decrees were enacted and published September 12, one establishing a gold standard for Salvador and the other fixing the exchange at two colombo for one dollar gold and also making a United States gold coin legal tender generally, and the United States bank bills legal tender in payments to banks.—*Commerce Reports*.

NOTES ON CONFEDERATE PAPER MONEY.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, President of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, writes as follows regarding some novelties in the Confederate Paper Money series:

"Re 'One Thousand Dollars' C. S. A. note back illustrated in last April's issue, I have known this back since my early collecting days, and believe I have seen it on several different C. S. A. notes that were issued with blank backs. While I do not know any authority to vouch from personal knowledge that it is a fact, consensus of opinion among advanced paper-money collectors has long been that this back plate had no relation to the Confederacy or its day, but was produced and used for 'stage money' in the 'green-back' period following the war. I have never considered it rare nor to have a place in a C. S. A. note collection except as one of several novelties associated with the issue.

"I have recently obtained a C. S. A. \$50 Davis, September 2, 1861 (A. X.) note, the back without printing, and nothing written in on the face space provided for signatures and number. It appears to be from original plates, but on different paper, and not so well printed as those regularly issued. Condition as new. I do not remember seeing a similar specimen or anything in print regarding this oddity.

"A C. S. A. novelty that I prize is a complete sheet, four notes, with margins, with impressions from back plate only, of the \$10, 1864. I received this some years ago from a Southern gentleman, who said that he was employed in the C. S. A. money-producing plant at Richmond when that city fell, and this was one of several sheets in process and incomplete that he took from the plant on the eve of it being seized by the Federal authorities."

Mr. H. D. Allen, the Confederate money historian, writes of an interesting experience he had during his vacation the past summer:

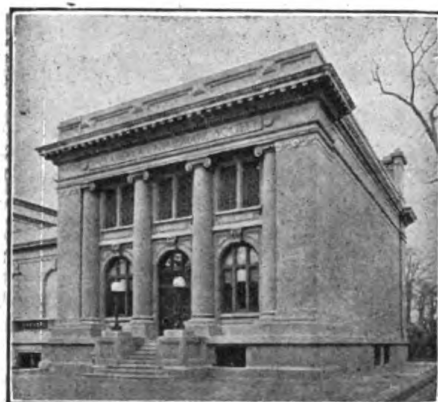
"I spent part of my vacation at a summer hotel, Whitehall, in Camden, Maine. The hotel was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Elmore, not related, however, to the Treasurer of the Confederate States. While there I arranged and had framed a collection of 75 paper bills, mostly Confederate, and presented it to the hotel. The frame was $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and among the notes were two with portraits of Mr. Elmore, the Treasurer. The notes attracted much attention from the guests, and Mrs. Elmore, who is a South Carolina woman, was particularly pleased with the gift. I wrote historical notes for those 75 notes, which were typewritten and placed in the frame so all could learn without asking questions. Many auto tourists stopped at the hotel, and I had the time of my life sitting in the lobby and watching them examining the contents of the frame. None of them had ever before seen anything like it. It was a pleasing and amusing experience, believe me."

MERCANTILE MARINE WAR MEDALS TO BE AWARDED.

A press dispatch from London says that King George has directed that the British War Medal, heretofore granted only to men of the kingdom's armed and naval forces, also be awarded certain men of the British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Mercantile Marine. The medals, in silver, will be given men of the classes who served at sea for not less than six months in the war period. A bronze Mercantile Marine War Medal, in addition, will be given men of the classes named who served at sea on at least one voyage through a danger zone.

TWO COLLECTIONS OF COINS SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

The disposition of two large collections of coins was made public during the recent A. N. A. Convention in Philadelphia—the Robert Bird collection of Canton, Mass., consisting mainly of large United States Cents and Hard Times Tokens in splendid preservation, and the C. O. Trowbridge collection of Framingham, Mass., consisting of about 200,000 ancient and modern coins. Both collections were purchased at private sale by Frank H. Shumway of Mattapan, Mass., and George L. Tilden of Worcester, Mass.



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New York

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& 156TH STS.

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The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

THE CARDINAL MERCIER MEDAL.

A splendid portrait of Cardinal Mercier appears on a medal which is now being offered by the American Numismatic Society, New York. The medal was designed by Jourdain, the noted Belgian sculptor, and was struck at the Belgiant Mint. The inscription on the reverse, "Patriotisme—Endurance," is taken from the title given by Cardinal Mercier to his famous pastoral letter. The likeness of our distinguished guest is striking. The artist has succeeded in recording the characteristics of courage and straightforwardness, which have won for Cardinal Mercier the admiration and respect of the American people. In addition to being a record of the visit of one who has played an important role in the events of the war, the medal gives in no small measure the charm of its subject, and for that reason is doubly desirable as a memento.



The Cardinal Mercier Medal.

The proceeds from the sale of the medal are to be used for the charities of His Eminence, and the American Numismatic Society has offered to take charge of its sale without any charge for so doing. The price for copies in bronze has been placed at \$5 each, and they may be obtained by enclosing check or money order for that amount and sending to Sydney P. Noe, Secretary, American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th street, New York City.

NEW WORK ON BANK OF MONTREAL TOKENS.

"The Copper Tokens of the Bank of Montreal" is the title of a new work by Dr. Eugene G. Courteau of St. Jacques, Quebec. A feature of the book is that the text is printed in both English and French. It divides the different issues of the Bank of Montreal into four series—the Bouquet Sous, the Habitant Tokens, the Side-View Tokens and the Front-View Tokens—and describes the die varieties of each series, giving each variety a number and the degree of rarity. The differences are in most instances only slight, but such as they are they have been faithfully described by Dr. Courteau. It is the great number of die varieties that lends charm to collectors of Canadian tokens, not less than those of the United States coins to our own collectors. Dr. Courteau is one of Canada's foremost collectors, and the work just issued has been preceded by similar works by him describing the die varieties of other series of Canadian issues. The book has several illustrations showing the types of the four series, and is one that every collector will want for properly identifying and listing those tokens. It was the author's intention to have this work ready in 1917, the centenary of the founding of the Bank of Montreal, but the war and his professional duties prevented its issue earlier. The volume also contains views of the old and new buildings of the bank.

QUEEN ELIZABETH PRESENTED WITH A. N. S. MEDAL.

On October 5 last Queen Elizabeth of Belgium was made an Honorary Member of The American Numismatic Society, the first woman to be elected to that distinction.

At the reception in the New York Public Library representatives of the Society presented the Queen with one of the honorary membership medals, which had been struck in gold especially for the occasion. King Albert has been an Honorary Member of the Society for several years. The Belgian Ambassador to Washington also is a member



The A. N. S. Membership Medal, Presented to Queen Elizabeth.

The medal given to the Queen is three inches in diameter. It is the work of the American sculptor, Gutzon Borglum. The medal was presented by a committee composed of Edward T. Newell, President of The American Numismatic Society; Howland Wood, John Reilly, Jr., Dr. George F. Kunz and Sydney P. Noe.

NUMISMATIC NEWS FROM LONDON.

In a letter to the Australian Numismatic Society, Mr. Henry Garside, one of the Society's corresponding members in London, writes as follows:

"The design of the Gallipoli Star has received the approval of His Majesty the King, and all those gallant men who fought in the campaign will be entitled to this distinctive decoration.

"A gold coin of the value of fifteen rupees has been minted in India. It bears the crowned bust of the King and Emperor on the obverse, and the date, 1918, on the reverse.

"His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal being granted to masters, officers and seamen of the Mercantile Marine for services performed in the danger zone during the war. Clasps will be awarded where conspicuous service has been rendered.

"A correspondent in Canada kindly informs me that in future all coins required for circulation in British Honduras and Jamaica will be struck in the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint, instead of in the Royal Mint, London.

"A correspondent in the Far East kindly informs me that a proposal is on foot to coin a gold dollar in China."

PITTSBURGH'S STREET RAILWAY CHECK.

Collectors of transportation checks will be interested in a description of the one used in Pittsburgh, Pa. This is struck in three metals—brass, copper and hard white metal. The center of the check is occupied by a large "P," from around which the metal has been removed. The inscription around the edge on one side is "Pittsburgh Railways Co." On the other side, "Good for One Fare."

DRAKE'S "SILVER MAP" OFFERED FOR SALE.

Mr. Basil G. Hamilton of Inverness, B. C., Canada, writes:

"Referring to the British Numismatic Society notes on page 313 of the July, 1918, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, the enclosed article may be of interest." The article referred to is a press dispatch from London and is as follows:

"To naval men and students of our maritime history the collection of medals formed by Admiral the Marquis of Milford Haven has long been known as commemorating the valorous deeds of British seamen since the days of Drake. This historic collection will be offered for sale at Sotheby's. One of the most important naval relics is to form the first lot in the dispersal, as it happens to be one of the oldest. This is Drake's "Silver Map," which the great seaman had engraved to represent in miniature the famous map made by Michael Mercator for display in Queen Elizabeth's gallery to show the track of the navigator's voyage around the world in the Golden Hind. The year of departure, 'Exitus 1577,' and of triumphant return home, 'Reditus 1580,' are in this large plate. In all, Drake had five made. One is preserved still with the Drake heirlooms at Nutwell Court, and of the four given to friends, two are in the British Museum, one in the Sir John Evans collection, and the one belonging to the Marquis, which weighs 278 grains troy.

"Medals in honor of the defeat of the Armada are included, and three specially struck to signalize the British 'Dominion of the Sea,' in 1630, in 1639 and in 1615. Eleven commemorating the victory of La Hogue in 1692 and a fine series relating to Admiral Vernon and Portobello, 1739-41, with the 1756 'Loss of Minorca' execrating Admiral Byng, followed by Hawke's triumph at Quiberon, 1759, and Rodney's 'Capture of St. Eustatius,' are other notable mementoes. Gold badges for Earl Howe's 'Victory of the First of June, 1704,' and 'Nile' and 'Trafalgar' emblems of Nelson are further prizes, with the grand finale in our own day, 'Jutland, 1916' (three specimens), inscribed 'The German High-Sea Fleet held against odds till routed by Invincible Might.' And the thought arises, what engraver-medalist can adequately symbolize the sequel?"

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

The October issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* contains a number of interesting articles, including "Prof. Fisher's Plan for Stabilizing the Dollar"; the program of the Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A.; "An Interesting Letter on the Confiscation of Confederate and Broken Bank Notes"; "The Anniversary of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society"; "The Question Box"; "The Coinage of Latin America"; "A Letter from Uncle George to His Nephew John," with comments on various subjects by the editor, and reports of meetings of numismatic societies.

At a luncheon given to Cardinal Mercier at the Waldorf Hotel, New York City, on October 11, he was presented with the gold medal of the Pennsylvania Society. Charles M. Schwab made the presentation.

The establishment of an "international currency" was one of the topics discussed at the International Trade Conference in Atlantic City last month.

At the College of the City of New York, on September 28, Rear-Admiral Ugo Conz of the Italian Navy received a gold medal presented by the Italians of this country to King Victor Emmanuel. The medal was purchased with funds raised by popular subscription by the New York Italian newspaper, *Bolletina della Sera*. It was designed by Ugo Villa, and bears the following inscription: "To King Victor Emmanuel III, who from the splendor of Italy's triumph first of all took a beam of love for his victorious people and made himself a brother among them, thus exalting the royal virtue. From the Italians of America, under the auspices of the *Bolletina della Sera*, *Giornale d'America*."

"In God We Trust" on our dollars has scarcely done much to raise the standards of financial honor."—Editorial Comment in *Western Christian Advocate*.

"A Few of the Many"

The October number of the "American Boy" carries the largest single coin advertisement ever published by that high-class journal. It is one of my "ads," which cost me over TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for a single insertion!

From three to five hundred EXTRA copies of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY are distributed by me each month to prospective coin collectors. This is in addition to the two thousand regular readers of the MONTHLY!

About Three Hundred EXTRA auction catalogues of each of my sales are sent out to new collectors who have signified their interest by actually buying coins from my price lists.

In other words—

besides the regular channels and markets for the purchase and sale of coins, I enjoy, through my extensive advertising (over \$5,000.00 annual expenditure) and my modern business methods, a wide field for the successful purchase and sale of coins that is not enjoyed by any other numismatic firm in the country.

The above are SOME of the reasons why I enjoy such a preponderance of the numismatic business of the country.

Write me whether you wish to buy or sell.

We'll both be glad that you did.



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SALE OF THE BELCHER, LINDSTROM, WENDELL COLLECTIONS.

Our Two Days' Sale of Friday and Saturday, November 14th and 15th, next, includes the balance of the Belcher Collection (being Parts V and VI); the Otto Lindstrom, the E. J. Wendell Dramatic Medal Collection (Part I), and part of the Hinman Collection of Foreign Copper Coins. This sale includes over 200 Foreign Crowns; 600 Greek and Roman Copper, Silver and Gold Coins; Silver Dollars of 1839 and 1858; an Uncirculated Pike's Peak \$10 gold, with a view of the Peak; Choice Copper Coins; Rare Silver and Bronze Medals; Continental Paper Money; Modern Foreign and U. S. Gold and Silver Coins; Dramatic Medals and Tokens, including the Theatre at New York Token; and many other items of special interest. Nearly 1400 lots.

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Panama-Pacific Half Dollar\$1.50
Illinois Centennial Half Dollar .. 1.25

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8 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

TO OUR READERS.

Our readers are requested to note, on page 451 of this issue, that the price of back numbers of **The Numismatist** has been increased, to take effect January 1, 1919. Please read the announcement and become familiar with the new prices.

THE NUMISMATIST,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Broken Bank Bills Wanted.

I am assembling numismatic exhibits of broken bank bills for several public libraries and historical societies. Send anything you have on approval.

Member A. N. A., B. N. S., B. P. S.
Reference, any Boston bank.

H. D. ALLEN,
Confederate Money Historian,
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Historical souvenir of event leading to downfall of German Empire; an everlasting proof of Huns' damnable duplicity; metal die-cast copies, oxidized copper finish, sent for 50c.; three for \$1; \$13 per dozen. Circular free.

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CHINESE 10-tael Hsiea-Feng dynasty note; about 7½x12 in.; typically Chinese. A few in stock at.....\$1.25
Am continually receiving new items. Write.

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You will find it to your advantage to write me, whether you wish to buy or sell.

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\$50 Pan.-Pac. I. Ex., Oct. Unc. 100.00
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\$10 Colorado. View Peak. 1860. F. 55.00
\$10 Clark, Gruber & Co., 1861. V. F. 22.00
\$2.50 Colorado, C. G. & Co., 1861. F. 24.00
\$2.50 Georgia. 64 G. 22 C. V. F. 60.00
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Authorized by an Act of the Philippine Legislature in 1917. The Insular Government issued these notes from the Philippine Nat'l Bank. Secured from a U. S. Army Officer, and the only ones in sight. A REAL piece of WAR MONEY. Finely printed by the Government Bureau of Printing at Manila. "TEN CENTAVOS" only. 75c. per pair, 40c. each, with typewritten history.

Here's another good item of paper money: Bigelow, Morse & Co. shillings, issued 1862, Marlborough, Mass. Set of 4 pieces, 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c. (Rare as a set.) Set, 75c.

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My new list, No. 6, is out at last. If you are a buyer, send for same. Over 1150 lots. Some have been sold, but lots left. What are your wants?

1918 Illinois Half Dollar, Unc., \$1.30.
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Large Silver Catalog 50c; Copper 50c

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXXII.

DECEMBER, 1919.

No. 12

A TRIAL LIST OF THE COUNTERMARKED MODERN COINS OF THE WORLD.

By F. G. DUFFIELD.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

GERMANY.

The countermarked coins described under the heading of "Germany" are issues of the old German States prior to the confederation. The writer feels that it is far from a complete list of them, but it contains practically all that have come to his attention in an examination of auction sale catalogs, from which source, as was stated in the opening installment, the greater part of his data has been obtained. It will be noted that many of the countermarks are not described, even in a general way, and that coins with apparently the same countermark are placed under different State headings, giving them different attributions. This fault should be charged against the cataloguers rather than against the compiler. The greater part of the data on the German countermarks has been taken from foreign catalogs, mostly German, where it is presumed collectors are much more familiar with the countermarks than they are in this country. It is quite possible that some of the stamps are for States other than the ones under which they are here placed.

Aachen.

368. Aachen, Necessity Piece, 1 Bush—6 Heller, 1590 (Obv., spread eagle within wreath, Rev., "B" and date), Cm. eagle of the city.
369. Aachen, Necessity Piece, 2 Bushes—12 Heller, 1590 (Obv., spread eagle within wreath, Rev., "BB" and date), Cm. eagle of the city.
370. Aachen, Copper Necessity Piece, 12 Bushes, 1597 (Obv. eagle, Rev., "BB" and date), Cm. a small eagle.

The above pieces were originally private issues, and the countermark of the eagle was probably placed on them as an official stamp.

Anhalt.

371. Tournois of Bronkhorst (Giesbert V, 1328-56), Cm. for Anhalt (not described).

Augsburg.

372. Prague (Bohemia) Groschen, Wenzel IV, Cm. with Augsburg stamp (not described).
373. Prague (Bohemia) Groschen, Wenzel II (1278-1305), Cm. (not described).
374. Bohemia Groschen, —, Cm. of Hall and Augsburg (not described).

Bremen.

375. Prague, Groschen, Charles I, Cm. with Bremen key.
376. Holstein, Double Schilling, 1604, Cm. with Bremen stamp.

Breslau.

377. Breslau Poor Hospital Token, —, Cm. "A. S." (Armen Spital).
378. Breslau, Klippe 3 Groschen, 1645, Cm. "A. S."

Brunswick.

379. Brunswick, Crown, Fredk. Ulrich, 1622, Cm. "T. A."

Cologne.

380. Hildesheim, Gulden, 1690, 1694, Cm. with Cologne countermark (not described).
 381. Hildesheim, 6 Mariengroschen, 1666, 1673, 1676, 1689, 1690, 1694, 1763, Cm. with Cologne countermark (not described).

Constance.

382. Constance, 15 Kreuzer, 1715, Cm. with countermark of the State (not described).

Erfurt.

383. Hesse, Groschen of Ludwig I (1413-58), Cm. with Erfurt stamp (not described).
 384. Saxony, Groschen of Frederick II, —, Cm. a wheel and "B."

Franconia Circle.

For a history of the Franconian Circle, or "Kries," and its regularly issued coins the reader's attention is directed to an article on the subject by Mr. Moritz Wormser in the May, 1916, issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

The countermark is "F C" in monogram, the letters in ornamental script, with "60 N" above, all in relief, in an oval depression. In foreign catalogs this stamp is usually referred to as the countermark of the Franconian Circle. In domestic catalogs it is almost invariably unattributed. The description of the countermark on the pieces is given just as it appeared in the sale catalogs. It will be noticed that the descriptions vary considerably, though they are no doubt intended to describe the same countermark. These variations will show one of the difficulties encountered in attempting to compile a list of such pieces.



No. 397—Henneberg 2-3 Thaler, 1692, Cm. of Franconia Circle.



No. 484—Waldeck, 6 Pfgs., 1622, Cm. a star.
 No. 486—Waldeck, 3 Pfgs., 1638, Cm. a star.

385. Saxe-New Weimar, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler John Ernest, 1677, Cm. "C T" below "60 N."
 386. Lubeck, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, Augustus Fredk., 1678, Cm. "60 N T. E. C."
 387. Lauenburg, Gulden, Julius Francis, 1678, Cm. Circle Franconia.
 388. Saxe-Weimar, Gulden, John Ernest, 1678, Cm. Circle Franconia.
 389. Montfort, $\frac{2}{3}$ Crown, 1678, Cm. "F G" below "60 N."
 390. Westphalia, Julius Francis (?), $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, 1678, Cm. monogram, etc.
 391. Reuss-Schleitz, Gulden, Henry I, 1678, 1679, Cm. Circle Franconia.
 392. Montfort, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, Th. Jean VIII, 1679, Cm. Circle Franconia.
 393. Lauenburg, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, Julius Francis, 1687, Cm. "C F" under "60 N."

- 394. Embden, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, 1689, Cm. "C T" (ornate script) below "60 N."
- 395. Montfort, $\frac{1}{2}$ Crown, 1690, Cm. "F G" below "60 N."
- 396. Montfort, Gulden, Anton Admin, 1690, Cm. (not given).
- 397. Henneberg, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, 1692, Cm. "C F" below "60 N."
- 398. Henneberg, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, 1693, Cm. "C T" (ornate script) below "60 N."
- 399. Henneberg-Ilmenau, Gulden, 1693, Cm. Circle Franconia.
- 400. Henneberg-Ilmenau, under the dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Gotha, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, 1693, Cm. "F C" under "60 N."
- 401. Anhalt-Dessau, Gulden, John George, 1693, Cm. Circle Franconia.
- 402. Henneberg, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, —, Cm. "C R C N" in script monogram.

Gottingen.

- 403. Hesse, Groschen of Louis, —, Cm. crowned "G" (for Gottingen).

Hall.

- 404. Bohemia, Groschen, —, Cm. of Halle and Augsburg.

Hesse.

- 405. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, —, Cm. "h" (unattributed; similar to countermark attributed to Hildesheim).
- 406. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. standing lion.
- 407. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. walking lion.
- 408. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. half wheel.
- 409. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. two half wheels.
- 410. Hesse, Groschen, Ludwig I, Cm. whole wheel.

Hildesheim.

- 411. Bamberg (Bishopric), Schilling of Anton of Rotenham (1431-1459), Cm. crowned "h" for Hildesheim.
- 412. Hildesheim, lead necessity piece, 1681, Cm. with city arms. (This may be an original piece.)
- 413. Hildesheim, Grain Token, 1658, Cm. "h."

Holstein.

- 414. Gelderland, Florin d'Or of Arnold (1423-1473), Cm. arms of Holstein (description not given).

Isny.

- 415. Bohemia, Groschen, —, Cm. a star.
- 416. Bohemia, Groschen, Wenceslaus IV (1378-1419), Cm. a horseshoe.

Juliers.

- 417. Silver Siege Piece of Juliers, 20 Sols, 1621, struck over an older coin.

Kempton.

- 418. Bohemia, Groschen, —, Cm. crowned "K" (for Kempton).

Lubeck.

- 419. Lubeck, Schilling, 1789, struck over an English shilling.
- 420. Lubeck, Ducat, —, Cm. double eagle of Lubeck.
- 421. Julich, Goldgulden (1402-1423), Cm. shield of arms of Lubeck.

Luneburg.

- 422. Lubeck, Ducat, —, Cm. with Luneburg lion.
- 423. Bohemia, Groschen, —, Cm. with stamp of Luneburg.

Munster.

- 424. Munster, 12 Pfennigs, 1603, Cm. "L V B" with three "Z's" below.
- 425. Munster, 3 Schillings, 1608, Cm. "E V B" (Ernest von Brabeck).

Nordlingen.

426. Bohemia, Groschen, Wenceslaus III, —, Cm. "n" for Nordlingen.

Osnaburg.

427. Berg, Gros Tournois, William II (1360-1408), Cm. wheel of Osnaburg.
 428. Weidenbruck, 6 Pfennigs, 1663, Cm. wheel of Osnaburg.
 429. Osnaburg, 5 Pfennigs, —, Cm. wheel.
 430. Osnaburg, 3 Pfennigs, —, Cm. wheel.

Paderborn.

431. Paderborn (Bishops), 2 Marien Groschen, 1653, Cm. "P."
 432. Paderborn (Bishops), 6 Pfennigs, 1706, Cm. (not given).
 433. Paderborn (Bishops), 6 Pfennigs, 1706, Cm. monogram (not described).
 434. Paderborn (City), 4 Pfennigs, 1622, Cm. with figures "32."

Pfalz-Zweibrucken.

435. Pfalz, Raderalbus, Ludwig, —, Cm. "h" (unattributed, but similar to stamp for Hildesheim).

Prussia.

436. Brandenburg in Franconia, Reichsthaler, 1752, Cm. with Prussian stamp (not described).

Ratisbon.

437. Bohemia, Groschen, —, Cm. with Ratisbon and Ulm stamps (not described).

Ravensburg.

438. Ravensburg, 12 Pfennigs, —, Cm. with city arms (three chevrons).

Rostock.

439. Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, Double Schilling, 1620, Cm. Rostock stamp (not described).

Rottweil.

440. Bohemia, Groschen of Wenceslaus II, Cm. an eagle.

Saxony.

The following coins of Saxony, all countermarked, were unattributed in sale catalogs.

441. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. half eagle.
 442. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. two half eagles.
 443. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. lion.
 444. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. "B."
 445. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. "b."
 446. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. "h."
 447. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. half wheel.
 448. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. two half wheels.
 449. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. a whole wheel.
 450. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, —, Cm. a flower (for Julich?).
 451. Saxony, 2 Heller, —, Cm. rooster.
 452. Saxony, Groschen, William III, —, Cm. half eagle.
 453. Saxony, Groschen, William III, —, Cm. "b."
 454. Saxony, Groschen, William III, —, Cm. half wheel.
 455. Saxony, Groschen, William III, —, Cm. whole wheel.
 456. Saxony, Groschen, William III, —, Cm. clover leaf.
 457. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II, IV and Sigismund, —, Cm. a lion.

- 458. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and Margaretha, —, Cm. "b."
- 459. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and Margaretha, —, Cm. whole wheel.
- 460. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and William III, Cm. half wheel.
- 461. Saxony, Groschen, Frederick II and William III, Cm. two half wheels.
- 462. Saxony, Groschen, Ernest and Albert, —, Cm. half wheel.
- 463. Saxony, Groschen, Fredk. II, IV and William III, Cm. two half wheels.

Sayn-Wittgenstein.

- 464. Sayn-Wittgenstein, false base coin of Gustav (1657-1701), Cm. with an eagle and "32." (The stamp "32" is elsewhere attributed to Paderborn.)

Schaumburg-Lippe.

- 465. Schaumburg-Lippe, copper coin, —, Cm. twice with a rose.

Stralsund.

- 466. Schauenburg, Double Schilling, 1619, Cm. Stralsund stamp.
- 467. Brunswick-Luneburg, Double Schilling, Julius Ernest (1598-1636), Cm. Stralsund stamp.
- 468. Brunswick-Luneburg, Double Schilling, Wm. of Harburg (1603-1642), Cm. Stralsund stamp.
- 469. Brunswick-Luneburg, Double Schilling, August of Ratzeburg (1610-1635), Cm. Stralsund stamp.
- 470. Pomerania, Double Schilling, 1622, Cm. Stralsund stamp.

Strasburg.

- 471. Prussia, $\frac{1}{2}$ Thaler, 1673, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
- 472. Brunswick-Luneburg, $\frac{2}{3}$ Thaler, 1677, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
- 473. Saxony, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden, 1674, Cm. lily (fleur-de-lys) (attributed to Strasburg).
- 474. Brandenburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gulden, 1673, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
- 475. Lubeck, 2 Marks, 1672, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
- 476. Brandenburg, Gulden, 1675, Cm. Strasburg stamp.
- 477. Brunswick, Gulden, 1675, Cm. Strasburg stamp.

Torgau.

- 478. Torgau, Brewery Token, 1589, Cm. "4/9."

Ulm.

- 479. Bohemia, Groschen, —, Cm. arms of Ulm.
- 480. Bohemia, Groschen, —, Cm. Ulm and Ratisbon stamp.

Verden.

- 481. Verden, $\frac{1}{2}$ Grote, 1621, Cm. "V D" in monogram.
- 482. Verden, 1 Grote, 1621, Cm. "V D" in monogram.
- 483. Verden, Double Schilling, 1621, Cm. "V D" in monogram.

The above pieces are said to have been countermarked three years later—in 1624.

Waldeck.

- 484. Waldeck, 6 Pfennigs, 1622, Cm. a star.
- 485. Waldeck, 4 Pfennigs, —, Cm. an 8-pointed star.
- 486. Waldeck, 3 Pfennigs, 1638, Cm. an 8-pointed star.
- 487. Waldeck, 8 Pfennigs, —, Cm. (not given).

Warburg.

- 488. Hanover, 1 Pfennig, Geo. II, —, Cm. with four stamps (not described).

Westphalia.

- 489. Westphalia, 12 Pfennigs, —, Cm. "37."

Wiedenbruck.

490. Wiedenbruck, 3 Pfennigs, 1622, 1670, 1681, 1683, Cm. with wheel with six spokes, the arms of the city.

Worms.

491. Hesse-Darmstadt, Albus, 1637, Cm. for Worms (not described).

Wurtemberg.

492. Wurtemberg, Thaler, 1537, Cm. (not described).
 493. Wurtemberg, $\frac{1}{2}$ Thaler, 1537, Cm. (not described).
 494. Wurtemberg, $\frac{1}{4}$ Thaler, 1538, Cm. (not described).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOREIGN NUMISMATIC NEWS.

In *Spink's Numismatic Circular* for September-October Mr. Henry Garside contributes the following interesting numismatic information:

During the great war of 1914-1918, a number of German prisoners of war were interned in a concentration camp in Liverpool, New South Wales, Australia, where some of them manufactured medals. A specimen struck in bronze is in the national collection, British Museum, London, and the following is a description of it:

Obv., upper legend: GCC (German Concentration Camp) with a bead on the left and another on the right. Lower legend: LIVERPOOL. N. S. W. A plain shield with a kangaroo on the left, and an emu on the right, as supporters. Above the shield a seven-pointed star, and a curved line varying in thickness. Beneath the shield, a branch of mimosa on the left, and another on the right, the lower portions of the branches being crossed below. The whole within a plain rim.

Rev., upper legend: ZUM ANDENKEN. Lower legend: AN UNSERE KRIEGSGEFANGENSCHAFT. The legends are on an engraved raised border and their translation is: In commemoration of our captivity. An outline of Australia bearing the inscription, in two lines: 1914 | 1915, 1916 with a bead before and after each date. Below, an outline of Tasmania. The outlines are encircled by a beaded circle. The whole within a plain rim.

Edge plain and bevelled.

A specimen of this medal was exhibited by the writer at a meeting of members of the British Numismatic Society in London, on Wednesday, May 23rd, 1917.

Under date February 20th, 1919, an esteemed Australian correspondent writes as follows:

The question of coining bronze money in the Royal Mint, Melbourne, is being considered by the Australian Government. In the past it has been impracticable to manufacture these coins in Australia because the machinery at the disposal of the Mint officials was unsuitable for dealing with an alloy so hard as bronze. They have therefore been made in London, Birmingham and Calcutta. Lately, however, additional machinery has been erected in the Melbourne Mint, and it is now probable that all the bronze currency required in Australia will be coined there.

A correspondent in British Honduras kindly reports the issue of copper, nickel five cents and bronze cents, both dated 1916, and each bearing the mint mark H (Heaton).

An esteemed Indian correspondent informs me that the gold fifteen rupees, dated 1918, has practically disappeared from circulation. Most of the issue is believed to be hoarded.

British Imperial bronze pence dated 1918 and 1919 coined in The Mint, Birmingham, bear the mint mark H (Heaton) to the left of the date. Similar coins, dated 1918 and 1919, minted in the works of the King's Norton Metal Company, Limited, near Birmingham, bear the mint marks KN to the left of the date.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to signify his approval of the issue to the Members of the Special Constabulary of a medal (with ribbon), to be called the "Special Constabulary Long Service Medal."

COINS OF THE BORDERLANDS OF EUROPE.

By MORITZ WORMSER.

(An Address delivered before the A. N. A. Convention, Philadelphia, October 4 to 8, 1919.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, Mr. President, and Members of the A. N. A.: In our study and pursuit of numismatics I am very much reminded of the cartoons which the artist, Mr. Goldberg, publishes almost daily in our *New York Evening Mail*, and with which you may be familiar. He illustrates comic pictures which generally end up in the saying, "That's very beautiful, but it doesn't mean anything," and I am also reminded of the expression "Now that you've got it, what are you going to do with it."

This applies to numismatics, and by my talk I shall try to show you that numismatics does mean something, and that we can gain through it a valuable insight into the history of the past, as well as a better understanding of the history of the present; and this point of view has influenced me in my selection of the present subject, so that while the study about coins is beautiful, it also means something, and, after all, it is not only the question of getting them, but also doing something useful with them.

I am traveling in very much the same boat as Mr. Newell, for, just as he explained to you, what I am going to say to you should not under any circumstances be called an address, but is merely a brief and rambling talk in connection with the subject of my exhibit of coins, which I have called "Coins of the Borderlands of Europe." I have selected from my collection such coins as have been issued in those territories which have been affected by the Peace Treaty terminating the recent World War, and which have undergone a transfer of sovereignty or been formed into new states. I have, accordingly, arranged these coins into several geographical groups which spread along the borderlands of the Central Empires.

The first one which comes under our consideration is the Western frontier, consisting of Alsace-Lorraine. We must keep in mind that as a political question Alsace and Lorraine, while always grouped together, in their history have been distinct. These two territories were composed of a number of smaller divisions. Both territories were originally thoroughly German, and definite parts of the Holy Roman Empire, which was then the official name for Germany.

The more powerful centralized monarchy of France, however, early had aspirations of spreading eastward, and as long ago as 1552, Henry II of France, during a period when Germany was torn by internal warfare, seized the three Bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun, all of which formed part of Lorraine. At the same time you will see from the coins shown that the City of Metz retained its German allegiance until a later period. The next step in the acquisition of these territories by France came during the Thirty Years' War and the Peace Treaty terminating it, when France acquired those parts of Alsace which comprised the landgraviate previously subject to the Archdukes of Austria. Coins of this territory are included in the exhibit.

Other territories in this field, of which coins are shown, are the principality of Lichtenberg and the three cities of Strassburg, Breisach (this exhibit incidentally being a siege coin issued during the Thirty Years' War), of Muhlhausen and of Hagenau. All these independent cities were acquired by France only gradually, and the final Peace Treaty determining their French territoriality was only concluded in 1697. The exhibit also includes a thaler of a French Bishop of Strassburg, Louis Constantin de Rohan, issued in 1759.

Lorraine, on the other hand, was subject to a ducal house of which Charles III, the ruler on the thaler in my exhibit, was related to the French noble family of Guise. One of his successors spent the greater part of his life being chased out of his domains by the French, but Lorraine was not acquired by France permanently until 1735, when through some fine bargaining in peoples and territories, the ducal house of Lorraine was compensated for ceding its domains by the transfer to it of the Duchy of Tuscany in Italy. Lorraine was acquired by Stanislaus Lescynsky, a Polish noble, acting in the interests of France, and he in turn finally transferred Lor-

rairie to France, as recently as 1766. It is evident from this that the French claims on these territories are only recent, and that only a few centuries ago they were integral parts of the German Empire. It does not follow from this, however, that the claims of France are not entirely legitimate, as peoples certainly have the right of self-determination, and the fact that at one time they were under the sovereignty of Germany should not prevent their acquiring any other allegiance, if it is their will to do so. And it can well be understood that having tasted the more liberal and less rigid administrative methods of France, the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine would be more content under the rule of France.

The thaler of Muhlhausen brings to my mind the recollection of another coin of this city, which commemorated a league between it and the Swiss Confederation. You will recall that during the discussion of the Peace Treaty there were newspaper reports suggesting that Alsace-Lorraine be joined to Switzerland. This may have appeared to some as an entirely novel idea, but from this coin you will recall that apparently there is nothing new in history, and that such an alliance existed in the dim past some three hundred years ago, as evidenced by numismatic monuments.

The next group to consider is the borderland of Schleswig-Holstein, the Danish borderland. These two territories also have formed an inseparable political question which has been agitating Europe for some five or six hundred years. In fact, the Duchy of Schleswig was originally founded as a German bulwark against the inroads of the Northern Danes. In 1326 Duke Waldemar conceived the idea of declaring the two duchies as indivisible, and from this time on it has been a continuous controversy whether one or both duchies should be Danish or German. Our coinage shows the city of Gluckstadt as subject to the King of Denmark, his portrait appearing there, while the coinage of the Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein shows them as independent rulers under German sovereignty. In the seventeenth century the ducal house of Holstein became related to the Royal House of Sweden, so that they became more important and tried to establish their independence of Denmark more firmly. The important event in determining their nationality, however, occurred in 1742, when Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, married Anna Paulowna of Russia, and the son of this marriage, Peter, subsequently became the Czar of Russia. One of the coins in our exhibit was struck by him and shows his portrait as Duke of Holstein and also Grand Duke of Russia. At that time the territorial question was settled in favor of the Danes by Catherine II ceding the duchies to Denmark in 1767. During the nineteenth century the question became acute, and during the revolutionary days of 1848 the national aspirations of both the Germans and the Danes kept the question in the political foreground, finally resulting in the acquisition of the entire duchies by Germany. One of the failures of this settlement was the existence of a group of inhabitants called the Optants, people whose nationality was neither Danish nor German, and who for that reason had lost their political rights.

The fate of these provinces has again been changed by the present Peace Treaty, and we may again expect Danish coins for at least the Schleswig part of the two "Elbe Duchies."

The next geographical group to be considered consists in the parts of the Austrian Empire which have changed their allegiance. The first division is that comprised under Italia Irredenta, those parts of Austria which have now become Italian. Illustrative of this we are showing a coin of the Bishop of Brixen, a coin of the Austrian Counts of Eggenberg, who were also rulers in Gradisca; and the Lords of Ortenburg, who owned the domain of Paternian in Illyria, near Villach. Incidentally, John Widmann, founder of this family, was a rich merchant who used his wealth to acquire these other domains, and with them the titles and honors of "Prince of the Holy Roman Empire."

The next division to be considered is Jugo-Slavia, but this constituent part of Austria has been so continuously suppressed and submerged that I have found very few coins belonging in this territory. In fact, the rise and national consciousness of the Slavs in the Austrian Empire is a comparatively recent one, and the only coins I could show are those of the Bishops of Gurk, who had transferred their See to the city of Klagenfurt.

The next sub-division of the Austrian Empire to be considered is that of Czecho-Slovakia, and its numismatic representatives are much more numer-

ous in my exhibit. The territories covered by this new state are sub-divided into Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, although the latter perhaps more properly should be attributed to Poland, as you will recall that the Peace Conference awards parts of Silesia to this reborn republic.

From the past history of Bohemia let us recall the fact that this kingdom enjoyed an ancient culture, and, before the rule of the Hapsburgs, occupied a very prominent position in Europe. Under Ladislas Jagello, Bohemia, Hungary and Poland were united as a powerful central European state, which, however, was broken up under his successors. Several rulers of its line were Emperors of Germany, and in 1348 the University of Prague was established as an influential seat of learning and independent thought. The Bohemians were leaders in reform movements, and John Huss was the predecessor of Luther in his ideas of reform. In line with this culture a large proportion of the population was Protestant, and the election to the throne of Bohemia of Frederick, Elector of the Palatinate, aided by the insurgent Protestants, was the cause of the Thirty Years' War. The numismatic reminder of this history is the oval coronation medal of Frederick, shown in my exhibit. In later years, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Bohemian independence was wiped out under the rule of the Hapsburgs, and the question of a national regeneration did not come up until the stormy days of 1848, when the Pan-Slavic League was founded.

You will note among the exhibit the coins of small princes, whose domains were located in Bohemia, such as the Counts of Schlick (one of the coins commemorates the death of Count Stephen, who fell battling against the Turks at Mohacz in 1529, and the fact that these coins were minted at Joachimsthal gave coins of this size their abbreviated name of "thaler"), the counts of Rosenberg, Schwarzenberg and Paar, and last but not least, Duke Albrecht of Wallenstein, the great General of the Thirty Years' War; and also three coins struck by the Austrian Crown, among them the double ducat of the Owl Mine (Eule), a famous gold mine located in Bohemia, and indicating the wealth of the country in minerals, which was worked during the time of Emperor Charles VI, in the early eighteenth century.

As representative of the territory of Moravia we have a series of coins of the Bishops of Olmutz, representing the Catholic parts of the population.

The coinage of Silesia which we are showing is also varied, representing the City of Breslau, the Bishop of the same city, princes of the Empire like the Prince of Auersberg, and several branch lines of princes of Silesia, and then the Hapsburg crown, and also one coin of the Protestant Estates, struck during the time of the Thirty Years' War. They reflect that Silesia has always been a borderland between the German, the Austrian and the Pole. Originally in the eleventh century it formed part of Poland and its dukes belonged to the noble Polish line of Piasts. The coat of arms of the city of Breslau shows a large W, indicating the Polish name of the city "Wratisslaw," so that the political questions decided by the recent Peace Treaty are ancient ones. In 1537 the Duke of Liegnitz concluded a treaty of inheritance with the Elector of Brandenburg, by which the successor of either line should inherit the domains of the other one whose line should first become extinct. On the other hand, in the fourteenth century the Princes of Silesia recognized the over-lordship of the Kings of Bohemia, and when in 1675 the Princely line became extinct, the conflict of the two claims of sovereignty and inheritance led to controversy between the over-lord, Leopold I, Emperor of the House of Hapsburg and the then ruler of Brandenburg-Prussia. These finally resulted in the three Silesian wars, which were not settled until 1763, when the greater part of Silesia became part of the State of Prussia under Frederick the Great. A satirical medal was struck on the occasion of one of the divisions incidental to these wars, which is here shown. You may also note the Polish influence in this country in connection with the coins of the Bishopric of Breslau, as the ruler whose portrait appears on them is a Polish prince, Charles Ferdinand, a Bishop of Polish nobility.

Travelling further along the borderlands of Europe we find in our exhibit representatives of the Baltic Provinces: First, a coin of Peter Biron of Courland, with the rule of which he had been rewarded by the Empress of Russia. After this country had been settled by the Knightly Order of the Brethren of the Sword it had been subject to the rule of the German family of the Kettlers, subject to Polish suzerainty, until Russia absorbed this

part of Poland. Second, a ruble of Empress Elizabeth of Russia, which was struck for the provinces of Esthonia and Livonia, and the inscriptions of which are in Latin letters. This reminds us of the history of these two provinces, which, after having been settled by German immigrants, came under the rule of the Swedish Crown. The Swedes in turn were driven out by Peter the Great, upon the fall of Charles XII, these nationalities thus becoming absorbed in the vast Russian Empire. Third, finally in this group we have several coins of Riga, located in Livonia, showing the portraits of Polish and later Swedish kings, and reminding us of the shifting national fortunes, first under Polish, then Swedish, and finally the Russian domination, through which this city, and with it these Baltic provinces, passed. And today they are once more likely to achieve national independence, and some day national coinage.

The next group of coins which you will find in my exhibit of the Borderlands are those relating to the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose former power and territory the Peace Conference has aimed to restore. Noteworthy among them you will find a fair-sized series of the coins of the City of Danzig, and also a few of the City of Thorn, on which are shown the portraits of Polish kings, establishing the fact that these powerful cities were subject to their rule for several centuries, although founded and populated by a highly cultivated and commercially powerful German immigration. We already touched upon the power and extent of Poland in connection with Bohemia and Silesia, and in the records of history we find that as far back as the twelfth century King Boleslav was compelled to defend Silesia, then a part of Poland, against the inroads of Emperor Henry V of Germany, so that you will see that in this borderland also the questions of the Peace Treaty have agitated Europe for many centuries.

During the most glorious part of Poland's history it included Lithuania, East and West Prussia, Bohemia, Hungary and vast parts of what was Russia, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and the Polish coins of these cities are but a sample of the political and industrial power and importance of this kingdom. The rich gold coinage of these cities attests their wealth even during the period when the power of the kingdom was in its decline. This decline was caused by the decay of the royal power and the too predominant strength of the nobles and estates, who were represented in the Diet and frequently frittered away the energy of the country in the election of rival claimants to the throne. Our gallery of rulers shows successively members of the royal house of Sweden, then of the Polish nobility, the Electors of Saxony and again Polish nobles. A medal is shown of John Sobiesky, who still wielded sufficient power to play an important part in relieving the siege of Vienna by the Turks, which the medal commemorates, and who was hailed as a deliverer of Christendom from the threatened domination of the Turks.

Under the rule of Stanislas Augustus, intrigues of Prussia, Russia and Austria undermined further the power of the King, and finally in 1772 there began the dismemberment of the ancient kingdom. The three-ducat piece of Stanislas Augustus was struck in 1794 out of gold contributed by the populace at a time of national stress when the country was hard pressed by its enemy neighbors, ready to divide it in the last partition, and the ducat of 1831 struck during the revolution of Poland against Russia has a similar history.

There is also shown a medal of the City of Elbing, struck in 1787 to commemorate the birthday of the King of Prussia, showing that this part of the ancient kingdom had early fallen a prey to the grasping neighbor.

Finally, our history of Poland is brought down to date in the 10-fenigow piece, struck of iron during the German occupation of the country in 1917.

In connection with the series of Danzig coins it is interesting to recall that the free city of Danzig is nothing new historically, as a free city and State of Danzig had been established in 1807, when Napoleon dictated the fate of Europe.

The last borderland region for us to consider is the troublesome corner of Europe known as the Balkans. My exhibit includes eight modern gold coins of Serbia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Montenegro. The numismatic history of these Balkan States is not very rich in specimens, as these countries have been more or less submerged under the yoke of Turkey.

Until the Turkish invasion in the fourteenth century swamped these out-

posts of civilization, the Bulgars had established a powerful empire, which later was supplanted by an empire of Serbian ascendancy. The civilization of this latter empire was evidenced by a famous code of laws proclaimed by the Serbian Czar, Stephen Dushan, but shortly thereafter, in 1389, the battle of Kossovo, in which the Bulgars and Serbs were defeated by the Turks, sealed the fate and independence of these nations, and not until within the last sixty or seventy years were they able to emerge out of the gradually receding flood of Turkish oppression.

These few years of national independence were filled with intrigues and conflicts between the Austrian and Russian influences, of which the portrait of King Milan on the Serbian coin and of Ferdinand of Bulgaria on the Bulgarian specimens remind us, and the detailed history of which must be fresh in our minds, as it all falls within our lifetime.

On the other hand, Montenegro always maintained its dynasty against Turkish inroads, and managed to escape at least some of the warfare and struggles. One of our coins commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of King Nicholas' rule in 1910, showing that the dynasty had been planted on a firmer foundation than that of the other Balkan kingdoms.

The Roumanian specimens also include a commemorative gold coin upon the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of its independence in 1906, showing of how recent date this kingdom is.

You will also see that I have grouped among the Balkans a series of Transylvanian coins, which recent history has made a dependency of the Balkans. The period covered by the coins of my exhibit, however, is one in which the Transylvanian rulers were powerful as defenders of the eastern frontier against the Turks, although frequently their fortunes and considerations of safety compelled them to side with the infidel Sultan against their Christian brethren, and to become his vassals. Their rulers are numerous, forming an interesting numismatic portrait gallery, and intrigues between the forces of the Turks and the Emperors often caused them to be overthrown, after short and bloody reigns, assassinated, exiled and dethroned. It is interesting to note that on one of the crowns Prince Sigismund Bathory is referred to as Prince of Moldavia and Wallachy. These you will recall are the states which preceded Roumania, so that at that time, the end of the sixteenth century, Roumania was the subject race, ruled by Transylvania.

Throughout the period of these coins, the Roumanians in Transylvania were more or less the subject and servile part of the population, and the conflicts were rather between the Hungarian and German influences. The Roumanian problem did not become prominent until the stormy days of 1848, and from the eighteenth century forward it has been a case of a gradual and ultimately overwhelming Roumanian penetration and advance westward, so that in this Peace Treaty the elements powerful on this series of coins have perhaps permanently been subjugated. Our present day history has thus provided the settlement of political questions, already suggested on coins centuries old.

I hope I have succeeded in shedding some light on present history, by the contemplation of the coinage of these various nationalities, and they surely have shown how the nations benefited by the Peace Treaty and victorious in the war have come into their own, and how history has made the "first last and the last first."

We numismatists will of course have great interest in the coins which will be established by the new states, although unfortunately, due to financial conditions at this time, these new coinages are represented more by the output of the printing press than by coinages of intrinsic value. The gathering of the coinages to come will prove a new incentive for the pursuit of our numismatic studies.

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Director of the Mint Ray Baker stated at a conference of assay experts held in Philadelphia on October 22, that all the mints in the United States are turning out 75,000,000 one-cent pieces monthly, and that there are now 3,500,000,000 in circulation.

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EDITORIAL.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS YOUNG.

Another milestone along the journalistic pathway has been reached, and with this issue THE NUMISMATIST completes its thirty-second volume. As we have remarked upon former anniversaries, this record of activity has never been approached by any other numismatic monthly in the United States. But to have been able to round out an existence of thirty-two years would scarcely be worth recording had not its life been spent to some purpose. Its achievements and service have been in keeping with its years.

Its career, during almost a generation, has not been uneventful. It has met obstacles and difficulties, and has overcome them. It has known days that were filled with anxious foreboding for the future, and it has also experienced times when its material condition was the least of its worries. Since it has been the property of the A. N. A. its policy has been to give full measure of journalistic effort in return for the support received. The magazine is not conducted as a money-making enterprise. For every dollar it

receives from its subscribers and advertisers it returns one dollar's worth of value in printed pages.

For the benefit of those who have become readers of the magazine within the last few years, a brief review of the career of *THE NUMISMATIST* may not be out of place at this time. It was established by Dr. Geo. F. Heath of Monroe, Mich., the first issue appearing in January, 1888. His purpose in founding it was to draw together the collectors of that time in a national organization, which was accomplished three years later in the formation of the American Numismatic Association. From that time until his death, in 1908, it was edited and published by him in his home city as the official magazine of the Association, but as a private enterprise. At his death, in the summer of 1908, it was purchased by Mr. Farran Zerbe, who was at that time President of the A. N. A., and the publication office was removed to Philadelphia, Pa. Beginning with the January, 1909, issue a marked improvement in its typographical appearance and in the quality of its contents took place. It was continued as a private enterprise while edited by Mr. Zerbe. In December, 1910, it was purchased from him by Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, who immediately conveyed it as a gift to the A. N. A., its control and management being vested in the Board of Governors. The Association assumed control of it in January, 1911, with Mr. A. R. Frey of New York, a former President of the Association, as editor, and Mr. Geo. L. Tilden of Worcester, Mass., as business manager. In January, 1912, Mr. E. H. Adams of New York was made editor and business manager. In August, 1915, Mr. Adams relinquished both positions, and the present editor and business manager assumed charge.

During the nine years it has been the property of the Association it has been published regularly each month. Under Dr. Heath's management the Association dues and subscriptions to the magazine were \$1 a year. In 1909 the price was increased to \$1.50 a year, to include both, and in 1911 it was advanced to \$2 for both, at which price it still remains.

The index for Volume XXXII will be found bound in with this issue.

TO OUR READERS, CORRESPONDENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

Almost every month we receive a few complaints from the 10th to the 25th of the month that the current issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* has not reached some of its readers. In every case a copy of the magazine is sent from this office to those making the complaint. While the number of such cases is not large in any one month, the cost of these additional copies, with the postage and cost of mailing envelopes added, constitutes an item of expense in the course of a year that we believe could be reduced.

THE NUMISMATIST is printed and mailed at Federalsburg, Md., and for the past four years an effort has been made to have it placed in the mails on the 5th of the month, and except in rare instances this has been done. With the proper service in the Postoffice Department the magazine should reach every subscriber east of the Mississippi River by the 10th of the month. We have every reason to believe that the fault is not with the postoffice at Federalsburg if it does not, but that it lies with the system of handling second-class mail, adopted about four years ago, after leaving the publication office. *THE NUMISMATIST* is not the only magazine that does not make good time in the mails.

Just a word to our readers: If your copy of the magazine does not reach you on the day you expect it, wait a few days and give the Postoffice Department a reasonable time to deliver it before you enter complaint. Copies are seldom actually lost in the mails. They sometimes make a very round-about trip, but usually arrive at their proper destination. One of our subscribers in Canada wrote us some time ago that he received his copy for January some time after his copy for February had reached him. A few

months ago not a copy of one month's issue was delivered in New York until a few days before the following month's issue was received, and this instance was duplicated recently in Rochester, where no copies of the magazine for September had been delivered up to the 27th of that month. Inquiry at the postoffice, followed by a search, disclosed the entire lot for the Rochester readers covered with a pile of advertising matter in the postoffice.

We would like to have this magazine reach its readers as early in the month as possible. It cannot be done under present conditions unless the forms are closed earlier. If our correspondents and advertisers will co-operate with the editor it can be done. As all copy must be sent to the printer, put in type, proofs returned to the editor, read and returned, the make-up arranged and sent to the printer, and time allowed him to print the magazine, address and mail it, our readers can readily understand the difficulty of getting out an issue on time unless there is co-operation all along the line of those interested.

The making of such a magazine as *THE NUMISMATIST* involves the efforts of many. The illustrations alone require not only labor, but considerable time as well before they are ready for the printer. Coins and medals are received by the editor for this purpose. They must be photographed and go through the various time-consuming processes of photography before being sent to the engraver to have cuts made, which must be in hand before the make-up can be arranged.

Beginning January 1 next, with the co-operation of our correspondents and advertisers, we hope to have the magazine placed in the mails by the 1st of the month. To do this it will be necessary to fix certain dates as the time limit for the receipt of copy and material for illustrations, and to rigidly adhere to them.

All reading matter copy must be received by the 15th of the month, and all advertising copy by the 20th of the month, to guarantee insertion in the issue of the following month. Unless photographs are sent, we cannot guarantee to illustrate any specimen unless received before the 10th of the month preceding the month of issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

State of Mississippi Issues of Paper Money.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In Mr. Zerbe's paper, "Status of Obsolete Paper Money," read before the Philadelphia Convention, page 435 of the November issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, he refers to notes issued by the State of Mississippi in 1894, and states that they were printed by a St. Louis concern. I have a \$1 and \$2 note in my collection issued by the State of Mississippi, dated Sept. 1, 1870, and engraved and printed by the Continental Bank Note Co. of New York, a certificate of indebtedness bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable in current money of the United States, and may be payable in State bonds. Issued by act of Legislature, June 13, 1870. Is this the same issue Mr. Zerbe refers to? Answer in next number.

GEORGE L. HAYES.

Washington, Pa., November 13, 1919.

The issue of notes referred to by Mr. Zerbe is not the issue Mr. Hayes mentions. The issue of 1894 reads as follows:

"Special Warrant. Auditor's Office, State of Mississippi. To the State Treasurer. Pay to Bearer the sum of \$5 (or \$10) on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1896, with Interest at 3 per cent. from date until maturity. Witness my hand and seal of office the 15th day of June, A. D. 1894. (Written date.) Signed by the Auditor of Public Accounts. Registered by (signature), State Treasurer."

These bear the imprint of the St. Louis Bank Note Company. We have seen specimens of the \$5 and \$10 of this issue. They are similar in type, and have a portrait on the left and a large denomination figure on the right, with the seal of the Auditor's Office impressed on the paper, and a one-inch perforation in the center. The backs have a stag's head on the left and the denomination figure in an ornamental circle on the right.

The issue Mr. Hayes refers to is the one generally referred to as the "carpet-bagger" notes. These come in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5.

There is still another issue of Auditor's Office Warrants of Mississippi, dated June 15, 1895, payable January 1, 1896. These are similar in some respects to the issue of 1894, though they do not so closely resemble United States notes. These bear the imprint of S. C. Toof & Co., Memphis.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Ordinary Meeting, June 25th, 1919, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F. S. A., President, in the chair.

The ballot for the election of Mr. Herbert Ellis Norris was taken and he was duly elected.

The following presentations were announced, and a vote of thanks to the donor was passed: "The Science of Gems, Jewels, Coins and Medals, Ancient and Modern." By Archibald Billing, 1867, 1 vol. "A Guide to the Principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients from 700 B. C. to 1 A. D."; with plates 15 to 70. By B. V. Head, 1881-2, 4 vols. "A Guide to the English Medals Exhibited in the King's Library." By H. A. Grueber, 1881, 1 vol. "A Guide to the Italian Medals exhibited in the King's Library." By C. F. Keary, 1881, 1 vol. All from Mrs. A. H. Taylor.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons lectured on the coins of an unrecorded king of Northumbria whose name appeared on his coins, which are of the stycas series, as BEOM. After reviewing the two previous references to these coins, which placed them respectively to East Anglia and to the end of the Saxon dynasty in Northumbria in A. D. 868, the lecturer demonstrated, by the production of a series of coins for which dies were interchanged, that the Beom stycas were, beyond all doubt, of the period of King Eardwulf, for he showed that at one end of an unbroken chain of varieties appeared coins of King Eardwulf and at the other the coins of King Beom. The internal evidence of the moneyers' names on the coins described indicated that King Beom's stycas were struck after King Eardwulf's expulsion in A. D. 806 and, by invoking the aid of the annals of the time, a place for the unrecorded king was found in the year 808, after the reign of Ælfwald II and just prior to Eardwulf's restoration. The coins produced helped towards a solution of the very confused chronology of the time and, by their aid, the debatable chronology of Eardwulf, Ælfwald II and Eanred was placed on a somewhat surer foundation.

Precedents in Northumbria itself were cited to show that there was nothing remarkable in the existence of coins of a king with a very short reign to his credit, and the close analogy of King Redwulf, the only historical reference to whom was in the last annal of Matthew of Westminster, was cited to show how very near this king was to be also known only through his coins, as in the case of Beom.

Mr. Parsons exhibited coins of King Beom, King Eardwulf, and cognate pieces of Northumbria. He also showed a shilling of the Commonwealth, dated 1659.

By Mr. Henry Garside: British copper twopence, dated 1797, with the obverse countermarked in four places with a capital G within a circle having nineteen projecting points, somewhat like teeth, directed inwards. The coin has a circular perforation to the right of the king's head. It was current in Gaudeloupe during the British occupation, 1810-1816.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 16th. Sir Henry Howorth, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., Vice-President in the chair.

Mr. Henry Garside exhibited a penny of Barbadoes countermarked with a crowned "G. R." in an octagon for Jamaica.

Mr. Lawrence read a note on some of the difficulties of distinguishing halfpence from farthings during the period between 1465 and 1523. In the latter year Parliament enacted some alteration of type of the farthings, as it was shown that halfpennies and farthings were with difficulty distinguishable, owing to both denominations having been struck from the same "coin." A discussion was also raised on the profile half groats of Henry VII bearing the mint marks martlet and rose. Some of these have keys below the shield on the reverse and others are without the keys. The question raised was, whether these later coins were to be considered as having been struck at York in consequence of the martlet mint mark, previously only known at York, or whether the absence of the keys denote their issue at London. Arguments on both sides were advanced, and the difficulties determining an attribution either way were recognized. Mr. Brooke and Colonel Morrieson urged that these coins were *sede vacante* issues of York.

Mr. H. Mattingly read a paper entitled "A. Vitellius Imp. Germanicus," in which he attempted to determine the reasons for the variations in Vitellius's obverse legends between the forms IMP. GERM. and GERM. IMP. After distinguishing clearly the class of coins on which these titles appear, he brought evidence to show that the title "Imp. Germanicus" is characteristic of the non-Roman coins of Vitellius and of the early period of the reign before the victory over Otho. It implied a definite challenge thrown out by the German armies to the rest of the Empire, and in consequence when Vitellius became constitutional Emperor at Rome the title was deftly deprived of offence by inversion to Germanicus Imp., a normal form of title already borne by Claudius and Nero.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

An exhibition of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Wednesday, November 12, 1919, sixteen of the members being present: Messrs. Dr. N. P. Bugbee, E. N. Bagg, B. N. Bragg, A. W. Converse, E. D. Curtis, L. S. Drowne, W. C. Emery, C. A. Frazier, H. G. Kitson, A. W. Morris, G. M. Morris, J. M. Oliver, P. C. Pond, J. W. Prevost, W. C. Stone and J. E. Morse.

No time could be given to a meeting, as the visitors kept coming in so fast the members were compelled to give all their time to the entertainment. Among the many visitors present were members of the various banks and manufacturers of the city, who were very enthusiastic over the exhibition shown.

Among the exhibitors were Mr. Preston C. Pond, vice-president of the Cabot Trust Co. of Chicopee, Mass., who exhibited his collection of United States bills and fractional currency. Among these were the first issues, and of autographs, and redbacks, also Grant and Sherman essays; various issues of United States bills from 1862 up to the present time, including interest-bearing notes in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20, and of gold and silver certificates and legal-tender notes, mostly in crisp condition; national bank notes of previous issues of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20, also State bank bills of Massachusetts, several being of local interest, including Chicopee, Mass., 1c., 2c., 6c., and 15c. checks of the Treasury of the United States.

Ten issues of the Liberty Loan and Victory Bonds complete, including the first-second converted bond of October 24, 1942. Various Confederate bills and bonds in crisp and uncirculated condition. Very fine specimens of Mass. Colonial bills. Photographs and autographs on checks of ex-Governor George D. Robinson of Massachusetts; George M. Sterns, District Attorney of Massachusetts; Henry H. Harris, Treasurer of the Chicopee Savings Bank, and others.

Mr. George H. Blake of Jersey City, N. J., a member of the Club, sent his wonderful collections of sheets of #1 of the Federal Reserve notes of the different cities, viz.: Atlanta, Ga., \$1, #1, 2, 3, 4; \$2, #1, 2, 3, 4; Dallas, Texas, \$1, #1, 2, 3, 4; \$2, #1, 2, 3, 4; New York, \$5, #1, 2, 3, 4; \$10, #1, 2, 3, 4; Philadelphia, \$5, #1, 2, 3, 4. Mr. Blake is certainly to be complimented on his collection.

Dr. N. P. Bugbee exhibited his large collection of commemorative medals in silver, copper, brass and other metals.

Mr. A. W. Morris exhibited a wonderful collection of gold, silver and copper; his cents in proof and uncirculated, nearly complete, silver the same,

lacking only the very few rarer ones; the early \$5 and \$10 gold in uncirculated condition; fine specimens of the \$10 gold, 1795 and 1796; the \$3, \$2.50 and \$1 nearly complete, in proof condition; \$3 1854, D mint; the King Edward set of 1902, complete; the Queen Victoria set of 1887; gold of Canada, Russia, Japan, Transvaal (Oom Paul), Spain; English guineas back to 1713, Queen Anne and King George time; seven 1856 flying-eagle cents in proof condition.

Mr. J. E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., exhibited his collection of Massachusetts State bank bills, some of which only one specimen is known.

Mr. J. M. Oliver's exhibit was types of United States dollars, dimes and half-dimes; trays of colonials, half-cents and large cents in uncirculated condition; nickel cents in proofs from 1856 to 1864; fractional currency, 125 varieties in crisp condition, including 12 varieties of autograph signatures; a set of the Mississippi Union Bank of Jackson bills of 1839, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000. This set is probably unique.

Mr. J. W. Prevost exhibited his coins of France of Napoleon's time, in gold, silver and copper.

W. C. EMERY, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.



A regular meeting was held Friday evening, November 14th, at the New Grand Hotel, President A. R. Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Beesley, Blake, Beatty, Boyd, Butler, Burke, S. H. Chapman, Davidson, Elder, Frey, Newell, Proskey, Pulitzer, Raymond, Schulman, Smith, Valentine, Wood and Wormser; and as guests, Mr. F. Morgan and Mr. I. L. Steinman, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Miscellaneous business: Special paper money committee, Mr. Blake, reported as follows: That he had communicated with Mr. W. H. Moran, chief of Secret Service Division, in regard to the seizure of broken-bank bills and Confederate currency from the stock of C. F. Clarke & Co., and the stand they would take with legitimate dealers and collectors of paper money. Mr. Moran's letters read as follows:

George H. Blake, Esq., 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.:

My dear sir—I have your letter of October 18th, regarding the attitude of this Bureau toward collectors of paper currency and dealers in broken-bank bills and Confederate States notes.

In reply I beg to advise you that I am just in receipt of the September issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, on pages 346 and 347 of which appears a letter which Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Leffingwell, addressed to Congressman William A. Ashbrook, clearly defining the attitude of this Service on the question, and I quote from this letter a paragraph to emphasize it, in order that there may be no mistake with reference to position.

"In reply you are advised that the agents of the Secret Service Division are suppressing, as far as possible, the indiscriminate sale by curio dealers and others of Confederate States currency (and fac-similes of it), as well as defunct State bank issues, because this class of currency has been used more or less extensively to defraud. It is not the purpose to interfere with the legitimate business of numismatists and collectors generally, nor the interchange of single specimens, either through sale or trade; but where a dealer has a stock of these Confederate and State bank bills which he places on sale to anybody who wants to purchase, seizures have been made by the Secret Service, based on a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (copy of which is herewith enclosed) to the effect."

I shall be glad at any time to be advised of action taken by agents of this Service in any individual case where the dealer or collector feels that he has been too severely dealt with, or that a departure from the policy described in the above paragraph exists.

I feel sure that a complete understanding on this question will result in suppressing an unlawful industry and benefit both the legitimate collectors of this currency and the public, and that we shall have the hearty co-op-

eration of these collectors in our efforts to stamp out the criminal misuse of broken bank and Confederate States currency.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. MORAN,
Chief.

Mr. George H. Blake, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.:

Sir—I have your letter of November 5th, further relative to the attitude of this Service with reference to collectors and dealers in broken-bank bills and Confederate States currency, and appreciate your statement that the Service will have the hearty co-operation of these dealers and collectors in the effort to suppress the unlawful use of this currency.

I am not at all sure just what the United States Attorneys in the various jurisdictions will advise with reference to dealers, who might be collectors, trafficking in these worthless instruments, particularly where these dealers publicly display the bills for sale. Under such circumstances I fail to see how such dealers will be able to designate as between persons who desire these things for private collections and those who intend them for unlawful use. I should be inclined to let our agents proceed under the law wherever they find broken bank bills and Confederate States currency offered for sale.

At the same time, I repeat the statement made in my previous letter to you—that it is not the purpose of this Service to interfere with legitimate collectors in the sale and exchange among themselves of specimens.

I will look into the Clarke case in order to ascertain whether or not it is contrary to our attitude above expressed.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. MORAN,
Chief.

After general discussion, Mr. Blake stated that he would request the Secret Service Division to grant a permit to legitimate dealers and collectors of paper money or to license them.

Mr. Schulman expressed his pleasure in being here again after an absence of three years. He further stated that all coins in Europe are selling at extremely high prices, and that a great number of new collectors had come into the field.

Mr. Steinman extended a cordial invitation to attend the meetings of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society to any of our members when visiting San Francisco, and further stated he was very glad to renew old acquaintances in the East.

Mr. Morgan expressed his pleasure in being with us tonight, and informed us that he was an ex-cent collector.

Membership Committee reported Mr. Festus Morgan, 136 West 44th St., for membership.

The Executive Committee reported the topic for December meeting, "Greek Copper Coins."

The Nominating Committee reported as follows:

For President, Dr. D. W. Valentine.

Vice-President, J. M. Swanson.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee, M. Wormser, J. M. Swanson, Elliott Smith, F. C. C. Boyd.

Membership Committee, B. L. Belden, Geo. H. Blake, Thos. L. Elder, D. Proskey, D. Butler.

Publication Committee, A. R. Frey, Howland Wood, Elliott Smith.

Medallic Art Committee, J. M. Swanson, J. Sanford Saltus, E. Beesley, E. Davidson, J. deLagerberg.

D. PROSKEY,
J. M. SWANSON,
HOWLAND WOOD,
Committee.

The next order of business was exhibition of Roman Consular Coins. Exhibits will be published in next issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary.

**NUMISMATIC SECTION, MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

The regular meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences for October 6 was omitted on account of the stated meeting of the Academy, at which the insignia of the Academy was conferred on several members of the Numismatic Section.

The 12th regular meeting of the Section was held on October 20, Chairman Waldo Newcomer presiding. Other members present were Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Plummer, Messrs. Wilhelm, McColgan, Fuller, Peach and Duffield.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fuller moved that in future the meetings of the Section be held promptly at 8 o'clock, and that the first meeting in the month be a business meeting, and the second meeting a social one. Carried.

Chairman Newcomer announced that the committee of the Section to act with a similar committee from the Philatelic Section to arrange for a public exhibit of coins and stamps would be announced before the next meeting.

This meeting had been designated as "Badge Night," at which members would make an exhibit of badges. About 75 varieties were shown, belonging to Messrs. Newcomer, Wilhelm, Schilling and Duffield. Most of them were for events and celebrations held in Baltimore, the majority of which had metal parts struck from dies. Some very artistic designs were among them. The exhibit also included several silk badges worn in political parades and funeral processions of the period 1835-1850, and one worn at the celebration in connection with the breaking of the ground for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, July 4, 1828.

The 13th regular meeting of the Numismatic Section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy on November 3, Chairman Waldo Newcomer presiding. Other members present were: Dr. Nicholas, Messrs. McColgan, Peach, Wilhelm, Hooper and Duffield.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A bill for postage and stationery was presented by the Acting Secretary and ordered paid.

The Chairman appointed the following members as a committee to act with a similar committee from the Philatelic Section to arrange for a public exhibit of coins and stamps at the Academy some time in January: Messrs. Duffield, Plummer and Hilken.

On motion it was decided that the subject for the next meeting, November 17, be "Ancient Coins."

Dr. Nicholas exhibited a volume of plates from an old edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, which included illustrations of a number of ancient coins.

Mr. Peach showed two framed photographs, one of a number of French assignats of the First Republic, and one of a great number of Colonial and Continental notes, each frame bearing the inscription "To John P. Kennedy, compliments of Joshua J. Cohen, M. D."

Mr. Newcomer showed a complete set of thirteen varieties of the Gobrecht pattern dollars of 1836, 1838 and 1839, eleven of which were in silver and two in copper. He also explained the different varieties and the circumstances under which they were issued.

Adjourned to Monday evening, November 17.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

The 51st regular monthly meeting was held at the Assembly Room, 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, October 27th, Vice-President Turrill presiding. Members present: Messrs. Hill, Zerbe, Twitchell, Sherow, Mohr, Haagensen, Thomas, Turrill, Healy, Goldsmith and Seeböhm. Guests: Messrs. Robert Evans, W. H. Bates and E. C. Healy.

A message from Secretary Steinman, who continues his visit to Eastern States, expressed his satisfaction and pleasure in attending the A. N. A. Convention at Philadelphia.

Some humorous remarks were made regarding the near-verse about the Society's recent banquet as published in Mehl's Monthly for October. On motion, Mr. Zerbe was appointed to use every effort to try to apprehend the perpetrator.

Trails for an answer to an inquiry regarding a struck piece referring to Burns Creek Gold Mines, California, promised some developments in that a member of the Burns family of San Francisco has said that he had long ago been told that the first mint in California was in Mariposa county (where Burns Creek is located), and that the name Burns was associated with it.

Among the discussions were: General economic conditions and the unrest of labor, led by Mr. Turrill; and Professor Irving Fisher's theory for a stabilized dollar, and the probabilities of the bullion price of silver soon passing the coin value of silver dollars, led by Mr. Zerbe.

For a special seal and die fund a specimen donation and auction sale was planned for the next meeting. Every member present volunteered to donate one or more specimens and to be a bidder at the auction.

Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. Zerbe: A collection of recently acquired war paper money, including about 100 varieties from German cities and towns.

By Mr. Goldsmith: Recent issues of Siberian paper money.

By Mr. Hill: Silver tokens of England, and 12 1/2-cent copper tokens of Hawaii.

By Mr. Mohr: A collection of 1871 "Victory" thalers from German States.

By Mr. Turrill: Great seals of England, and a complete collection of 1907 San Francisco clearing-house certificates.

By Mr. Seeborn: New issues of Russian stamp money.

By Mr. Haagensen: 1873 Carson City mint dime.

W. H. THOMAS, Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.

The ninth monthly meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the Hotel Sherman, Wednesday, November 5. The following were present: Miss Naerup, Mrs. Ripstra, Messrs. Baumann, Brown, Boyer, Cameron, Carey, Davis, Derlacki, Dunham, Hoffer, Jonas, Josephson, Kelley, Krausz, Lawless, Leon, Dr. Luttenberger, Malizek, McKinley, Rackus, Ripstra and Wilson. Messrs. Brand and Spitz of Chicago and Mr. Schulman of Amsterdam were present as visitors.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Boyer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report of the treasurer was read and placed on file. Albert L. Van der Bogen of Oak Lawn, N. E. Carter of Elkhorn, Wis., Carl Beckous and Walter Derlacki of Chicago were elected to membership.

Mr. Leon announced that the A. N. A. had accepted our invitation to hold the 1920 convention here. Mr. Dunham gave an interesting account of the recent convention at Philadelphia. He was followed by Mr. Schulman, who spoke briefly on European War Medals and Decorations. At the close of his talk he was unanimously elected to membership in the club. Mr. Virgil Brand gave an interesting talk on his exhibit, which comprised many rare and interesting pieces. Mr. Boyer spoke entertainingly of his numismatic adventures during his recent European trip.

Mr. Leon distributed copies of the "Swift Dollar," with the compliments of Mr. Alden Swift. Mr. Dunham also distributed the Dunham One-Mill pieces to all members present.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Harry Gray of Roxbury, Mass., donating to the cabinet of the Club the second type of the Hannah and Hogg token, and asking members to aid him in adding to his collection of metal street-car tickets.

An impromptu auction was held of five of the first six of the Dunham One-Mill pieces. Dr. Luttenberger acting as auctioneer, the successful bidders being Mr. Schulman, Mr. Davis, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Boyer and Mr. Jonas.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Schulman: Aurei of Julia Augusta, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, Faustina, Verus Antonius, and Aurelianus; 100-franc piece commemorating the marriage of the Duke of Brabant; double thaler of Aix la Chapelle; six-ducat piece of John Benedict, Bishop of Cur; and pattern pieces from Holland of one and two-and-a-half guilders of three times the normal thickness of the pieces. Only twelve set of these patterns were struck.

By Mr. Brand: Two siege pieces of Juliers, struck on odd-shaped pieces of silver plate; two gold bars from Brazil; Gothic Crown of Victoria struck

in gold; 100-franc pattern of Charles X of France; 5-mohur piece of Afghanistan; 20 and 10-franc French patterns, and \$10 and \$20 gold patterns of British Columbia, dated 1862, only four sets of which were struck in gold and four in silver.

By Mr. Leóň: Crowns of Bohemia, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Sweden; 3 and 5-mark patterns of Anhalt, dated 1914, and a number of war medals, among which were one in silver struck in Germany for Verdun; French silver medals of Wilson and Joffre; bronze medals struck for Serbia, for the deliverance of Jerusalem; Foch, and a number of satirical German medals.

By Mr. Cameron: Medals of the sisters of Napoleon, Pauline and Lucretia, and a very beautiful French ducal medal.

By Mr. Boyer: \$50 California slug; \$20 San Francisco Assay Office, 1853; aureus of Trajan; solidus of Constantine X; ring money from the Ivory Coast; half ducat klippe of Nuremberg, 1700; five pesos gold of Mexico, and a Mormon note for \$1, signed by Brigham Young.

By Mr. Lawless: Birmingham Workhouse token, a one-pound note of 1813, and a Coventry halfpenny token.

By Mr. Josephson: A number of Mexican hacienda pieces, variously counterstamped, and a Trans-Mississippi medal.

By Mr. Hoffer: Isle of Man, 1793, one penny and halfpenny, and a number of fine colonials, among which were a Talbot Allum & Lee, a Franklin cent, and examples of Massachusetts and Connecticut cents.

By Mr. Davis: Several varieties of Connecticut cents of 1787.

By Mr. Kelley: \$1 legal-tender note of 1880, \$2 silver certificate of 1896, \$5 silver certificate of 1891, a \$5 greenback of 1862, together with a blueprint and a photograph of the same taken from the original plates, and a satirical note put out by G. C. Bovey & Co. of Indianapolis.

By Mr. Wilson: Some French medals, among which were the Verdun medal, and a medal for the Orphans of the French Army.

R. E. DAVIS, Secretary.

ILLNESS PREVENTED INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

Mr. C. E. Walters of Philadelphia writes to THE NUMISMATIST that he had prepared an exhibit for the Philadelphia A. N. A. Convention, but that illness prevented him from attending or having it placed on view. Some of the items were: German necessity paper money, 383 different notes, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 pfennigs, and 1, 1½, 2, 3 marks. Nearly all these notes were the work of local printers, and are a study in color harmony, color design, creative design, etc., on many qualities of paper. French, Belgian, Austrian, Italian and Russian necessity paper money. A unique frame of U. S. fractional currency, five feet square. The frame alone cost \$50. Some Confederate notes, and Northern engraved documents showing that designs on the Confederate notes were borrowed. A collection of Massachusetts colonial currency from twopence to 2500 pounds; War Commission notes, one dated Dec. 25, 1776; one endorsed by an Indian; soldiers' bounty notes; officers' pay notes for 75, 100 and 150 pounds, first moiety; second moiety notes for 75, 100 and 150 pounds (the two last very rare; in fact, there were less than 287 of all values of the second moiety issued); a unique set of \$100, \$200, \$400, \$600, dated February 23, 1781, showing part of a red pine tree at left; notes with five rattles on snake, and notes with more rattles, etc.

MEXICAN SILVER COINS REDUCED IN WEIGHT.

A dispatch from Mexico City dated October 31 says that a new silver coinage for Mexico of a peso containing twelve grams of silver is provided for in a decree signed on October 29 at Queretaro by President Carranza and which will be published on the 31st. The amount of silver in the 50 and 20 centavo pieces is reduced in equal proportions. Like the decree issued on November 13, 1918, the present steps are taken to prevent the disappearance of Mexican silver coins as a result of the high price of silver.

"IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP TO BUY GOVERNMENT SECURITIES."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable January 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secre-
tary, Rochester, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted Dec. 1, 1919.

- 2056 Carl L. Wahlquist, 1520 Bitner St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 2057 J. A. M. Patrick, Yorkton, Sask., Canada.
 2058 Orlas Fritz, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

C. S. Gifford (War Medals), P. O. Box 5274, Boston, Mass.	F. G. Duffield H. H. Yawger
Elwood J. Hollinshead (U. S. and English Coins), 954 East 43d St., Chicago, Ill.	R. W. Morris C. W. Brown
Gustav H. Emory (American Coins), 2232 Cathedral Ave., Washington, D. C.	B. H. Collins Henry Chapman
Dr. Francis O'Neill (U. S. Cents), 2424 18th Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn.	J. M. Oliver Dr. G. P. French

Changes in Address.

- Edward W. Heusinger, from P. O. Box 1055 to P. O. Box 1056, San Antonio, Texas.
 Howard C. Laible, from 342 Dix Ave. to 318½ Dix Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Dr. E. Lee Dorsett, from Wall Bldg. to University Club Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 Bauman L. Belden, from 847 Jersey Ave., Elizabeth, N. J., to 1 Hamilton Ave., Cranford, N. J.
 Rev. Theo. Roser, from Atlanta, Ga., to St. Vincent's Rectory, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Rochester, N. Y., November 18, 1919.

H. H. YAWGER,
General Secretary.

GREETING FROM PRESIDENT MOORE.

To the A. N. A. Greetings:

The spirit of the season prompts the undersigned to extend to each and every member of the Association, and also to every reader of **THE NUMISMATIST**, the best of all good wishes. May your Christmas be Merry, and the New Year Bigger, Better and Busier than ever before.

Yours fraternally,
WALDO C. MOORE,
 President, A. N. A.

Lewisburg, Ohio, December 1, 1919.

GET "BOOKED" EARLY FOR 1920.

Has the price of most of your other magazines been increased within the past two or three years? Of course it has. But you have noticed, haven't you, that subscription to **THE NUMISMATIST** remains at the pre-war price of \$1.50, and that the dues in the American Numismatic Association are still 50 cents? You appreciate this fact, as a matter of course, and we are asking you to show your appreciation by promptly renewing both your subscription and your membership for 1920. These will be due and payable January 1 next.

A number of thoughtful members, who want to lighten as much as possible the work of the General Secretary, have formed the habit of renewing during December for the coming year. Are you one of them? While this is fresh in your mind, send \$2, to cover both dues and subscription, to Harry H. Yawger, General Secretary, 78 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y.

NOTE-RAISING OPERATIONS.

To the A. N. A. Membership:

I know of no better or more effective way of reaching the A. N. A. than through the official organ, THE NUMISMATIST, and therefore I take this method of addressing the membership on the subject of "Note Raising," which of late has become a serious matter.

I am just in receipt of a communication, through the Federal Reserve Board, from the Chief of the Secret Service, relative to this subject. There have been very extensive note-raising operations developed throughout the country recently, and the Secret Service is almost daily effecting arrests in connection therewith. In this campaign both the Reserve Board and the Secret Service express a desire to enlist the co-operation of the A. N. A. fellows, requesting them to promptly notify the proper authorities of the receipt of or any information relating to this altered currency.

A very dangerous method now being employed by the note raiser is to remove the ends from bills of the larger denominations to be used in raising the bills of smaller denominations. It then becomes necessary to realize on the mutilated bills by presenting them at the banks or elsewhere.

Attention is called to the importance of destroying all parts of torn bills. Corners of notes which have been mutilated are often thrown away, these fragments usually containing the genuine numerals. The finding of such fragments may be cause on the part of some to raise a genuine bill of a lower denomination.

All A. N. A. fellows are therefore again requested, whenever such occasion presents itself, to see that fragments of notes are either destroyed to make them unfit for the above-mentioned purpose, or else see that they are attached to the original note. When genuine figures of bills cannot be obtained otherwise, the note raiser himself tears off the ends of a note and uses the figures to raise bills of lower denominations. The genuine mutilated note is still redeemable for face value if three-fifths of the surface remains.

When notes of this character are presented, or perhaps even occasion suspicion, members are requested to obtain information concerning the previous history of the mutilated or raised note and forward such information to the proper authorities at once.

WALDO C. MOORE, President.

Lewisburg, Ohio, November 14, 1919.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF BY-LAWS.

To the American Numismatic Association:

At the closing session of the Philadelphia Convention action was taken relative to a revision of the By-Laws. On motion the President was instructed to appoint a committee of three to proceed with the work. The following committee has been named: Mr. Judson Brenner, chairman; Mr. J. P. Hale Jenkins, Mr. Fred Joy.

WALDO C. MOORE, President.

Lewisburg, Ohio, November 10, 1919.

MR. BLAKE HEADS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, Chairman of the Board of Governors, announces that he has appointed Mr. Geo. H. Blake of Jersey City, N. J., as chairman of the special committee on obsolete paper-money seizures, which committee was authorized by the recent Philadelphia Convention of the A. N. A. Mr. Blake's associates will be named within a few days, and will be announced next month.

FRANCS TO BE STRUCK IN NICKEL?

The high price of silver has resulted in the hoarding of silver coins, causing a great scarcity, in both France and England, and it is reported that the French Ministry of Finance has just authorized an issue of 10,000,000 francs worth of nickel coins. The report does not say so, but there is a probability that nickel will be substituted for silver for coining franc pieces.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE A. N. A.



WALDO C. MOORE.

Above is a portrait of Mr. Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, Ohio, who was elected President of the American Numismatic Association at the Philadelphia Convention, October 4-8, 1919. Mr. Moore does not need an introduction to the members. His duties as General Secretary for five years brought him in contact, through correspondence, with the entire membership, and his contributions to *THE NUMISMATIST* for a number of years have made his name a familiar one to all our readers.

Mr. Moore was born in West Baltimore, now Verona, Ohio, July 23, 1874. After receiving his education he became a teacher in the public schools, following this line of activity for six years. In 1899 he became connected with the People's Banking Company of Lewisburg, Ohio, and is still with that institution, having been cashier of the company for several years past.

He became a member of the American Numismatic Association in 1904. He served the Association for five years as General Secretary, 1912 to 1917, and for the past two years has been Chairman of the Board of Governors.

He is one of the trustees of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the local lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias; a life member of the National Geographic Society, life member of the Indian Rights Association, life member of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, an Associate Member of the American Numismatic Society, and a member of the Order of Bookfellows.

Mr. Moore is a young man, full of energy and "pep," and is not contented to stand still or mark time on any proposition. If worthy, his method is to push it; if unworthy, to abandon it. We have every reason to believe that he will make a worthy successor to the gentlemen who have preceded him as President of the A. N. A.

"IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP TO BUY GOVERNMENT SECURITIES."

"ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS BY MARCH 1ST."

To all Members of the A. N. A. or Readers of The Numismatist. Greeting:

We have all returned to our respective homes from the pleasant Convention Days of Philadelphia, with an increased feeling of enthusiasm in the pursuit of our collecting activities, and with a consciousness that the work of the A. N. A. is well worth while.

The affairs of our organization have been at a standstill while we were engaged in the more important duty of winning the War; but now that we have returned to the pursuits and pleasures of Peace, it will be the ambition of your new officers to go ahead with full steam, and make our organization larger and more useful than ever before.

Our first step in this direction should be a large increase in membership, and to this end each individual member must help us by spreading a knowledge of our organization among fellow collectors, and bringing in as many new members as possible.

The second goal which we must set ourselves should be the creation of a wider interest in our science of numismatics by seriously cultivating it and by carrying on an active propaganda through publicity and, wherever possible, local exhibitions and the stimulation of the public taste in our subject.

Stamps are collected by thousands, where numismatists are counted in single figures, and there is no reason why popular interest should not be as widespread in coin collecting as in other fields. Your officers alone cannot insure the success of our organization unless we receive the active and energetic support of every member, and the most immediate needs and the easiest work on the part of our members must be the proposal of new members.

For the coming year let us carry forward the slogan: "ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS BY MARCH 1ST."

To all readers of The Numismatist not members of the A. N. A. we extend a cordial invitation to join our Association, and for this purpose to get in touch either with our General Secretary, Mr. H. H. Yawger, 78 Linden St., Rochester, N. Y.; our President, Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio, or the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. M. Wormser, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

We, as officers, are anxious to hear from all members of the A. N. A. at all times, and to see them whenever they visit our towns, and to have their co-operation in all the work which we pledge ourselves to undertake for our Association during the coming year.

WALDO C. MOORE, President.

MORITZ WORMSER, Chairman of the Board.

H. H. YAWGER, General Secretary.

GEORGE J. BAUER, Treasurer.

AN ADDITIONAL COUNTERMARKED ISSUE.

Writing from San Francisco, Mr. Farran Zerbe says: "Referring to your list of countermarked coins of England, included in Nos. 261 to 297, in the October issue, I have one of the same series which I do not find mentioned. This is a Spanish 8 Reals of 1798 with the countermark 'CATRINE COTTON WORKS. 4/9.' The name is in a circle, about half an inch in diameter, with the value in prominent characters in the center. I have not noted a duplicate."

A SWEDISH BIRCH BARK ("NAVER") TOKEN.

Various substitutes for metal for coining purposes have been employed in different parts of the world in times past, affording novelties for the collector who cares to wander from the beaten paths in numismatics. We are indebted to Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., for the opportunity to illustrate one of the oddest tokens of this class that has come to our notice. It is a token of Sweden, and the fabric is birch bark. It is in a remarkably fine state of preservation, considering its composition. The illustration here is exact size, except that it is perfectly round. It has taken on a curved shape with age, which accounts for the oval shape when photographed. Mr. Eklund has furnished the following description and data on the token.



Inscription, "Wattholma Bruks ("Works") Kol ("Coal") Marke ("Token"). "½ Last" (a measure). Uniface.

Issued at Wattholma Iron Works, Upsala Province, Sweden, about 1670. Struck from dies on birch bark, in two sizes, "½ Last" and "1 Last." The latter has besides the above inscription, in the field, a small island surrounded by two streams of water, referring to the name of the works, "Wattholma" or "Wattholmen"—"Water Island." At a later period they were also struck in leather. (From "Swedish Copper Coins and Tokens," by Aug. W. Stiernstedt, Stockholm, 1791, No. 3, p. 191.)

Mr. Stiernstedt states that the above-mentioned tokens were used at the iron works, but does not say what for, but probably for coal delivered.

"SWIFT DOLLARS" NOW PLENTIFUL.

When we published last March an article entitled "Sprinkle Dollars"—"Swift's Money," specimens of neither of which had ever come to light in the hands of collectors, we did not imagine that before the close of the year 1919 specimens of "Swift's Money" would become so plentiful that they could be had for two cents each.

There is no occasion for collectors to become unduly excited over the above statement, for the Swift "dollars" that are now to be had for the asking are not the product of the man Swift of a hundred or more years ago, to which the article in question referred.

The term "Swift Dollar" might properly be applied to all dollars in these days, so rapid are they in their flight from us. But the particular Swift dollar that we started to tell about is an issue of Swift & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. It is strictly an educational issue, and is intended to show the consumer where each dollar goes that is received by Swift & Co. in exchange for their meats and by-products. The "coin" is struck in aluminum and is the size of a silver dollar.

Obverse, "A Swift Dollar of Sales. Where It Goes. 1918." Triangular lines divide the obverse into three sections. The largest section shows: "For Live Stock, 85c." A smaller section, "Labor, Freight and Other Expenses, 12.96c." The smallest section, "Profit, 2.04c." The reverse has an inscription divided into 15 lines, as follows: "This Shows What Becomes of the Average Dollar Received by Swift and Company From the Sale of Meat and By-Products. 85 Cents Is Paid for the Live Animal. 12.96 Cents for Labor, Expense and Freight. 2.04 Cents Remains With Swift and Company as Profit."

The company advertises that it will send a specimen of the "Dollar," or talisman, as they call it, to those who write for one.

PRICES AT HENRY CHAPMAN'S SALE, OCTOBER 4, 1919.

Following are the prices realized for some of the lots at the sale of Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, October 4, 1919:

33.	Anglo-Gallic gold coin of Edward the Black Prince, 1355-1376. v. hne	\$30.25
35.	Austria, Ferdinand II, Prague 10 ducats, 1637. Ex. Fine	45.00
38.	Bavaria, Maximilian, 1598-1661. 5 ducats, 1640. Unc.	34.00
48.	England, Edward III. Noble of 4th coinage, 1351-1360. Ex. F.	10.00
49.	Do., Richard II, 1377-1399. Noble. V. fine	10.25
51.	Do., Elizabeth, 1558-1601. Sovereign. Fine	26.50
65.	Netherlands. Brabant. Albert and Elizabeth, 4 Albertas. V. G.	14.00
73.	Italy. Rome. Senate. 13th or 14th century. Ducat. Ex. fine	14.25
74.	Do., Mirandola. Lodovico II Pico, 1550-1568. Scudo d'or. Ex. hne	13.50
81.	Mexico. 20 pesos, 1917. Unc.	12.00
88.	Roumania. Charles I, 1866-1906. 25 lei. V. Fine	10.10
112.	Brunswick. Christian, Bishop of Halberstadt. Crown, 1622. Ex. fine	8.50
119.	France. Napoleon I. 5 francs, 1815. "One hundred days" coin	8.25
124.	Do. Henry V. 5 francs, 1832. Ex. fine	8.75
125.	Do. 5 francs, 1871. Unc.	5.25
135.	Saxony. John George II. Double crown, 1661. Ex. fine	12.75
249.	Half Disme, 1792. Unc.	56.00
250.	Cent. 1791. Washington, large eagle. Unc. Red	8.50
252.	\$10, 1795. V. fine	28.50
253.	\$10, 1796. Fine	24.00
254.	\$10, 1798 over 1797. V. fine	50.00
255.	\$10, 1804. Fine	24.25
256.	\$10, 1907. First issue with periods. Unc.	30.00
257.	\$5, 1795. V. fine	15.00
258.	\$5, 1796 over 1795. V. fine	29.00
259.	\$5, 1797, 15 stars. Ex. fine	413.50
275.	\$4, 1879. Unc.	85.00
281.	Gold dollar, 1849. Unc.	8.50
289.	\$50, Assay Office, San Francisco, 1852. Oct. V. fine	150.00
305.	\$2½, Mormon, 1849. V. good	31.00
306.	\$5, C. Bechtler at Rutherford, 1834, mounted in gold rim, with ring. Ex. fine	30.00
307.	\$5, C. Bechtler at Rutherford. V. G.	15.00
308.	\$2.50, Bechtler, Rutherford. Ex. fine	15.00
333.	\$1, 1839. V. fine	41.00
340.	Half Dol., 1796, 16 stars. V. fine	166.00
341.	Do., 1797. V. good	26.00
361.	Cent. 1793. Wreath. C. 9-H. V. fine	22.50
362.	Do., 1793. Wreath. C. 11-J. V. fine	20.00
364.	Do., 1794. Hays 42. V. G.	30.00
369.	Do., 1797. Doughty 107. Unc.	27.00
373.	Do., 1799. Good	22.00
380.	Do., 1806. V. fine	12.25
388.	Do., 1830. Inner circle	8.25
394.	Do., 1839. Silly head. A. 4. Unc.	12.50
409.	Half Cent. 1796. With pole. V. good	80.00
411.	Do., 1840. Restrike. Proof	47.00
412.	Do., 1849. Small date. Restrike. Proof	57.00
413.	Eagle Cent, 1856. V. fine	8.50
466.	Sweden. 4 dalers plate money, 1731. Fine	13.00

NICKEL COINAGE IN SCANDINAVIA.

At the Coin Congress recently held by the Scandinavian countries in Christiania, Norway, the delegates united to prepare between the northern countries a law regarding new subsidiary coinage, as well as the introduction of a nickel coinage.—(Free trans. by J. deL.)

PRICES AT LOW'S 199th SALE, OCTOBER 3, 1919.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the 199th Sale of Lyman H. Low, New Rochelle, N. Y., October 3, 1919:

8.	1791 Washington small eagle cent. V. F.	\$ 3.30
30.	Half Cent. 1793. Crosby 2-A. Fine	5.10
47.	Cent. 1793. Chain, "America." C. 3-C. V. G.	6.10
48.	Do. 1793. Wreath, vine and bars. C. 10-I. V. G.	4.10
72.	Do. 1814. Plain 4. Unc.	2.70
78.	Do. 1819. Small date. Unc.	3.10
79.	Do. 1819. Over '18. Ex. fine	2.10
83.	Do. 1823. Perfect date. V. fine	2.75
88.	Do. 1828. Small date. Ex. fine	11.25
92.	Do. 1834. Large stars, large date. Unc.	2.60
124.	New Jersey Cent. 1787. M. 44-d. Unc.	2.95
159.	Hard Times Token. L. 139. "S. S. B." V. G.	16.25
194.	France. Rep. 1848. Pattern 20 francs. Aluminum. Proof..	2.35
318a.	Medal. Gen. U. S. Grant. By Congress. Abt. pfct.	2.50
333.	Medal for Valor. Custer, of cavalry fame. Silver. Fine	3.50
334.	Do. Maj.-Gen. Gilmore. Copper. Pfct.	3.90
336.	Medal of Honor. By Congress. Copper. Pfct.	8.25
337.	Do. From same dies as last, for Navy. Pfct.	5.00
338.	"Medal of Honor Legion—Second Class." Pfct.	2.90
351.	Medal. "The Civil War, 1861-1865." Official issue by Gov't...	4.10
353.	Medal. For U. S. colored troops. Campaign before Richmond, 1864. Ex. fine	13.50
373.	"Buffalo Bill's Wild West Co.," London, 1892. 5-pointed star in wreath. Copper. Pfct.	4.90
421.	Communion Token. Demarary, British Guiana, 1841. V. F. ...	2.00
484.	Canada. Bout de l'Isle Token. Caleche. B. 538. Fine	16.25
590.	Adv. Card, Jos. K. Davison's Sons, Philadelphia. Bronze. Pfct.	2.50
604.	Medal. Theo. Roosevelt. Inauguration. By Barber. Bronze. Pfct.	5.25
606.	Medal. Woodrow Wilson. Inauguration. By Morgan. Bronze. Pfct.	3.25
608.	Medal. Massachusetts. To volunteers, 1861. With bar. Bronze. Pfct.	2.00

INTEREST IN NUMISMATICS INHERITED.

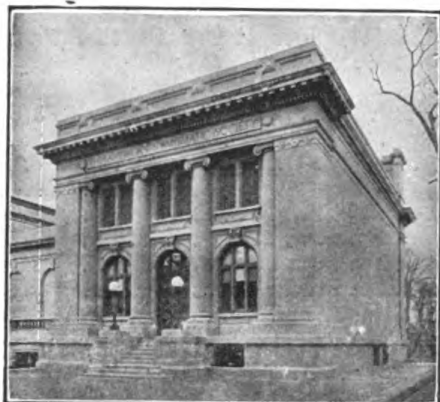
In sending his subscription to *THE NUMISMATIST*, Mr. C. F. Hassler of Oakland, Cal., a son of the late Dr. F. A. Hassler, whose death was recently noted in these pages, says:

"My father disposed of the greater part of his large collection during the last months of his life, and the remainder has come into my hands for disposal. As I am a novice in the business and am desirous of obtaining the best possible prices for the 2000 or more coins in my possession, I felt that it will be a help to me to have *THE NUMISMATIST* on my table each month, so am enclosing check to pay for the first year. I have bound volumes of your magazine running back to 1895, when it was published in Michigan, and have already found much information in them. I have decided to collect ancient Roman and Greek coins, using the few that my father left as a start."

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during October, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half Dollars, 542,000; Quarter Dollars, 1,712,000; Dimes, 11,041,000.
Nickel—Five Cents, 7,563,000.
Bronze—One Cent, 61,561,000.



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH
& 156TH STS.

Organized 1858. Incorporated 1865.

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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Fellows (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associates are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. One Hundred and Fifty Dollars entitles one to Life Fellowship, and Fifty Dollars to Associate Life Membership, and secures exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the second Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, April and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, September and October.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Society's Museum on November 8th, 1919, President Newell being in the chair.

Part of the minutes of the meeting of April 12th were read.

President Newell, in a brief word of greeting, expressed his pleasure at being back, and commented upon the satisfaction which the large attendance of members gave him.

Mr. Noe then presented the following report.

Report of the Secretary.

The most pleasing fact that the Secretary has to report is that our associate membership has now reached the four-hundred mark. This is an increase of 69 since the meeting in April. The possibilities of the associations which have been opened up through these new members are very great. Some of them are just beginning collecting, and some of them are young in years; but they all bring with them an enthusiasm which speaks well for the future growth of this organization. May I point out that the experience of the Staff is that there has not been sufficient freedom of invitation on the part of our members. It has repeatedly developed that a collector with a desire to become an associate has been mystified by the absence of an invitation on the part of his friends—the very ones who should have been most forward in extending such a suggestion.

The return of our soldiers has brought about a new condition. Many of them are bringing back coins and medals, not only of the countries in which they have been, but ancient coins excavated there, and occasionally forgeries which have been foisted upon them. The eagerness with which they express a desire to know something about these coins and medals is an opportunity for this Society and its members such as has never been presented before. A further development of this situation comes with the decorations and war medals. The data which hitherto has been known to a few only is now the common property of these men, and there has been developed a pride in the accuracy of their knowledge which makes them earnest inquirers regarding allied fields. Moreover, most of these men are youthful, and if there is one thing above all others which any organization needs, it is to safeguard its future by providing successors for its present members. May I therefore earnestly urge anyone to whose ears my appeal may come, or before whose eyes these words may pass, that they neglect no opportunity to develop the interest which has been so thoroughly awakened in the minds of our people during the past year.

Unfortunately, we have losses from our fellowship to record as well as gains.

On October 29th, Mr. William R. Weeks, a life member of this Society since May 16th, 1882, died suddenly. He was Historiographer of the Society in 1884, and from 1889 to 1895, a Councilor from 1908 to 1910, Librarian until made Honorary Librarian in 1910. He served on a number of the Society's Committees between 1894 and 1910. His out-of-town residence prevented his being present at our meetings for the past few years, but he was for a long time very active in behalf of our Society. He was a collector of long standing.

Mr. Charles P. Huntington, the architect of this building, died at Lawrence Hospital on October 15th, and we have thus lost another member who was intimately connected with our growth.

Major William B. Wetmore and Edward W. Holbrook, who died during the summer, have both, for many years, been cordial supporters of the Society.

There can hardly pass a single official meeting of our Society without some reference to the generosity of our Honorary Councilor for life, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. On his nomination Queen Elizabeth of Belgium was made an honorary member of this Society, and during her visit with King Albert and the Duke of Brabant, through Mr. Saltus's generosity, a gold membership medal was presented to her by a committee composed of President Newell, John Reilly, Jr., Howland Wood, Dr. George F. Kunz, and Sydney P. Noe. The Queen is the first woman to be elected to honorary membership in our society—the learning of which gave Her Majesty a great deal of pleasure.

There was instituted during the past year a J. Sanford Saltus Award for

signal achievement in the art of the medal. The first presentation of this medal was made on April 22nd, when, in the presence of a large number of our members, Mr. Saltus, on behalf of the Society, conferred this distinction upon Mr. James Earle Fraser. The medal was designed by Mr. A. A. Weinmann, and it is one of the most beautiful that has been issued under the auspices of The American Numismatic Society.

Since the April meetings three medals have been published by the Society—a medal commemorating the dedication of Joan of Arc Park, the Independence Day Medal and the Peace Medal. The subscriptions to the first two of these have closed; the Peace Medal is still for sale. Up to date the number of Peace medals sold is one hundred and three in silver and about two hundred and fifty in bronze.

Since the report at the April meeting our President has returned from Washington and resumed his responsibilities here. Our attendance up to November 1st records 10,343 visitors. We are looking forward to a year with a wonderful field for usefulness and growth, and we are confident that the efforts put forth by President Newell and those under his direction will receive the heartiest of support from our membership.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

This report was ordered accepted and filed.
Mr. Wood reported as follows:

Report of the Curator.

The accessions since the April meeting have been

- 1396 coins and tokens.
- 454 medals and decorations.
- 64 pieces of paper money.
- 15 counterfeits of ancient coins.
- 27 glass weights.

1956 pieces in all, from the following 76 donors:

Samuel P. Avery	Louis F. Ragot
George C. Arnold	Giuseppi Ros
William P. Beaver	Mrs. John Reilly
Miss Corinne C. Belden	John Robinson
F. C. C. Boyd	L. Adolphe Renaud
Harry McNeill Bland	J. Sanford Saltus
Agnes Baldwin Brett	Andre Salles
John C. Costello	Ambrose Swasey
Mrs. M. L. Casey	Charles M. Schmall
Frederick H. Cheeswright	Foster Stearns
Antonio Corvese	Otto Spengler
Henry Russell Drowne	George H. Sullivan
Reginald M. Embree	William Arnold Shanklin
Charles Finkler	Thomas W. Voetter
Miss Mary M. Greenwood	Howland Wood
Daniel Hurley	Arthur C. Wyman
Fred Hartman	L. E. Woodhouse
William O. Hart	Col. Robert E. Wyllie
Edward D. Hicks	Florence L. Younglove
Charles P. Jones	Cleanthis Zonaris
Fred Joy	The Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company
Rudolph Kohler	Bastian Brothers Company
May Lennon	Children of the American Revolution
Charles E. Loud	City of New Orleans
George C. Meyer	City of Paterson
George R. Marvin	Joseph K. Davison's Sons
R. W. McLachlan	Graduate Council Union College
Mrs. Myrtle de Montis	Joan of Arc Statue Committee
F. P. Merritt	Medallic Art Company
Pierre Mali	National War Gardens Commission
Edward T. Newell	North Carolina Society, Colonial
Edward D. Adams	Dames of America
Sydney P. Noe	The Robbins Company
Miss Gertrude Paul, Jr.	Swift & Company

Stephen H. P. Pell
David Proskey
Samuel Popper
Mrs. Nelson P. Pehrson
Wayte Raymond

Veteran Association, First Corps Ca-
dets, Boston
War Department, United States
Western Reserve Historical Society
The Whitehead & Hoag Company

The number of different donors is considerably larger than usual, nearly as many as during the whole of last year. Many of our new members have started out by presenting something to the Society, either to the library or to the cabinet. I think it is opportune to state here that the funds of the Society available for making purchases is very small and that we have to depend very largely on gifts and bequests for the upbuilding of our collection.

The most noteworthy accessions since the last meeting are the gift of 145 medals and 13 coins from Mr. Samuel P. Avery; a further collection of political medals relating to the Bryan campaigns from Mr. William P. Beaver; a number of Bactrian coins and paper money from Miss Mary M. Greenwood, and a very fine Indian Peace Medal from Mrs. John Reilly, of Philadelphia. Many returning soldiers have presented us with various coins they picked up in France.

There have been comparatively few changes made in our exhibitions. The satirical medals of German origin, the war decorations and the medals of peace treaties have still held the popular interest. We have had a small exhibition relating to Roosevelt, and a while ago we loaned to Columbia University a similar display for their large exhibition relating to the life of Roosevelt.

We have endeavored to keep as much up to date as possible with our war decorations, and have been rendering valuable aid with these to students, writers and the government.

Report ordered accepted and filed.

A brief informal report was submitted by Mr. John Reilly, Jr., Treasurer.

The detailed report of the Central Union Trust Company was laid upon the table for examination by anyone who might be interested. Report was ordered accepted.

The report of the Librarian was submitted by Mr. Noe.

Report of the Librarian.

The progress indicated in the report made last April has continued since that time. We have received a considerable number of volumes purchased in Paris and London, as well as some highly important gifts.

Filling a long-felt need and providing an almost indispensable set for the work of the Greek Coin Committee, we received as a gift from Mr. Edward D. Adams the very important set of Mionnet's works in twenty volumes. This set was once the property of Thomas Bourgon of the British Museum and bears his monogram. Although published between 1806 and 1837, it is still a fruitful source of much information regarding rare Greek and Roman pieces, and this section of our Library has been greatly strengthened through its arrival.

Another gift of great value consists of thirty-one volumes presented by J. P. Morgan, Esq. Included in the gift, besides several other important works which we did not have, were Botet y Siso, "Les Monedas Catalanes"; Sambon, "Monete Coniate in Italia"; Feuarent, "Numismatique Egypte Ancienne," and a set of the "Corpus Nummorum Italicorum."

Among the acquisitions by purchase, the importance of the following will be apparent:

A collection of pamphlets from the Frank Sherman Benson Library.

Longperier's works in seven volumes.

Lenormont, "La Grand-Grece."

Grote, "Munzstudien," 8 volumes.

Plantet, "Monnaies de Bourgogne."

Hucher, "L'Art Gaulois."

Engel, "Numismatique des Normands."

Fiorelli, "Annali de Numismatica."

Schlumberger, "Numismatique de L'Orient Latin."

Engel, "Numismatique de L'Alsace."

Vives, "Medallas de la Casa de Borbon."

Congres internat. de Numismatique, Brussels, 1891.

Brause, "Feld, Noth und Belagerungs Munze," 55 plates.

The work of indexing and cross-referencing the titles in the Library has progressed steadily, and there is much material now available that has hitherto been lacking. As an example of the work, mention might be made of a careful listing of finds of Greek coins which has been prepared which promises to be of great usefulness. Some binding has been done during the year, and that which is now being arranged for will practically exhaust the Library's balance.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Librarian.

Ordered accepted and filed.

There being no old business to come before the Society, the meeting was declared open for new business.

Mr. Wood brought to the attention of members the proposed exhibition of the coins of Latin America, and suggestions were asked. It was agreed that such an exhibition would draw a great deal of interest, and co-operation was offered by several of the members present.

Mr. Newell called attention to the Cardinal Mercier medal, and Mr. Weil spoke very briefly concerning several important medals which had recently been completed by him.

Mr. Wood spoke of the claim of some of the returning soldiers to having received worn Roman coins in small change in France and Germany, and asked that members make every effort to substantiate such a claim should an opportunity to do so come to them.

On motion the meeting was declared adjourned.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

WAR ISSUES OF GERMANY AND POLAND.

A number of tokens of European countries, principally of Germany, have been received from Mr. J. deLagerberg of New York City, most of which are struck in iron or zinc. They were brought to him by his son, Guy deLagerberg, who served in France during the war as an interpreter in the Intelligence Division of the A. E. F. A few of them are illustrated and described below:



First Row—Town of Velbert, 25 pfennigs. Town of Bonn, 10 pfennigs.

Second Row—Poland, 10 fenigow. German Empire, 1 pfennig.

1. An issue of the town of Velbert, in Germany, for 25 pfennigs. Zinc.
2. An issue of Bonn, on the Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, for 10 pfennigs. The 5 pfennigs is similar. Both are struck in zinc. There is another issue of Bonn for 10 pfennigs, in iron, having on the reverse a view of the bridge over the Rhine at Bonn.
3. An issue for Poland, 1917, for 10 fenigow. The word "fenigow" for indicating the value of a Polish coin or token may not be new, but it is one that collectors in this country at least are not familiar with.
4. An issue of the German Empire for 1 pfennig, dated 1917, struck in aluminum. This is the first instance of the use of this metal for the minor coinage of Germany that has come to our notice.

MEDAL COMMEMORATING VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES.

On Wednesday afternoon, November 19, a committee representing the American Numismatic Society presented to the Prince of Wales a medal struck in gold commemorating his visit to the United States. The committee was composed of Messrs. Edward T. Newell, John Reilly, Jr., Henry R. Drowne, Harrold E. Gillingham and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson.



This medal was issued by the American Numismatic Society, and copies in silver and bronze will be offered for sale to the members of the Society and the Mayor's Committee for the Reception of Distinguished Visitors. A circular issued by the Society gives the following information:

"The gold medal illustrated on the foregoing page has just been presented to the Prince of Wales. It is fitting and proper that his visit to our

country should be commemorated in medal-form. The medal has been designed by John Flanagan, one of the best of our American sculptors.

"The obverse bears a portrait of the Prince in profile with his crest in the field. The inscription reads EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES. The portrait is a very successful one.

"On the reverse is shown the welcoming figure of Columbia. The inscription reads COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, MCMXIX. The field is occupied by two branches of oak, the oak being one of the national emblems of Great Britain.

"When the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, visited this country in 1861 he planted two trees in Central Park. One of these trees was an oak, the other an elm. It has been possible to obtain a portion of this elm, and from it a case was made in which the gold medal mentioned above was presented.

"This medal is offered for subscription to the membership of The American Numismatic Society and the Mayor's Committee for the Reception of Distinguished Visitors. The price for the silver medal has been fixed at ten dollars and that of the bronze at five. This subscription will remain open until January 1st, 1920, after which copies will not be struck except in filling orders from abroad which did not reach the Society during the period of publication. Subscriptions, stating the number desired in each metal, accompanied by cheques to the order of The American Numismatic Society should be addressed to The American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York, N. Y."

GOLD COINS UNEARTHED IN IRELAND.

Press correspondence from London states that "Gold coins of great size were found recently in an ancient passageway under a field in Mullingar, capital of County Westmeath, Ireland, and that all the people of the town and adjacent country are engaged in a feverish search for treasure. Workmen digging excavations for drainage discovered the passage. The coins bear inscriptions which, antiquarians say, 'is undoubtedly of Ogham origin.' Ogham inscriptions have been found on monuments in Ireland or other Celtic countries. Cooking utensils also have been found in the passageway. They are of much better material than those used in these 'progressive' times. There are strong indications that treasure and valuable mementoes of past ages are to be found in the passage, which, probably, leads to an earthen fortification. Throughout many parts of Ireland are to be found circular embankments, commonly called Danish forts. Archaeologists say they date well back to prechristian periods. Adjacent to Mullingar is one of these, known as 'Ward's Fort,' a perfect specimen, and another on the asylum side of the Royal Canal. The Society of Antiquarians will send experts to investigate, when interesting developments are expected."

The Ogham alphabet of twenty characters, in which the inscriptions on the above coins are reported to be, was used by the ancient British and Irish, and dates from the fifth or sixth century. Each character consists of from one to five straight lines or strokes symmetrically arranged with regard to a common transverse line, above or below which they extend perpendicularly, or which they cross either at right angles or obliquely, the vowels, which are the same as those of the English language, being represented by shorter strokes or notches crossing the line at right angles.

UNIVERSITY OF PARIS PRESENTS MEDALS.

The Minneapolis Journal of October 19 contained an illustration of a medal awarded to the University of Minnesota by the University of Paris for contributions made to science during the world war. The University of Paris is presenting the medal to universities in all the countries of France's allies. The obverse of the medal has a seated female figure holding a sword upright in her left hand, an open book resting against her, held with her right hand. Above, "Scientia, Instrumentum, Justitiae." The seated figure separates "Libro ense." Below, "MCMXIV—MCMXVIII." The reverse has a view of the University of Paris. Above, "Fidelissimae Sorori." Below, "Universitas Parisiensis Dicavit."

MISCELLANEOUS NUMISMATIC NOTES.

The disappearance of silver coin in circulation in France has caused the Minister of Finance to issue a warning that travelers will not be permitted to take out of the country more than ten francs' worth of silver. This revives the war-time order which was abandoned last summer when prospects of a normal resumption of French trade looked brighter.

A new counterfeit of a \$50 Federal Reserve note has been discovered by the Treasury Department. It is on the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The theft of 667,000 rubles in notes which had been printed in Stockholm and were awaiting shipment to anti-Bolshevistic representatives in Russia, is reported. The notes were to have been shipped to General Yudenitch and President Lianozoff of the democratic Government of Northwestern Russia.

If the plans of the Omsk Government are successfully carried out, there will be only one form of paper currency in Russia, and all of the many forms of paper money circulated during the past three years will be recalled. The new paper money printed in America for the Russian Government will be the only medium of exchange. All old money, including the Kerensky notes, is being discounted by the Omsk Government at standards determined by the Russian Ministry of Finance.

The Royal Numismatic Society, London, has removed from 22 Albemarle street to 22 Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, where future meetings will be held and where the library is now housed.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for November is an extremely interesting number. It contains several pages of comment on timely subjects by the editor; a report of the proceedings of the A. N. A. Philadelphia Convention, with photograph; the Question Box, in which a number of numismatic queries are answered; "The Coinage of Brazil"; "Rag Money" (illustrated); "Coins of Albania"; reports of meetings of numismatic societies, etc.

The death of Mr. William J. Webster of London is announced as taking place on August 23 last. Mr. Webster had for the past twenty-seven years been a member of the staff of Spink & Son, the London numismatists, and was considered an authority on both ancient and modern coins.

I. O. O. F. CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.

A very pretty medal, intended as a souvenir of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the I. O. O. F., has just been issued by Joseph M. Wolfe of Minneapolis, Minn.

The obverse has a bust of Thomas Wildey in the center in an oval, with flowers and leaves at each side. Above, "Founder of the I. O. O. F." Below, "Thomas Wildey." Below this is a scroll in which a member's name may be engraved.

The reverse has a view of the old Seven Stars Tavern, Baltimore, where the organization meeting of the Order was held. At the side, in an oval, is shown the Wildey Monument, Baltimore. Above, in two scrolls, "100th Anniversary, April 26, 1919." "1819-1919." Below, on a scroll, "Birthplace of Odd Fellowship, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A."

The medal is struck in golden bronze and measures 34 mm. in diameter.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1919.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1919, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Quarter dollars, 380,000; dimes, 2,453,000.

Nickel—Five cents, 8,447,000.

Bronze—One cent, 59,871,000.

Coinage other than United States: Venezuela, silver, 800,000; Salvador, nickel, 3,000,000.

FRENCH SILVER COINS DISAPPEARING FROM CIRCULATION.

A press dispatch from Paris says that the disappearance of silver money from circulation has resulted in such a shortage of small change that many restaurants in Paris have posted notices that customers must make their own change or accept postage stamps in place of silver.

A new law has been passed providing a penalty of from 10 days to six months' imprisonment and a fine of from 100 to 5,000 francs for persons convicted of melting, recasting or otherwise demonetizing French specie. To these penalties is added confiscation of any metal seized.

The disappearance of silver is variously explained. A prominent banker said recently that the principal cause was the fact that the metal in silver coins is worth more than the face value of the coin, making it profitable for people using silver in the arts and industries to melt coin instead of buying silver in bars. Another explanation is that importers find it to their advantage to pay for purchases in countries like Switzerland in silver, which commands a premium over paper money. It is alleged that one importer collected more than 20,000 francs in small coins with which he paid for purchases in Switzerland.

A third explanation is the tendency of peasants to accumulate silver, as formerly they did with gold when gold was in circulation. The present state of circulation is aggravated by a tendency of shopkeepers, who sell goods in small quantities, to hoard small change in the fear of entirely running out of it.

Still another theory is that the enormous increase in admissions to the race courses, which are paid largely in silver coin, has resulted in the concentration of immense sums of silver in the hands of a few persons. A majority of the authorities, however, are of the opinion that speculation and the use of silver money for industrial purposes are the principal causes of the shortage.

WITH THE OFFICERS OF THE A. N. A.

During the latter part of October notices were sent out by President Moore to the delinquent members of the A. N. A. for 1919, reminding them of that fact and requesting them to remit their dues to the General Secretary. The notice closed with the following: "Like a wheelbarrow, the A. N. A. will stand still unless somebody pushes. We would be pleased to have you fall in line at once and become an A. N. A. A-1 pusher."

The following letter has been received by President Moore from B. R. Andrews, Vice-Director of the Savings Division, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.:

"I wish to express the appreciation of the Savings Division, Treasury Department, for your immediate action in providing co-operation in our campaign, in response to our letter. I am sure that the use of these slogans on your letter-heads and in your magazine will be valuable publicity for the Treasury Department."

In a letter from General Secretary Yawger to THE NUMISMATIST, under date of November 3, he says: "I have written a personal letter to every one of the members in arrears for their 1919 dues, and so far have received a number of replies paying their dues."

GEORGE C. ARNOLD, JR., MADE VICE-CONSUL AT MILAN.

The friends of George C. Arnold, the numismatic dealer of Providence, R. I., will be interested in learning that his youngest son, George C. Arnold, Jr., has just been appointed Vice-Consul at Milan, Italy. Young Mr. Arnold graduated from Dartmouth College in 1918, and immediately attended the aviation school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and entered the Quartermaster's Department of the Naval Aviation Service with a lieutenant's commission. Since last January he has been engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Italy.

"IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP TO BUY GOVERNMENT SECURITIES."

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

Despite the many post-war problems with which she is struggling, France has found time to remember that small group of volunteers who served with her armies in the field service of the American Ambulance, and has awarded them a special medal. On the medal itself the American Eagle and the Cock of France stand back to back, and beneath them is a small A, and the legend "Field Service." The citation runs as follows:

"In presenting this medal in commemoration of the benevolent service you rendered during the war, I wish to express to you at the same time my very real thanks for the devoted and generous co-operation you have always displayed in the treatment of the soldiers of our armies. Accept, therefore, the assurance of my deepest gratitude for the part you have played during the darkest hours of this great struggle, while in our service. Louis Mauru."

The ribbon of the medal resembles that of the Distinguished Service Cross, with the difference that the basic coloring is of a burnt orange hue.

At Albuquerque, N. M., on October 19, King Albert of Belgium pinned upon the breast of the gray-haired swarthy Chief of the Navajos at Galup, "silver medals of his house." The grizzled Indian was the last to surrender to the regulars at Fort Defiance in the days when Kit Carson was a guide.

The Prince of Wales presented medals on October 20, at Niagara Falls, to about thirty Niagara district men who showed conspicuous bravery in the world war.

At Paris on November 8, Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico, received the Medal of Public Gratitude for the services he had performed during the war, awarded to him by President Poincare. The award was made in August last on recommendation of Foreign Minister Pinchon.

J. deL.

A NEW VARIETY OF THE SHIPS COLONIES & COMMERCE TOKENS (BRETON NO. 997).

A new variety of this token has been discovered since I published my revised list in *THE NUMISMATIST* some three years ago, and I have been requested by the finder, Dr. L. A. Langstroth, D. D. S., of St. John, New Brunswick, to describe it for insertion in that list.

The finding of a new variety in a series that has been carefully listed by three writers illustrates the possibilities that are always open to a new collector going over old ground of discovering something that has hitherto escaped notice, and such an event helps to keep alive the interest in even a well-worked series. Since Dr. Langstroth's find, a second specimen has come to light in the collection of Mr. S. S. Heal of Toronto, who kindly loaned it to me for comparison. The description follows:

36-A. (L.—; W.—; G.—). Obverse same as No. 34. Reverse a close copy of No. 36, but C of COLONIES is more to the right than in 36, and C and O of COMMERCE are farther apart than in 36. Beads of border are small and well separated, particularly to left of COMMERCE, while in 36 they are larger and joined. Club-knob and with thick, sharp tail. R. 10.

W. A. D. LEES.

Camrose, Alberta, Canada, October, 1919.

COINS EXCAVATED IN SWEDEN.

Near Dalby Church, Malmo County, Province of Skane, Sweden, while excavating recently, thirty coins of the Middle Ages and as many of later periods were found. The older ones were the so-called "Bishop coins" struck in the city of Lund, bearing on the obverse the likeness of Valdemar I, and on the reverse the likeness of Archbishop Eskil.—(Free trans. by J. deL.)

ANCIENT COINS IN ABBEY MUSEUM.

In the museum of Conception Abbey at Conception, Mo., there reposes a collection of coins of the time of Christ and of a few centuries before and after His rule on earth.

Some years ago, just before the opening of the world war, a Benedictine monk entered Jerusalem. In his ramblings over the ancient city he noted the progress of some modern improvement which required excavation for a cellar, really cleaning out the basement of some of the historic structures of the city. One day an old vase was turned up, which contained a large number of ancient coins. The monk's plea and a generous tip to the workmen obtained for him a number of the coins, which later he sent to the museum at Conception Abbey.

A. W. Westhorpe of Yankton, S. D., has just completed the work of attributing the coins, which were issued in the period from 336 B. C. to 886 A. D. In the lot were three of the time of Pontius Pilate, sixth Roman Procurator of Judea, and one of these was struck in the 18th year of Pilate's reign, or the year of the crucifixion, Mr. Westhorpe says. There were also silver coins of Alexander the Great and Ptolemy I of Egypt, as well as a number of Jewish coins.—Newspaper Clipping.

BRITISH SILVER COINS WORTH FACE VALUE AS BULLION.

A dispatch from London says that continued demands from China, by no means yet exhausted, sent the price of bar silver up to 66½ pence an ounce in the London market on October 30. Thus, for the first time in history, it has reached the point of 66 pence an ounce, at which the freshly-minted silver token coins are worth their value as metal, since the extra halfpenny may be regarded as the cost of refining.

It was understood in banking circles that it had been decided at once to issue an order in council making melting of silver currency illegal. Apparently there has been some doubt whether, as undoubtedly is the case with gold coinage, melting of silver coins was illegal already, but it is now definitely to be prohibited. Presumably export, except under license, of silver coins will also be stopped, but it need not be supposed, of course, that melting down of shillings and half crowns for export is, even at the present price for bar silver, a paying proposition. Most of the silver currency in circulation is somewhat worn and the market price of bar silver will have to rise further before that point is actually reached.

INVENTOR OF UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY RECEIVES MEDAL.

The silver medal of the Maryland Academy of Sciences was presented to Dr. James Harris Rogers of Hyattsville, Md., on October 31, in recognition of his invention and perfection of the Rogers system of underground and underseas wireless telegraphy, one of the most important of the inventions brought out during the recent war, which Mr. Rogers placed unreservedly at the disposal of the United States Government.

On the obverse the medal bears the inscription "Maryland Academy of Sciences, 1797-1919. For Inventions and Patriotism." The inscription encircles the insignia of the Academy upon a many-pointed star. On the reverse is inscribed: "To Dr. J. Harris Rogers, Inventor of Underground Wireless Telegraphy, American Patriot of the World War. An Expression of Public Gratitude. 1914-1918."

BUDAPEST HAS BLUE, WHITE AND GREEN MONEY.

Associated Press correspondence from Budapest says that many kinds of money are in circulation in that city. Blue money, that is, the money of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, is on hand in very limited quantities. Then there is good white money with a 10 per cent. discount, and bad white money that is worth only a fifth of its face value. Finally there is green money, the five-crown notes of the state savings bank, with a 30 per cent. discount. Curb exchanges have been formed, where these moneys change hands in great quantities.

THIS COLLECTOR HAD MANY DUPLICATE SHILLINGS.

Mr. John Robinson of Salem, Mass., writes to *THE NUMISMATIST* that a friend of his has called his attention to the following from the *Boston News-Letter*, July 14-21, 1737:

"We hear from Salem that on Friday last William Brown, Esq., the youngest surviving son of the Hon. Col. Brown, deceased, having had information of some money concealed in a place which he owned, caused search to be made for the same, where was found five or six jars full of silver, containing about one thousand ninety-three ounces of silver of several species, among which was about six thousand New England shillings scarcely discolored."

Mr. Robinson adds that the Browns lived in the center of the present city of Salem and had a fine country estate in what is now a part of Danvers, near the Beverly line, and that this is the first he has ever heard of such a "find."

Although the newspaper refers to them as "New England" shillings, it is quite possible that they were the Massachusetts Pine Tree shillings. The pieces known to collectors as the "New England" shillings are so rare in these days that it does not seem likely there were ever six thousand of them issued, to say nothing of that number being found in one locality in 1737. Or is it only one of those newspaper "coin stories"?

REICHSBANK 50-MARK NOTES WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

Finance Minister Erzberger recently stated before the German National Assembly that there were known to be 59 different counterfeit imitations of the Reichsbank 50-mark notes in circulation. The Reichsbank decided some time ago to withdraw all of its 50-mark notes and to replace them by a new issue. This exchange was to take place, in so far as possible, before September 10, 1919. After that date these notes ceased to be legal tender and became exchangeable only at the Reichsbank itself. After September 10, 1920, the old notes will no longer be recognized by the Reichsbank. Apparently the bank has been flooded with these notes during the past few days, for it has issued a notice calling attention to the fact that a whole year still remains in which to exchange the old notes for new ones. Attention is also called to the fact that local banking institutions which have accounts with the Reichsbank will also undertake to exchange notes for their clients, and that this method is preferable to the sending of the notes direct to the Reichsbank in Berlin.—Commerce Reports.

"HUMAN GOLD ON COMMON COIN."

On the proposition to have a two-cent coin with the head of Roosevelt on it, a writer to the *New York Sun* from Norwalk, Conn., has the following to say, under the heading "Human Gold on Common Coin": "The proposition to coin a two-cent piece to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Roosevelt is on a par with the Lincoln penny, where the profile of the biggest man was placed on the smallest coin, while paper currency of the largest denominations was embellished with portraits of men far less distinguished. The names of Lincoln and Roosevelt are written large across the pages of history and graven deep in the hearts of the world. Therefore, to place their profiles on petty coins is neither necessary nor dignified. If the proposition was to coin a \$50 gold piece it might be worthy of attention."

A NUMISMATIC TROPHY.

At a meeting of the Australian Numismatic Society, held in Sydney in March last, the president laid before the Society a specimen of one of the dollars salvaged from the "Emden" and presented to the Society by Captain Glossop on behalf of the captain and officers and ship's company of H. M. A. S. "Sydney" aboard on November 9, 1914, the date of the "Sydney"-Emden engagement. The dollar was one of Mexico, dated 1896, uncirculated, silver mounted with a crown and scrolls inscribed "Nov. 9, 1914. H. M. A. S. Sydney. S. M. S. Emden."

"A Few of the Many"

The October number of the "American Boy" carries the largest single coin advertisement ever published by that high-class journal. It is one of my "ads," which cost me over TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for a single insertion!

From three to five hundred EXTRA copies of the NUMISMATIC MONTHLY are distributed by me each month to prospective coin collectors. This is in addition to the two thousand regular readers of the MONTHLY!

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The illustration below is of a medal issued by the New York Numismatic Club, commemorating the signing of the Armistice, the birthday of His Majesty, Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, and the Tenth Anniversary of the Club, all of which occurred November 11, 1918. The medal was designed by Mr. J. M. Swanson, of Newark, N. J.

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